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For A.B.C.F.M. - Marked Copy.

North China Mission
of the
American Board
Minutes of Annual Meeting,
June, 4-12, 1910.

Program.

9.00 a. m.
Morning Devotions led by;

Sat. June 4.	9.00 p. m. Evening Prayers.
Sun. June 5.	8:00 p. m. Annual Sermon.
Mon. June 6. Dr. Goodrich.	Prayer Meeting, 8.00 p. m. Mr. Wilder. 100 Years of the American Board. 50 Years of the North China Mission.
Tues. June 7. Mr. DeHaan.	
Wed. June 8. Mr. Stelle.	Annual Essay, 8.00 p. m. Miss Browne.
Thur. June 9. Mr. Perkins.	Picnic Supper and Open Evening.
Fri. June 10. Mr. Galt.	Prayer Meeting. 8.00 p. m. Mr. Stanley.
Sat. June 11. Mr. Stanley.	Garden Concert and Entertainment. 8.00 p. m.
Sun. June 12.	8.00 p. m. Memorial and Praise Service.

Ladies Meetings at 12. m. at Mrs. Corbett's

Mon. Mothers' Meeting. Mrs. Goodrich.
Wed. Mrs. Ewing.
Fri. Miss Vanderslice.

Children's Meetings.
At S. 8.30 a. m. at Mrs Galt's

Mon. Dr. Ingram
Tues. Miss Grace Wyckoff
Wed. Mrs. Corbett.
Thur. Miss Leavens
Fri. Mr. Ewing.
Sat. Miss Mead.

Afternoon Events.

Mon. General Tea. East End House.
Wed. Sports for all. General Field Day. Tennis Courts.
Thur. Joint Glee Clubs Concert. Church at 2.00 p. m.

Business Sessions, Daily Mon.-Sat. 9.45-12.00, 2.00-4.00.

Chinese Meetings, June 11-15.

Personnel.

Lintsing:	Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis; Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann.
Pangkiachuang:	Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr.; Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan; Misses Grace and Gertrude Wyckoff, and Lucia E. Lyons.
Paotingfu:	Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins; Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Miss Laura N. Jones.
Peking:	Dr. and Mrs. C. Goodrich; Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle; Dr. C. W. Young; Misses Luella Miner, N. N. Russell, Jessie E. Payne, May Corbett, Lucy I. Mead, and Mary E. Vanderslice.
Tientsin:	Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing; Miss Marian MacGown.
Tungchou:	Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram; Mrs. F. D. Wilder; Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder; Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Galt; Rev. L. C. Porter; Mr. Carl Ebeling; Misses Mary Andrews, Abbie Chapin, Alice Browne and D. D. Leavens.
Guests:	Dr. E. J. Stuckey, Peking; Rev. C. S. Heininger, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Corbett. Rev. and Mrs. T. Biggin, Miss E. M. Saxelby, Tungchou; Mrs. W. B. Pettus.

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A. B. C. F. M.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Monday, June 6.

9: 45 a. m. The Annual Meeting was called to order by Mr. Galt, secretary of the Mission. Election of officers resulted as follows:—Chairman, C. A. Stanly Jr.; Clerk, A. B. DeHaan; Ass't Clerk, C. S. Heininger.

1. Voted that Dr. Stuckey of Peking, Mr. and Mrs. Biggin, Miss Saxelby, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett and Mr. Heininger of Tungchow, be invited to sit with the Mission as guests.

Reports from stations were then called for.

Kalgan; General Work, Mr. Wilder.

Lintsingchow: General Work, Mr. Ellis.
Women's Work, Miss Ellis read by Mrs. Eastman.
Medical Work, a verbal report was given by Mr. McCann.

Pangkiachuang: General Work, Mr. Stanley read by Mr. DeHaan.
Women's Work, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
Medical Work, Drs. Tucker read by Mr. DeHaan.

Paotingfu: General Work, Mr. Perkins.
Women's Work, Miss Jones read by Miss Chapin.

The Chair appointed the following committee on Estimates: Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mission Treasurer; Ewing, Tientsin; Stelle, Peking; Wilder, Kalgan; Aiken, Paotingfu; Wilder, Tungchou; DeHaan, Pangkiachuang; McCann, Lintsingchow.

2. Voted that Mr. Rees be requested to speak on Wednesday concerning the work of the language school.

Adjourned 12:00 m.

2: 00 p. m. Session convened.

Reports were continued.

Peking; Union Medical College: E. J. Stuckey, M. D.

Peking; General Work, Mr. Stelle.
Women's Work, Miss Porter and Mrs. C. Goodrich read by Miss Russell.

Tientisn: General Work, Mr. Ewing.
Women's Work; Miss MacGown read by Mrs. Ewing.

Adjourned with prayer by Mr. Galt at 4:00 p. m.

Tuesday, June 7.

9: 45. a. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Upon motion the Mission went into committee of the Whole with Mr. Stelle in the chair.

10: 30 a. m. Committee rose and reported progress.

Reports (con'd) Peking; Medical Work, Dr. Young read by Mr. Stelle.

Tungchou: General Work, Mr. Wilder.
Women's Work, Mrs. Galt.
Medical Work, Dr. Ingran.

Report of Mission Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Report of North China Union College of Arts, Mr. Galt.

Adjourned at 12:00 m.

2: 10 p. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Reports (con'd) North China Union Women's College and Bridgman Academy, Miss Miner.

North China Union Theological College, Dr. Fenn read by Dr. Goodrich.

Board of Managers of North China Educational Union, Mr. Ewing.

Board of Managers of Union Medical College, Mr. Ewing.

North China Union College Press, Mr. Ebeling.

Reports of committees.

Program Committee, Mr. Porter.

Business Committee, Mr. Ewing.

3. Voted that the action of the Board of Mangers of the North China Educational Union be ratified.

Report of Publication Committee, Mr. Wilder.

Adjourned at 4:00 p. m. with the 23rd Psalm.

Wednesday, June 8.

9: 45. Chairman called the session to order.

4. Voted that the report of the Educational committee be referred to the order of Unfinished Business.

5. Voted that the report of the Building committee be referred to the order of Unfinished Business.

Reports (con'd).
Committee on Business Agency, Mr. Ewing.
Committee Ad Interim, Dr. Ingram.

6. Voted that Dr. Goodrich be requested to read the report of the special committee appointed to investigate conditions at Paotingfu. The report was read and referred to the order of general business.

Reports (con'd); Committee on Sanitarium, Miss Miner.

7. Voted that the report of the committee on Code be referred to the order of general business.

Election of Standing Committees.

Committee on Publication:— Mr. Wilder, Dr. Goodrich and Miss Miner.
Committee on Education:— Mr. Wilder, Misses Miner and Gertrude Wyckoff.
Committee on Needs of the Mission:— Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wilder, and Miss Russell.
Committee on Building:— Messrs. Stanley, McCann and Stelle.
Committee Ad interim:— Messrs. Ingram, Wilder, McCann and Miss Miner.
Committee on Program:— Miss Leavens, Mr. DeHaan and Mr. Porter.
Business Committee:— Mr. Galt, Mr. Stelle and Miss Wyckoff.

8. Voted that we proceed to election of officers as in Order of Business No. 7.

Secretary of the Mission:— Mr. Galt.
Assistant Secretary:— Mr. Porter.
Secretary to the W. B. M.— Miss Browne.
Secretary to the W. B. M. P.— Dr. Tallman.
Secretary to the W. B. M. I.— Miss Lyons.
Station Treasurer, Pangkiachuang:— Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Rees was heard in regard to the language school.

12:00 m. Adjourned.

2:00 p. m. Session called to order by the chairman.

The mission went into committee of the whole Mr. Ellis in the chair.

3:45 p. m. The committee arose and reported progress.

Report on Business Agency.

We, your committee on Business Agency, would submit the following report:—We believe that it will be for the best interests of our work to keep distinct the business agency and the treasury. The work of the two offices combined is more than one man can accomplish. Caring for both branches of the work by the same individual will often mean a clashing of interests which will prevent that promptness that is neccessary to any degree of satisfaction. While neither one may afford enough work to employ a man's whole time—yet there are certain times when each department brings in more work than it is possible to attend to,—thus causing dissatisfaction and inconvenience. We would recommend that if possible arrangements be made for the business agency to be carried on independent of any member of the mission.

In this connection we would bring to your attention the proposal of the North China Tract Society which is embodied in the circular motion that has recently been presented to the Board of Managers of that society and, we believe, obtained their approval. It is as follows:—

"Moved:—That we recommend to our Board of Managers the removal of our general depository and agent's residence to Tientsin providing that suitable quarters can be secured whether by purchase from the American Board or in some other way.

"That we offer to the American Board Mission the kung fa taels 7,000 now in our building fund as the purchase price of their land, office, godown, residence and what may pertain there to in Tientsin.

"That we also provide Mr. Grimes with the necessary help and offer to the various missions requiring such assistance the services of Mr. Grimes as business agent at the rate of taels 15 per adult per annum."

Your committee believe that the above proposal with some modification holds a solution of the business agency question. We do not consider that the price for the property is sufficient but we have reason to believe that an offer can be made to the Tract Society which they will be able to accept.

We would therefor recommend that the Mission subject to the approval of the Board offer the property in qnestion to the Tract Society for the sum of Tls. 10,000—Taels 7,000 to be paid down and the balance of Tls. 3,000 to be paid within five years without interest, providing yearly payments are made by the Tract Society and that the Tract Society continues to use the property. In case of their selling the property or renting it for other purposes the American Board would ask interest to be paid on the balance at the usual rates. Also that we accept the offer of the Tract Society's agent to do our business agency work at the rate of Tls. 15 per adult per annum or such sum as may be charged the missionaries of other societies.

In defraying this expense we would suggest that the Mission continue to ask the Board for an appropriation sufficient to meet the amount involved. As it is largely a matter of personal expense we would further suggest that instead of asking the Board for a lump snm—we add the approximate equivalent to the personal estimates of each individual, authorizing the Mission treasurer to deduct the amount and be responsible for settlement with the business

agent. Coming as a part of each missionary's appropriation rather than in a lump sum deficits will be avoided as would often be the case when new and returning missionaries came out for whom provision had not been made in the estimate.

The carrying out of this proposal will we believe put the business agency of our own two missions on a more satisfactory and also a more economical basis. It will do away with the ever recurring need of providing for this branch of the work during furloughs, vacations and like interims. It will enable the treasurer to keep more closely in touch with the work of the mission and to lend his services in various and sundry ways—not to mention a more efficient administration of the treasury department.

We would also recommend in case this report is accepted by the Mission that the offer be immediately laid before the Tract Society and in case they consider it favorably that the Mission secretary be instructed to write at once to the Board asking their approval and requesting a reply to be cabled from Boston. In case the above project falls through we would further recommend that a committee be appointed to make other arrangements giving them power to act subject to the approval of the committee ad interim. It might be added that other arrangements can be made with a business firm which we believe would give good satisfaction.

9. Voted that the Mission accept the offer of the North China Tract Society to provide a business agency with the understanding that the rates charged all missions served shall be the same.

10. Voted that the Mission ask the Prudential Committee and Woman's Boards to appropriate an addition of twelve dollars to the personal account of each member of the Mission for Agency service, the total amount thus appropriated to be held by the Mission treasurer, the payment made in a lump sum therefrom, and the balance credited back to the Treasurer of the Board. Woman's Boards.

11. Voted that we offer to sell the Treasury property at Tientsin to the North China Tract Society for ten thousand taels, seven thousand down and three thousand without interest to be paid within five years in annual installments.

12. Voted that a committee of three be appointed with authority to make an agreement with the North China Tract Society.

13. Voted that in case this plan is impossible of execution, the committee of three be authorized, with the approval of the committee ad interim to conclude a similar agreement with some firm in Tientsin.

14. Voted that it be clear that any agreement is subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee.

15. Voted that in case the Executive Committee of the North China Tract Society responds favorably to our propsal, the mission secretary be instructed to write immediately to the Prudential Committee requesting the prompt approval by cable.

Location of Members.

16. Voted that Mr. Wilder and family by located at Peking to take full work in the Union Theological College after the Chinese New Year or as much earlier as it is possible for Mr. Wilder to arrange Tungchou affairs.

17. Voted that Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich be located in Peking on their return from their next furlough.

18. Voted that Miss Chapin be located at Paotingfu for one year.

19. Voted that Miss Leavens be located in Tungchou for one year.

20. Voted that Mrs. Ament be located in Peking.

21. Voted that Miss Vanderslice be located in Peking.

22. Voted that Miss Mead be located in Peking.

23. Voted that Rev. Isabella Phelps be located in Paotingfu.

24. Voted that Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan be located in Pankiachwang.

25. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to make Mr. Heininger a voting member of the Mission on all Kalgan questions.

26. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Dr. Stanley to the North China Mission at the end of his furlough, with permission to reside at whatever station he may desire.

27. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Dr. and Mrs. Smith to the North China Mission at the end of their furloughs.

28. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker at the end of their furlough.

29. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Miss Reed at the end of her furlough.

30. Voted that the Chairman appoint a Committee to consider the whole matter of furloughs and prepare a schedule of furloughs including all the members of the Mission to take effect at once.

31. Voted that a woman physician be requested for Peking.

32. Voted that last year's request for a woman physician for Pangkiachwing be renewed.

33. Voted that last year's request for one lady for Lintsingchow be renewed and

request be made for another with the hope that Miss Edith Tallmon be one.

34. Voted that the secretary of the Mission be instructed to write to Mr. and Mrs. Chandler expressing the pleasure of the Mission at their appointment to the North China Mission.

35. Voted that the Mission extend a hearty invitation to Mr. Frame to apply to the Board for appointment to the North China Mission.

36. Voted that the Mission extend a hearty invitation to Mr. Hubbard to apply to the Board for appointment to the North China Mission upon the completion of his studies.

4:20 p. m. Adjourned with prayer by Miss Miner.

Thnrsday, June 9.

9:45 a. m. Meeting called to order by the chairman.

The committee on furloughs was appointed as follows:—Messrs. Galt, Stelle and Miss Lyons.

37. Voted that the Mission extend a hearty invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe to apply to the Board for appointment to the North China Mission.

38. Voted that Mrs. Pettis be invited to sit with the mission as a guest.

Mission went into committee of the whole with Mr. Perkins in the Chair.

11:49 a. m. Committee rose and reported progress.

12:00 m. Adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Friday.

Friday, June 10.

9:50. a. m. Meeting called to order by the chairman.

39. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins to the North China Mission at the end of their furlough.

The Mission went into Committee of the whole.

12:00 m. The committee rose and reported progress.

12:00 m. Adjourned.

2:10 p. m. The session was called to order by the chairman.

The Mission went into Committee of the whole.

4.00 p. m. Committee rose and reported progress.

40. Voted that the Womaa's Boards be asked to consider the appointment of Miss Julia Hawkes and Miss Marvin to the North China Mission. Woman's Boards

41. Voted that the first family coming to the Mission otherwise undesignated be temporarily located at Tientsin.

42. Voted that Rev. and Mrs. Elmer Galt on their arrival in the mission be temporarily located at Tungchou, for study.

43. Voted that Mr. McCann and family be located at Lintsingchow until the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis from their furlough.

44. Voted that the Standing Rules be amended by changing the word "must" in Article XII. Paragraph 1 to "shall" and the word "members" to "voting members" with similar change in paragraph 2 and by inserting after the second paragraph a third paragraph reading: "New members joining the Mission shall become voting members only upon passing examinations upon two full years of language study."

45. Voted that the Mission urges upon the committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Educational Union to revise the curricula for elementary schools the necessity for a speedy report and (2) that when adopted by the Union these curricula be followed as soon as possible ~~a~~ by all elementary schools of the Mission.

46. Voted that items for the maintenance of the boys' and girls' schools in Kalgan be included in the estimates for that station.

47. Voted that the Board's appropriations for the N. C. Union College be divided into the following shares:—

1. A share for Repairs and Equipment to be administered by the American Board members of the college faculty.

2. A share for Station Scholarships to be sub-divided into scholarships of Tls. 40.00 each, a certain number of which shall be assigned to each station of the Mission.

3. A share for General Scholarships to be sub-divided into scholarships at Tls. 40:00 each. This share shall be administered by the American Board members of the College faculty, the scholarships being filled on the basis of examinations (or by competition in examination), the papers for which shall be set in Tungchou and sent down to the stations which have candidates beyond the number of scholarships assigned to them.

48. And voted that a committee (including the acting President and Treasurer of the College) shall be appointed to determine the details of this division of the appropriation and assign scholarships to the stations of the Mission on an equitable basis.

49. The following recommendations in regard to the Language School were adopted:—

1. The Mission desires to cooperate in the Language School inaugarated by the London Mission and instructs the Committee on Education to consult with the Faculty of said school with regard to instruction in the school by some member of the Mission. The Board should be requested to so reinforce the membership of the station where the school is located that it will be possible for one of its members to devote a portion of his time to teaching in this school. The Committee on Education shall consult the faculty of the Language School in regard to courses of study with a view to harmonizing ours with theirs and shall urge the establishment of an annual summer school at Peitaiho.

2. It shall be the policy of the Mission to send the missionaries to this school for at least the first nine months of study and in addition to take advantage of opportunities offered at Peitaiho until the course of study prescribed by the Mission is completed. As a rule missionaries shall not be permanently located until they have been on the field more than a year, but by vote of the Mission or of the Committee Ad Interim new missionaries may be temporarily located in any station where emergencies make it desirable. Until a hostel is built in connection with the Language School so that all our new missionaries can attend it the location of members on their arrival in the field shall be determined by the Committee on Education and the Committee Ad Interim who if unable to find quarters for their temporary residence near the Language School shall so locate them that each shall receive at least three hours of instruction a week from some well-qualified missionary.

3. The marks of the Language School shall be accepted by the Committee on Education and included in its annual report.

4. The Chairman is requested to appoint a committee of three to confer with the London Missionary Society as to the desirability of locating the Language School at Tungchou.

50. Voted that the Committee on Needs of the Mission be instructed to bring emphatically to the attention of the Prudential Committee the absolute necessity of financial help for the Theological College.

51. Voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consult with the American Board members of the Union Theological College faculty as to the admission of students from the several stations so that available funds may be divided proportionally among the stations on the basis of present expenses.

52. Voted that we express to the N. C. Union Theological College our desire to have the college devoted exclusively to men who have had the training of the Arts college course and also to consult with the Theological faculty as to the possibility for study of men not having had college training.

53. Voted that the members of each station be urged to canvass thoroughly the ability of students to pay for their board in the Academy and College and secure the payment in whole or in part on the basis of Tls. 40 per year.

54. Voted that in view ot the early removal of Mr. Wilder from Tungchou the Mission ask for the appointment of an ordained man for the evangelistic work at Tungchou.

55. Voted that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Presbyterian Mission as to the possibility of larger cooperation in medical work at Paotingfu.

56. Voted that we ask for two men of special pedagogical training to do general educational work. These men need not be theological graduates.

57. Voted that the Prudential Committee be asked to appoint to the North China Mission Mr. Ernest Pye and Dr. Geo. M. Crabb.

4:20 p. m. Adjourned with Prayer by Mr. Aiken.

Saturday, June 11.

8:45 a. m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

Committees appointed.

On Location of the Language School:—Educational Committee.

For Arranging College Scholarships:—Mr. Galt, Mr. Porter, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Stelle.

On Cooperation in Medical Work with the Presbyterians at Paotingfu:—Mr. Aiken, Miss Chapin and Dr. Young.

Mission went into Committee of the Whole.

12: m. Mission rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

2:05 p. m. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

58. Voted that in view of heavy duties in medical education and translation in addition to regular medical work, the Mission requests the Prudential Committee to appoint an additional physician to be located at Peking or Tungchou.

59. Voted that the graduates of the Union Medical College receive for a period of five years, salaries on the same scale as other Mission workers; but that each station be at liberty to make special contracts with those who have received their education independently of the Mission funds, the terms of contract to be determined in consultation with the Committee Ad Interim and the physicians of the Mission.

60. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant $2,000 from sale of Tientsin property for the beginning of a medical work at Tientsin station, eventually to include

dispensary, and isolation wards, instruments, initial supply of drugs and house for physician, with the understanding that the physician be a graduate of Union Medical College and that the contract with him receive the approval of the Committee ad Interim before the appropriation can be used, and with the understanding that there shall be no annual appropriation beyond the personal allowance for the missionaries of the station.

61. Voted that the Mission recognizes (1) that as a mission it has no ecclesiastical standing, and (2) that it can exercise no authority over the Chinese churches except in so far as they are dependent on Mission funds or property.

62. Voted that in case property belonging to the Mission is leased or rented, such transaction be consummated through the Building Committee in connection with the Mission Treasurer.

63. Voted that in view of the fact that academies demand for their highest efficiency some supervision and teaching from missionaries and an equipment too expensive to be provided in each station, it is not the policy of the Mission to raise the grade of the boys' schools in the stations of Kalgan, Peking, Paotingfu, Lintsing and Tientsin above the second year of the present academy course, the higher two years' of Academy work being done for the whole Mission in the stations of Tungchou and Pangkiachuang. It is further recommened that the six years of study preliminary to that just mentioned be assigned to two grades of three years each to be known as the "Ch'u T'ang" and "Kao T'ang" "Hsiao Hsueh T'ang".

64. Voted that the Building Committee be given full authority to recommend a basis upon which settlement shall be made with Rev. E. G. Tewksbury in regard to the East End house at Tungchou and that the Building Committee be instructed to ascertain said basis of settlement at an early date and report to the Prudential Committee, asking for a prompt settlement with Mr. Tewksbury.

65. Voted that the Mission requests the Prudential Committee to appropriate $3,500 for a house for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich on the American Board compound in Peking.

66. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for an appropriation of $2,500 for the purpose of rebuilding the residence for the physician at Pangkiachuang.

67. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for an appropriation of $2,500 for the purpose of rebuilding a residence for one of the ordained missionaries at Pangkiachuang.

68. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1,000 for dining room and kitchens for the Academy at Pangkiachuang.

69. Voted that the mission renew the request to the W. B. M. to appropriate $3,500 for Ladies' home in Tientsin.

70. Voted that the W. B. M. be asked to appropriate an additional $300 for finishing the girls' school at Tientsin.

71. Voted that the W. B. M. be asked to appropriate $750 for the enlargement of the girls' boarding school at Tungchou.

72. Voted that the W. B. M. be asked to appropriate $125 to complete the purchase of girls' day school in Tungchou.

WBM

73. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be asked to appropriate $5,000 for Union Woman's College dormitory, furnace and furnishings for college in Peking.

74. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the W. B. M. I. for an appropriation of $2,500 for girls' school building in Lintsing.

75. Voted that tho Mission renew the request to the W. B. M. I. for an appropriation of $1,000 for a dormitory for Lintsing girls' school.

WBMI

76. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the W. B. M. P. for $5,000 to provide a hospital for women and children at Lintsingchow.

WBMP

77. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for an appropriation of $350 for roads and trees for the compound at Lintsingchow.

78. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for an appropriation of $300 for cisterns or wells at Lintsingchow.

79. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for an appropriation of $500 for completion of wall and erection of gate and gatehouse for the new compound at Lintsingchow.

80. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be requested to grant the sum of $3,500 to provide about eight rooms to be occupied by single ladies of the Peking station. Note:—The lack of ground for a site for a second house for single ladies accounts for the peculiar form of this request. It is thought that rooms may be added to the present buildings or rooms for single ladies built in connection with quarters for new lines of work. If a site can be purchased the money could be used for a second house for single ladies if so voted by the station and the Building Committee.

81. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be asked to make a grant of $500 for a sanatorium at the Western Hills for students of the N. C. U. Woman's College and Bridgman Academy. If possible this sanatorium shall be built in connection with one which will soon be erected for students of the girl's High School of the M. E. Mission, Peking, on a site to be selected by a joint committee of the two Missions.

WBMI

82. Voted that the Mission Secretary be allowed to apply the sum of Mex. $29. received from the exchange of the Secretary's safe for a smaller and less expensive one toward the cost of a typewriter.

83. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate $500 for the completion of the well at Tungchou.

84. Voted that the Publication Committee be instructed to print a corrected edition of the Standing Rules of the Mission.

Wheras. At the present time the American Presbyterian Mission Board is considering the feasibility of establishing a school for the children of its missionaries in North China and the desire of the Board is to cooperate in this enterprise with other societies, Therefore,

85. Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to grant land for this purpose at Tungchou and to cooperate with the A. P. M. Board in establishing such a school.

86. Voted that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair at this meeting to select a site for a school for foreign children and to present the needs of such a school to the Prudential Committee.

87. Voted that the communication from Mr. Rees regarding the Chihli Federation be referred to the Congregational Association.

88. Voted that the Business Committee be requested to bring in nominations for officers and Standing Committees at the next annual meeting.

89. Voted that the next annual meeting of the Mission be held in August, 1911 at Peitaiho, the particular dates to be determined by the Committee Ad Interim.

Committee appointed to consult with the Theological Faculty in regard to the distribution of scholarships: Messrs. Wilder, Galt, Stelle.

Committee on School for Foreign Children;—Dr. Yonng, Mr. Galt, Dr. Ingram.

90. Voted that the chair appoint a committee of one from each station to gather materials and formulate a statement of Mission policy and report at the next annual meeting.

Committee appointed on Mission Policy:—Messrs, Galt, Ewing, Aiken, Ellis, Heininger and Stanley.

Election of Preacher for next Annual Meeting:—Mr. DeHaan; Alternate, Mr. Stelle.

Election of Essayist:—Mrs. Aiken; Alternate, Miss Corbett.

91. Voted that a committee of three ladies be appointed to represent respectively the Educational, Evangelistic and Medical Work to cooperate with the men's committee on Mission Policy.

Committee appointed: Miss Miner, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Dr. Tallmon.

92. Voted that the Treasurer be anthorized to make the necessary arrangements for office accommodation necessary for removal to Peking.

Election of Lintsing station Treasurer:—Mr. McCann.

Election of two members of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union:—Messrs. Stelle and Stanley.

Election of Mission Treasurer:—Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Election of two Auditors:—Mr. Galt and Mr. Corbett.

Election of one man to countersign drafts:—Mr. Wilder.

93. Voted that it be the sense of the Mission that in any case the proportional division of appropriations for each station shall not fall below the apportionment for 1910.

94. Voted that the items for salary and allowance for Dr. Young and one-half salary for Dr. Ingram be transferred from general personal estimates to estimates for N. C. Union College of Medicine and that the Mission give its authority to the estimates for N. C. Union College of Medicine, as presented.

The estimates were read and accepted.

Report of Committee on Education:—Mr. Wilder.

Report of Committee on Code-book:—Mr. Aiken.

95. Voted that the report of the Committee on Code be adopted for telegraphic use as soon as the completed report is received.

Report of Committee on Furloughs:—Mr. Galt.

96. Voted to adopt report of the committee as follows:—

The committee appointed to consider the question of furloughs for the members of the Mission begs to submit the following schedule to be followed except in cases of emergency and moves that the Board be requested to authorize furloughs to begin in the spring of 1911 for those whose names appear in that year.

1911:—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Dr. Ingram and family, Mrs. Ewing and children, Miss Payne, Dr. Williams (if he so desire).

1912:—Dr. Young and family, Mr. Stanley and family, Miss Russell.

1913:—Mr. Wilder and family, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Miss Browne, Miss Porter, Dr. Tallmon, Miss Lyons.

1914:—Mr. Ewing.

1915:—Mr. McCann and family, Miss Corbett, Miss Ellis.
1916:—Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, Mr. Porter and family, Miss MacGown, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
1917:—Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan, Mr. Stelle and family, Mr. Galt and family, Miss Andrews, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Mead, Miss Vanderslice, Miss Leavens.
Indefinite:—Mr. Aiken and family, Miss Miner, Miss Chapin.
Report of Building Committee:—Mr. Stanley.
Report of Committee on Needs of the Mission:—Mr. Ewing.
97. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the W. B. M. I. for $1,000. for land at Pangchuang for the expansion of Woman's Work.
98. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the W. B. M. I. for $3,000. for Pangchuang for school buildings for the Girls' Boarding School.
99. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the W. B. M. I. for $3,000. for Pangchuang for erecting walls, dormitory and other buildings for the Girls' Boarding School.

WBMI

100. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to allow the rent secured from the houses in Kalgan to go toward supplying the deficit on General Work for 1910.
Election of Compilers of the Report for Ensuing Year:—Mr. Stanley and Miss Lyons.
101. Voted that the Mission recognize the Press at Tungchou as the Mission Press to be called the College Press of the North China Mission of the American Board.
Minutes read and adopted.
5:00 p. m. Adjournment.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' CONFERENCE.

Monday noon.
The ladies met for a mothers' meeting. Mrs. Goodrich was the leader.

Tuesday noon.
The ladies met for a business session. Miss Grace Wyckoff was elected chairman and Miss Vanderslice, secretary. Miss Browne was elected secretary for the W. B. M., Dr. Tallmon for the W. B. M. P. and Miss Lyons for the W. B. M. I.
Voted that the chair appoint a committee on Estimates. The following were appotnied; Misses MacGown, Browne, Russell, Lyons and Mrs. Ellis.
Voted that the Secretary write to the W. B. M. in regard to the appointment to the North China Mission of Miss Marvin.
Voted that Miss Chapin be located in Paotingfu until next Mission meeting.
Voted that Miss Leavens reside in Tungchou another year.
Voted that Mrs. Ament be located at Peking.
Voted that Miss Reed be invited to return to Peking, at the end of her furlough.
Voted that Rev. Isabel Phelps be located temporarily in Paotingfu.
Voted that the following requests be made of the Woman's Boards:
A woman physician for Peking.
Last year's request for a lady for Lintsing be renewed and another asked for, one of these to be Miss Edith Tallmon.
Last year's request for a lady physician for Pangkiachuang be renewed.
Last year's request for a lady for Tientsin be renewed to the W. B. M.
Last year's request for a lady for Paotingfu be renewed to the W. B. M. P.
The meeting then adjourned.

Wednesday noon, the prayer meeting was led by Mrs. Ewing.

Thursday noon. A short business session was held. Misses Grace Wyckoff, MacGown and Vanderslice were appointed a committee to see about supplies for the Ladies' House in Peitaiho.
The following Committee was appointed to look into the salaries of native Bible women and teachers: Mrs. Ellis, Misses Browne, Miner, Lyons, MacGown, Andrews, Russell, Chapin and Wyckoff. Adjourned.

Friday noon. The prayer meeting was led by Miss Vanderslice.

(Signed) Mary E. Vanderslice, Sec.

Minutes of the Chinese Annual Meeting, June 12-15, 1910.

Sunday, June 12. The annual morning sermon was preached by Pastor Wu Yü Hsiang of Pangkiachwang, from the subject, "Even as Christ also loved the church". Eph. 5:25. The annual afternoon sermon was preached by Rev. C. E. Ewing upon the text, "And in Him ye are made full". Col. 2:10. In the evening, and each evening of the four days' session, a prayermeeting was held at 7:30.

Monday, June 13th. Meetings were held from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. The meeting was called to order by Pastor Li Pen Yuan of Peking, who read Phil. 2: 10-30. Prayer was offered by Mr. Chang Feng Hsiang. Pastor Meng Chi Tseng of Paotingfu was

chosen moderator, Wang Hsi Yuan and Rev. E. E. Aiken, Clerks.

Reports from the different stations were given in the following order; Tientsin: Ch'en Ch'un Sheng, Chiang Ju Ch'ien, Wang Kwang Yung and Rev. C. E. Ewing.

Peking: Pastor Li Pen Yuan, Fan Ching Wen, Li Wen Ming, Wang Hsi Yuan, Lung Pin, and Rev. W. B. Stelle.

Kalgan: Rev. G. D. Wilder and Yao Shu Te.

Tungchou: Feng Hsi En, who reported for the Academy and North China Union College, Li Shao Chou, Li Wen Jung, Ts'ui Shih Feng, Wang san shih niang, Liu Fu T'ien and Rev. G. D. Wilder.

Paotingfu: Sun Chi Shan; Pastor Meng Chi Tseng and Rev. E. E. Aiken.

Pangkiachwang; Pastor Wu Yü Hsiang, Chang Feng Hsiang, Chiang Yiu Shan, Miss Grace Wyckoff and Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr.

Lintsingchow; He Ch'i Hsing, and Rev. E. W. Ellis

Especially interesting action taken at the annual meeting just held, of the North China Mission, was reported by Rev. H. S. Galt.

Tuesday, June 14. The meeting was opened at 9 a. m. with the signing of a hymn and prayer by Yang Yün Chieh. A discussion of the subject, "Evolution and preaching" followed. Opened by Kuan Yü Chen and Rev. H. S. Galt. Remarks were made by Tung Kuei Lin, Rev. C. E. Ewing, Chiang Ju Ch'ien, Pastor Li Pen Yuan, Pastor Wu Yü Hsiang, Li Wen Jung, Li Shao Chou, Rev. G. D. Wilder, Rev. E. E. Aiken, and in closing Rev. H. S. Galt.

In the afternoon, the subject, "How to induce young men to enter the ministry", was presented by Wang Hsi Yuan and Sun Chi Shan. Those who took part in the discussion were, Fan Ching Wen, Liu Fu T'ien, Tung Kuei Lin, Li Wen Yü, Rev. H. S. Galt, Rev. E. E. Aiken, Pastor Meng Chi Tseng, Miss M. E. Andrews and Chang Ju Ch'ien.

Wednesday, June 15. The day was given to the Annual General Conference of Congregational Churches in North China. The Conference was called to order at 9 a. m. by Pastor Meng Chi Tseng. After singing and reading of the twenty-third psalm, prayer was offered by Chiang Yiu Shan. Pastor Wu Yü Hsiang was chosen Moderator and the same clerks were elected as for the previous days.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

Rev. Mr. Wan Shan, Japanese missionary in Peking and Messrs. Ch'üan Shao Wu, Yao Shu Te, He Ch'i Hsing, Ch'ên Ch'ün Sheng, Fan Jung Lin, Wang Te Shan and Tung Pin were invited to sit as corresponding members.

The report of the committee appointed last year to draw up a model constitution for local Congregational Associations was presented by Pastor Li Pen Yuan and adopted.

The report of the special committee appointed last year to consider the Ceremony of greeting the coffin at funerals as suggested in the book of forms which had been prepared, was called for. The report had not been prepared, but a general discussion followed, in which Pastor Li Pen Yuan, Pi Yung Kuei, He Ch'i Hsing, Pastor Wu Yü Hsiang, and Sun Chi Shan took part.

Voted: That the clause relating to this, as printed in the book of forms as issued last year, be omitted.

Relations between Roman Catholic and Protestant Christians were discussed by Pastor Li Pen Yuan, Rev. C. E. Ewing, Rev. E. E. Aiken, and Pastor Wu Yü Hsiang.

Rev. C. E. Ewing and Ch'ên Chun Sheng spoke of plan for establishing a self-supporting church in the city of Tientsin, and said that the means for the support of the preacher would be forth-coming if the right man was to be found.

Voted: That the Conference approves of a self-supporting church inviting a preacher from any other station of the mission if it so wishes.

Rev. C. E. Ewing said that the self-supporting church of Chien Ying and vicinity wished to ordain Chiang Ju Ch'ien as pastor and apologized for the Tientsin church's having issued invitations for an ordaining council without having first consulted the General Conference.

Wang Kwang Jung, delegate representing the self-supporting church in the Chien Ying District, presented the above plan for ordaining Chiang Ju Ch'ien as pastor. Remarks were made by Rev. C. E. Ewing, Pastor Meng Chi Tseng, Rev. E. E. Aiken, Pastor Li Pen Yuan, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr. and Rev. H. S. Galt.

Voted; That the conference recommend that anyone to be ordained as pastor should be a graduate of the Theological College.

The afternoon session opened with the signing of the hymn, "For me to live is Christ".

Voted: That the moderator and the two clerks of the meeting be a committee to arrange for the printing and distribution of the Model Constitution adopted for the Local Congregational Associations, also to arrange subjects and leaders for the annual

meeting next year, and, further to act as a general conference committee to act until the next meeting of the conference.

Voted; That the same committee also prepare and distribute a program of next year's meeting, one or two months in advance.

Voted; That the moderator and clerks arrange for the copying and preservation in a book or other permanent form of the records of the meetings of the general conference.

Voted; That a license to preach for five years be issued to Wei Yung Ch'ang of Paotingfu in place of the old one which he now has, and that a license to preach, without limit, be granted to Chang Feng Hsiang of Pangkiachwang.

Voted; That the annual meeting next year be held at Pangkiachwang.

Voted; That next year's annual meeting be held in the first half of the fifth moon.

Voted that Rev. W. B. Stelle be appointed to act upon the Committee preparing Statistics of Protestant Missions in Chihli.

After the meeting had adjourned, in the afternoon, a very enjoyable reception was given to the members and friends present.

In the evening, the Committee appointed to make arrangements met and chose the following subject and leaders for the meetings next year.

Annual morning sermon, Pastor Li Pen Yuan, alternate Pastor Wang Wen Chih, Annnal afternoon sermon, Rev. E. E. Aiken, Alternate, Rev. C. E. Ewing.

Subject for first discussion, "Relation with the Roman Catholics". Leaders, Pi Yung Kuei, Rev. W. B. Stelle.

Subject for second discussion, "Improvement of church and Mission schools". Leaders, Feng Hsi En, Chang Feng Hsiang.

E. E. Aiken, English Clerk.

ESTIMATES.

A. B. C. F. M. (Summary)

Station	Personal	General	Totals.
Tientsin	$ 1819.	$ 1525.	$ 3344.
Peking	5249.	2575.	7314.
Kalgan	80.	1220.	1300.
Tungchou	2008.74	1985.	3993.74
Paotingfu	1374.75	1750.	3124.75
Pangkiachuang	2618.	3900.	6518.
Lintsingchow	3792.	1940.	5732.
Treas.'s and Sec'y's Office Expense		100.	100.
Totals	16404.49	14995.	31399.49
Higher Educational Institutions:	16941.		
N. C. Union Coll. of Med. (schedule below)	2163.74		2163.74
N. C. Union Coll. of Arts " "	4143.8	2120.59	6268.59
N. C. Union Theological Seminary		1000.	1000.
Totals	22716.23	18115.59	40831.82

A. B. C. F. M. (In detail.)

PERSONAL	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	Medical	House	Business Ageney	Totals.
Tientsin								
Ewing	1000.	50.	450.	50.	125.	40.	24.	1739.
Stanley House						40.		
Treasurer's House						40.		
							Station Total	1819.
Peking								
Goodrich	1100.	50.	250.	50.			24.	1474.
Stelle	1100.	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1389.
Wilder	1100.	75.	600.	50.			24.	1849.
Mrs. Wilder	500.			25.			12.	537.
							Station Total	5249.
Kalgan								
Vacant Houses						80.		80.
							Station Total	80.

PERSONAL	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	Medical	House	Business Agency	Totals.
Paotingfu								
Aiken	1000.	75.	95.75	50.	50.	40.	24.	1335.74
Perkin's House						40.		40.
							Station total	1374.75
Pangkiachwang								
Stanley Jr.	1000.	75.	100.	50.	50.	40.	24.	1339.
DeHaan	1000.	75.		50.	50.	40.	24.	1239.
Tucker House						40.		40.
							Station Total	2618.
Tungchou								
Williams	500.			25.		15.	12.	552.
Ingram ½	500.	50.	167.74	25.		20.	12.	774.74
Ebeling ½	500.	20.	25.	25.			12.	582.
Corbett house						40.		40.
Wilder house						40.		40.
Sheffield house						20.		20.
							Station Total	2008.74
Lintsingchow								
Ellis	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.
McCann	1000.	75.	225.	50.		40.	24.	1414.
Eastman	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.
							Station Total	3792.

GENERAL WORK.	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan	Tungchou	Paotingfu	Pangchuang	Lintsing
Helpers	500.	975.	400.	580.	610.	1200.	500.
Student Helpers	35.			50.	40.		40.
Chapel keeping	200.	120.	40.	200.		200.	170.
Chaple fuel	20.	75.	120.	45.		25.	25.
Education:							
Day Schools	50.	220.	20.		40.	150.	35.
Boarding Schools	350.	350.	400.	320.	450.	750.	375.
Station Classes		75.	30.	20.	60.	75.	100.
Bldgs.: Repairs		200.	30.				50.
Repairs, Chapels	100.			50.		60.	105.
Repairs, Schools	30.				40.	50.	40.
Repairs, Hospital				50.		75.	
Rent			60.	100.	70.	160.	60.
Taxes	50.		5.	10.	25.	15.	15.
Medical: Supplies		300.		200.	250.	550.	
Assistants		60.		180.		130.	
Fuel				40.		30.	
Incidentals				75.		70.	
Miscellaneous;							
Tours	90.	100.	60.	25.	100.	250.	250.
Att'g An. Mtg.	20.	10.	10.		15.	60.	60.
Gatemen; watchmen	65.	75.	30.	25.	35.	35.	100.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.
Totals	1525.	2575.	1220.	1985.	1750.	3900.	1940.

Union Theological College. Support of students, 1000.

For Expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Sec'y, 100.

A. B. C. F. M. SPECIALS.

Peking

House for Dr. Goodrich	$3500.

Pangkiachuang

Rebuilding Physician's House	2500.
Rebuilding another house	2500.
Academy Dining room and Kitchen	1000.

Lintsing

Roads and trees for Compound	$350.
Wells or cisterns	300.
Completing wall and gatehouse	500.

Tungchou

Completing well	500.
A. B. C. F. M. Specials Total	$11150.

W. B. M.

Summary	Tientsin	Tungchou	Paotingfu
Personal	$597.	1475.	542.
General	555.	1165.	665.
Total	1152.	2630.	1207.

Personal 2604. General 2385. Total 4989.

Specials. Tientsin:—

Building Ladies' House	3500.
Finishing Girls' School	800.
Tungchou:—Enlarging Boarding School	750.
School—house for Day School	125.
Total	5175.

Personal	Tientsin	Tungchou			Paotingfu
	Miss MacGown	Miss Andrews	Miss Browne	Miss Leavens	Miss Chapin
Salary	500.	½ 250.	500.	500.	500.
Teacher	75.	20.	50.	60.	15.
Health	10.	5.	10.	10.	15.
House			40.		
Business Agency	12.	6.	12.	12.	12.
Totals	597.	281.	612.	582.	642.

General Work	Tientsin	Tungchou	Paotingfu
Boarding School	300.	350.	350.
Repairs	15.	25.	10.
Day School	60.	200.	100.
Day school repairs		15.	
Bible Women	110.	120.	50.
Station class	20.	75.	50.
" " repairs		15.	
Touring	35.	75.	80.
Medical supplies	15.	290.	25.
Totals	555.	1165.	665.

W. B. M. I.

SUMMARY	Peking	Kalgan	Pangchuang	Lintsing
Personal	3944.		1681.	587.
General	2875.	230.	1690.	670.
Totals	6819.	230.	3371.	1267.

Personal 6212. General 5465. Total 11677.

Specials

Peking: College Dormitory, furnishings	5000.
Additional house room	3500.
Sanatorium for Girls' School	500.
Pangchuang: Expansion of Compound	1000.
Boarding School Building	3000.
Boarding School, dormitory	3000.
Lintsing: Girls' school, building	2500.
" " dormitory	1000.
Total	19500.

PERSONAL	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Business Agency	Totals	Station Totals
Peking							
Miss Porter	500.		10.		12.	522.	
Miss Miner	500.	20.	10.	30.	12.	572.	
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		12.	552.	
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.	20.	12.	602.	
Mise Russell	500.		10.	20.	12.	542.	3944.
Pangchuang							
Miss Lyons	500.	30.	15.	20.	12.	577.	
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.	
Miss H. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.	562.	1681.
Lintsing							
Miss Ellis	500.	40.	15.	20.	12.	587.	587.

General Work	Peking	Kalgan	Pangchuang	Lintsing
College and Academy	1400.			
Repairs	150.			
Girls in Hospital	15.			
Drugs	50.			
Kindergarten	60.		40.	
Bible women	300.		150.	90.
Training school	150.			
Repairs.	25.			
Student Bible women		30.		
Touring	125.		300.	120.
Day schools	60.		70.	50.
Station class	65.		125.	80.
Repairs	25.			
Primary boarding school	350.			
Boarding school		200.	550.	300.
Repairs				30.
Lecture room	100.			
Repairs: General			35.	
" Outstations			30.	
Training class			50.	
Incidentals			15.	
Medical: Drugs			250.	
Assistants			75.	
Totals	2875.	230.	1690.	670.

W. B. M. P.

Personal	Dr. Tallmon	General Work	
Teacher	45.	Hospital Items	
Salary	500.	Hospital Assistant	50.
Health	15.	Woman nurse	20.
House	20.	Coolie	20.
Bus. Agency	12.	Gate-keeper	20.
Total	592.	Matron	20.
Special: Lintsing		Drugs	200.
Woman's Hospital $5000.		Repairs and Incidentals	25.
Total Personal and		Fuel and Light	10.
General 957.		Total	365.

N. C. Union College of Arts.

PERSONAL	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Business Agency	Totals.
Sheffield ½	$500.	50.	25.	20.		12.	607.
Miss Andrews ½	250.	20.	5.			6.	281.
Galt	1000.	75.	50.	40.	250.	24.	1439.
Porter	1000.	75.	50.	40.	50.	24.	1239.
Ebeling ½	500.	20.	25.		25.	12.	582.
Total							4148.

General Work

Native teachers	800.
Other Empoyees: Cook, Janitor, Laborers	150.
Incidentals: Coal and Light	720.
Library and Apparatus	405.
Board of Students	2232.
Other Expenses: Watchman and Grounds	50.
Total	4357.
Estimated Receipts	2236.41
Additional Amount Needed to Meet Expenses for 1911	2120.59
Total Personal and General Needed in 1911	6268.59

Specials for N. C. Union College of Arts

Academy: Buildings and Equipment	$10,000.
Dome and Mounting Telescope	300.
College Bell	200.
Additional Chinese Teacher	240
~~College Library Endowment~~ ~~1000.~~ ~~or 2000.~~	
Additional Scholarships for 10 students	250
Cisterns and Plumbing	300.
Total	11250.

N. C. Union College of Medicine.

PERSONAL	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Business Agency	Total
Young	~~1000.~~	75.	100.	50.	40.	24.	1389. ~~1289~~
Ingram ½	500.	50.	167.74	25.	20.	12.	774.74
Total							2163.74

(Signed) A. B. DeHaan, Clerk
C. S. Heininger, Assistant.

Howard S. Galt. - Young's Salary 1100?
Mission Secretary

Annual Accounts

1910

& Estimates - 1911

AUG 1 1910

Tungchou, near Peking, 30 June, 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you on May 28 I have received two letters from you, both dated May 17. The first letter mentions the matter of an allowance asked for Dr. Sheffield's writer. I suppose this will have to await Dr. Sheffield's return. Perhaps he can make some arrangement in regard to it.

The other latter contains very much to interest us. We rejoice greatly in this official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Frame and Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, reports of which had already reached us thro friends of these people. We are glad to hear of their excellent qualifications, and shall give them a hearty welcome. In sending out men of this character we feel that you are fulfilling the expectations raised by certain statements in the report of the Deputation to China in 1907. It is certainly very encouraging that you are able te secure so many "fellowship men" from the seminaries for foreign service. Perhaps there is an increasing realization that the foreign service demands statesmen of the Kingdom of God, and the young men in the seminaries are beginning to feel that there are no qualifications too high for this service.

Mr. Frame will probably be located in Peking temporarily that he may begin his study of Chinese in the "Language School" (of which, more elsewhere), and then Tungchou will doubtless ask for him, in view of the withdrawal of Mr. Wilder for the Theological Seminary work. The Tientsin Station will probably ask to have Mr. and Mrs. Chandler located there.

I hardly know what to reply to your statements regarding Mr. and Mrs. Hinman. I had a brief conference with some members of the Mission, among them two members of our Committee ad Interim, and the prevailing opinion was that the Mission would hardly feel ready to extend an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Hinman at the present time. There being thus an intimation that a formal vote might result in a negative, I have not submitted the matter formally to the Mission. Of course copies of your letter have been seen by all. If there is any further action of the Mission in this matter I will report it to you, or will submit the question to a formal vote if you think best.

I note what you say regarding your absence from the offices of the Board. We have missed your letters in the correspondence but have of course understood the nature of the work which called you away, We are eagerly awaiting the reports of the great Conference at Edinburgh. And we shall welcome regular correspondence from you again as soon as your duties in connection with that great meeting are ended.

I am sending to you on this same mail under separate covers two copies of the Minutes of our recent Annual Meeting. I have made some minor corrections in these copies, and have marked all

motions or requests requiring the special attention of the Board. Marked copies have also been transmitted to the three Woman's Boards.

I enclose with this a copy of the report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission. In addition to this a few more remarks and explanations seem called for. In what follows the various votes of the Mission will be referred to by number.

50. The additional need of the Theological College arises from the larger number of students from our Mission attending at the present time. For these the proceeds from endowment funds are not sufficient

35, 36, 37, 54, 56, 57. Word has already been received of the appointment of Mr. Frame.

Mr. Hubbard is in the employ of the Y.M.C.A. in Tientsin He is regarded as a young man of good qualifications, and is engaged to be married to Miss Ellis, who joined our Mission recently. We understand that Mr. Hubbard is contemplating returning to America to undertake a Theological course,-- hence the form of the vote.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe are graduates of Oberlin who came out last fall to teach in a Government school in Paotingfu. Mr. Wolfe is now teaching in Peking. The Mission feels that he, if he can be secured, would be a valuable teacher in the College at Tungchou. If Mr. Wolfe sees fit to apply for appointment further statements can be made regarding him later.

The appointment of Mr. Frame and Mr. Chandler and of Mr. Elmer W. Galt (my brother, who writes me of his decision, after consultation with the Board, to come out next autumn) supplies the demands of the Mission for ordained men at the present time so far as I am aware. Our Mission Meeting adjourned before the word of the appointment of Messrs. Frame and Chandler was received, This explains vote # 57. These two men, Mr. Pye and Dr. Crabb, were mentioned by friends who knew them as desirable candidates. In vote # 58 the Mission is asking for another physician, largely to relieve Dr. Ingram for work in teaching and translating. The call from the China Medical Missionary Association to undertake this wider service comes to Dr. Ingram very insistently, and as comparatively few medical missionaries are qualified to undertake this service, we feel that Dr. Ingram should give at least a part of his time to that service. If he continues to undertake this work in connection with the local medical work the latter, as well as Dr. Ingram's own health, will suffer. Dr. George M. Crabb (address, 1704 Jackson Boul'd, Chicago) was mentioned as a possible candidate.

65. The Mission has appointed Mr. Wilder to take up work in the Theological Seminary, Peking, not later than next February, and he will probably go this autumn. His family will occupy the Mission's residence at the Seminary. In this case there will be no residence for Dr. and Mrs.

Goodrich after they return from the furlough they contemplate taking next year. If the Bible societies carry out their present plan for the continuance of the Bible translation work, it will be necessary for Dr. Goodrich to be located in Peking.

83. The well at Tungchou, a special fund for which was granted a few years since, has not been completed because the funds were exhausted. Piping has been put down to the depth of 206 feet but no supply of water has been found. The under strata seem to be somewhat different here from Peking, where so many of these wells have been sunk. We have had a Japanese expert examine the situation, and he feels confident of finding a supply of water at a deeper level. This vote asks for the necessary funds.

85. A school for the children of missionaries in this region is a manifest need. Tungchou seems to be the best location for such an institution. Vote # 85 asks the Board to set aside from the land of the Tungchou compound a plot to be devoted to this purpose. We are not yet ready to indicate the particular site, but if the Board feels ready to delegate to the Mission authority to act in this matter it will be satisfactory to us. When Secretary Brown of the Presbyterian Board was in China last autumn he was very much interested in this project, and regarded Tungchou as the best place for a school. Of course such an institution would be union in its scope. During the year there has been a Committee on ways and means for the establishment of such a school, but the initial cost of buildings is a difficulty which has not yet been overcome. $4000 or $5000 would probably be sufficient to start the school, i.e., provide the necessary buildings, after which the school would be wholly self-supporting. We realize that the Board would hardly feel ready to aid such an enterprise out of its regular funds, but if, perhaps in consultation with Secretary Brown, a special fund could be secured for this purpose it would be a real contribution to missionary efficiency.

96. In this vote the Mission asks authorization for a number of furloughs in 1911. The plan being for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to go six months before their seven year term has expired, you will wish a statement from their Station physician as to the reasons for this. I shall ask Dr. Tallmon to send such a statement to you. All the others for whom furloughs are asked will have fulfilled their full term of service. Dr. Mark Williams desires to take his furlough in 1911, as indicated.

100. The work in the Kalgan field, as re-organized and conducted by Mr. Wilder and other members of the Tungchou station, has cost more than was anticipated when the estimates for the present year were prepared. Hence a deficit this year, and the request in this vote.

I think that the above explanations, together with the report of the Committee on Needs of the Mission, will supply the Prudential Committee with the Necessary information for the consideration of the various actions of the Mission.

With regard to the Kalgan field I wish to report that Mr. Heininger, who came out last autumn under the Woman's Board of the Methodist Protestant, has been very successful in language study during the months of his temporary residence in Tungchou, and has this summer gone to the Kalgan field. In vote # 25 the Mission asks that he be made a member of the Mission as far as all Kalgan matters are involved. Now that he is ready to take over a measure of supervision of the Kalgan work the question of the relation of him and his Board to our Mission and our Board comes to the front. For instance, what as to his occupancy and use of the American Board's property at Kalgan, and the administration of the funds for the work? We here feel that some agreement and policy covering these and similar questions should be arranged by the two Boards at home. The initial steps in this matter here on the field have been taken in perfect harmony and agreement, and there have arisen no difficulties. The suggestion just made looks toward the future developments of the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and their daughter started on furlough June 13, immediately after Mission Meeting. Miss Jones started on June 21. In previous letters I think I failed to rport that Dr. Stanley started April 1, and Miss Reed on May 23.

It will be noted that the Mission's estimates for 1911 are in excess of those for recent years. This year the Mission celebrates its semi-centennial, as the Board celebrates its centennial. In virtue of this, but more emphatically because of the constant repression of growth made necessary by the financial straits of recent years, the Mission felt justified in thus planning for a slight forward movement. We sincerely hope that the new conditions and new successes in the activities of the Board at home this Centennial year will make possible an enlargement of our work in this field the coming year.

In addition to what has already been mentioned I am enclosing herewith the following:-

1) A copy of the report of the Mission's Committee on Education.
2) A list of the home people and friends of the members of the Mission. This is for you to keep on file to facilitate communication in case of the arrival of important news.
3) Two copies of the Mission's supplement to the China Inland Mission's Code-Book. All our Stations are provided with this Code and supplement, and in case of telegraphic communication we suggest this as the most satisfactory.
4) Statement of information asked for in your letter of Sept. 1, 1909, p. 4. I understand the other stations of the Mission concerned have already sent statements of this nature to you.

Inserted in Code Book

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt Mission Secretary.

Howard S. Gilt

Tungchow - June 30-1910

Exp. Minutes Ann. Meeting

Tungchow, China, June 14, 1910.

To the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

Greeting:--

The North China Mission is in the midst of conditions that change and develop rapidly. If it does not respond with prompt adaptation and growth, it can not do its work successfully. For the first time in several years, the Mission has increased its estimates for the work of the coming year, in the hope that the income of the Board will be sufficient to grant them in full; but even so, we have allowed for no advance, but merely tried to conserve the work already in hand. Accordingly, we appeal for the full sum asked.

No. of corresponding vote in the Minutes-

9-14 A new plan is proposed for Business Agency, a plan which will be one more step in union between Missions, will relieve the members of our own Mission of the burdens of such work, and will be in every way economical for the American Board.

49 A Language School for new missionaries has been started by the London Mission, in which we desire to coöperate. The slight extra expense involved, together with the initial expenditure, will immediately justify itself by quality and rapidity in acquiring such use of the Chinese language as will save from six months to one year of working time.

85 A Union School for Missionary Children, in which the American Presbyterian Mission is already interested, is desired and highly desirable, and would probably be the means of keeping many mothers on the field for service who are now obliged to go to the United States with their children.

Special College Estimates The College and Academy at Tungchow should be separated at once, for the benefit of both; and this makes necessary the erection of Academy buildings, at a cost of $10,000.

The College requires increased appropriation, unless the Board is prepared to set a limit to the number of students-- our hope for the future. The personal items (salaries and allowances) for members of Arts and Medical Faculties have been transferred from the general estimates to the special educational estimates.

50 The Theological College is essential to the preparation of Church leaders; but in order that these students may be prepared, the Mission insists that funds should be appropriated far beyond recent years-- especially in view of the promised accession of College graduates as a result of the notable revival at Tungchow.

65; 66, 67 77, 78, 79 Numerous Buildings are required. Those at Lintsingchow are for further perfecting the rebuilding of the station plant. At Pangkiachwang, two houses whose timbers whose timbers are rotting, roofs sagging, and walls damp, must be reconstructed. At Peking, another house will be needed, Dr. Goodrich to continue there his invaluable services in Bible translation.

96 The rearrangement of Furlos has been carefully made. It calls for the granting of furlo to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis six months ahead of time-- a change which is also advised by the physicians. Those members of the Mission who are on furlo, or soon to be on furlo, are needed again, and many new workers also.

34, 41 We need new Ordained Men at Tungchow and Tientsin-- the former emphasized by the transfer of Mr. Wilder to the Theological College, the latter by the impending furlo of the only family at the station.

36 The Mission calls for two men especially trained as Educators, to become leaders in normal work for teachers and to have general oversight of the many schools, as only thus can these be properly systematized and developed.

There is urgently needed at least one new Physician, who may relieve Drs. Ingram and Young for their important teaching in the Union Medical College. The China Medical Missionary Association has appointed Dr. Ingram on its Committee on Publication and Terminology; and his work is of such exceptional quality that no pains should be spared to give him the required relief.

At the Tientsin station, the experience of the year with sickness has emphasized the necessity of a medical work that shall provide for the station requirements and at the same time furnish dispensary privileges to a large population in the northern part of the city. The plan proposed is to secure the services of a graduate of the Union Medical College, calling on the Board only for the expenses involved in providing the plant and starting the work, there being good assurances that it will be supported on the field.

The Mission has suggested the names of several persons known to some of us; and we urge the Prudential Committee to get in touch with them, and appoint them if possible to the North China Mission. They are Dr. George M. Crabb (1704 Jackson Blvd, Chicago, Ill.), Mr. Ernest Pye (Oberlin, Ohio), Rev. Murray Scott Frame (% Rev. G. S. Webster, D. D., 310 E 67th St., New York), Mr. Hugh Hubbard (White Plains, N. Y.), Mr. Jesse B. Wolfe (Peking, China).

For Woman's Work, new recruits are needed at several stations, as indicated in specific motions. The following are especially mentioned: Miss Edith Tallmon, Miss Julia Hawkes, Miss Marvin.

In particular, the large educational work for women centering at Peking demands a woman physician at that station, both as medical attendant on our own schools and as a member of the Faculty of the Union Woman's Medical College. Another medical woman is called for at Pangkiachwang, as last year.

A Sanatorium is needed in connection with the Woman's College and Bridgman Academy, as a place where students may get away from the city under doctor's orders.

New Buildings for Woman's Work are needed: a house at Tientsin, housing accommodation at Peking, increased dormitories for the Union Woman's College, completion of girls' school at Tientsin, hospital and girls' school at Lintsingchow, enlargement of girls' boarding-school and securing of day-school property at Tungchow, extended improvement in girls' school property at Pangkiachwang. All of these should receive prompt attention from the Woman's Boards.

This is but a brief epitome of some of our most pressing needs. In addition, we call attention to the individual votes passed by the Mission, as recorded in the minutes of the Annual Meeting, and also to personal letters that explain the needs in further detail.

For the North China Mission,

Charles E. Ewing
Geo. D. Wilder,
N. N. Russell
(Mrs.)

Committee on Needs of the Mission.

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This is but a brief epitome of some of our most pressing needs. In addition, we call attention to the individual votes passed by the Mission, as recorded in the minutes of the Annual Meeting, and also to personal letters that explain the needs in further detail.

For the North China Mission,

Charles E. Ewing
Geo. A. Miller
J. N. Terrill

Committee on Needs of the Mission.

(Mrs.)

Com. on Needs of Mission to Prud. Com.
Received Jan. 14-1910

North China Mission

of the

American Board.

Minutes of Annual Meeting,

Peitaiho, August 6-14, 1911.

Com. on Needs of Dept.

North China Mission

of the

American Board.

Minutes of Annual Meeting,

Peitaiho, August 6-14 ,1911.

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North China Mission, A. B. C. F. M.

Minutes of Annual Meeting, Peitaiho, 1911.

PERSONNEL.

Tientsin: Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Chandler, Miss Marian MacGown, Miss Edith Davis.

Peking: Rev. and Mrs. Wm. B. Stelle, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Rev. Murray S. Frame, Rev. Harry S. Martin, Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Miss M. H. Porter, Miss N. N. Russell.

Tungchou: Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt, Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Porter, Rev. Dr. J. H. Ingram, Elmer Galt, Miss Alice Browne.

Paotingfu: Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann, Miss Isabelle Phelps.

Pangkiachwang: Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Lucia Lyons.

Lintsingchow: Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman, Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, Miss Mabel Ellis.

Guests: Mr. James H. Porter, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Peck.

Monday, August 7.

9:00 a. m. Devotional Meeting led by Mr. C. A. Stanley.

9: 45 The Annual Meeting was called to order by Mr. H. S. Galt, Secretary of the Mission. Election of officers resulted as follows:—Chairman, Dr. C. W. Young; Clerk, H. S. Martin; Ass't Clerk, M. S. Frame.

1. Voted that Mr. James Porter, Mrs. A. P. Peck, Mrs. Fisher be invited to sit with the Mission as guests.

Reports from stations were then called for.
Tientsin: General Work, Mr. Ewing read by Mr. Chandler.
Women's Work, Miss MacGown.
Peking: General Work, Mr. Stelle.
Women's Work, Miss Porter.
Medical Work, Dr. Young.
Kalgan: General Work, Mr. Heininger, read by Mr. Wilder.
Women's Work, read by Miss Porter.
Tungchow: General Work, Mr. Porter.
The chair appointed the following Committee on Estimates: Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mission Treasurer; Chandler, Tientsin; Stelle, Peking; Wilder, Kalgan; Porter, Tungchow; McCann, Paotingfu; Stanley, P'angkiachwang, Ellis, Lintsingchow.
Adjourned 12:00 m.

2:00 p. m. Session convened.
Reports were continued.
Tungchow, Women's Work, Miss Leavens, read by Mrs. Sheffield.
Medical Work, Dr. Ingram.
Paotingfu: General Work, Mr. McCann.
Women's Work, Miss Chapin, read by Mr. McCann.
P'angkiachwang: General Work, Mr. DeHaan, read by Mr. Stanley.
Women's Work, Mrs. Stanley, read by Miss Grace Wyckoff.

Lintsingchow: General Work, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Eastman, read by Mr. Eastman.
Women's Work, Miss Ellis.
Medical Work, Dr. Talmon.
Adjourned at 4:00 p. m.

Tuesday, August 8.

9:00. Devotional Service led by Dr. C. W. Young.

9:45 Session convened.
Reports (continued).
Mission Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.
North China Union College, Pres. H. S. Galt.

2. Voted that the report of the Prinipal of the North China Union Theological College be referred to the order of unfinished business.
3. Voted that the report of the principal of the North China Union Women's College be referred to the order of unfinished business.
4. Voted that the report of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union be referred to the order of unfinished business.

Report of Business Committee, Mr. Stanley.

5. Voted that the report of the Committee on Education and Publication be referred to the order of unfinished business.

Verbal report of Committee for arranging scholarships, Mr. Galt.
Verbal report of Committee on cooperation in Medical Work with the Presbyterians at Paotingfu, Dr. Young.
Verbal report of Committee on school for Foreign Children, Mr. Galt.
Report of Committee on Mission Policy, Mr. Galt.

6. Voted that the report of Committee on Policy be referred to the order of committee of the whole.

Election of Standing Committees.
Committee on Publication:—Mr. Wilder, Miss Miner, Mr. Galt.
Committee on Education:—Mr. Wilder, Miss Miner, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
Committee on Needs of Mission:—Mr. Stanley, Miss Russell, Mrs. Sheffield, alternate, Mrs. Ament.
Committee on Buildings: Mr. McCann, Mr. Stelle, Mr. Stanley.
Committee ad Interim:—Mr. Wilder, Mr. McCann, Mr. Stanley, Miss Miner.
Committee on Program:—Mr. Frame, Mr. DeHaan, Mr. Porter.
Business Committee;—Mr. Stelle, Mr. Martin, Miss Browne.
Adjourned at 12:00 m.

2:00 p. m. Session convened.
The minutes of the meeting were read and adopted.

7. Voted that the meeting go into the order of unfinished business in order to hear the report of the Committee ad Interim.

Report of Committee ad Interim, Mr. Galt.
The Mission went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Eastman in the chair.
4:10—The Committee arose and reported progress.
Adjourned with prayer by Mr. Wilder.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

9:00 a. m. Devotional Service led by Mr. Harry S. Martin.

9:45. The Mission went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Ellis in the chair.
12:00. The Committee arose and reported progress.
Voted to adjourn till Thursday at 9:00 a. m. to give committees time for their work. Adjourned.

Thursday, Aug. 10.

9:00. Devotional Service led by Mr. Murray S. Frame.

9:45. The Mission went into Committee of the whole with Mr. Frame in the chair.
11:45. Committee arose and reported progress.

8. Voted that the Mission heartily approve of the proposed suggestions looking toward wider union in educational work and refer the matter to the large representative committee appointed by the Missionary Associations of Peking and Tientsin for further consideration and action.
9. Voted that Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt be located at Paotingfu.
10. Voted that Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Chandler be temporarily located at Tientsin.
11. Voted that Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin be located at Peking.
12. Voted that Rev. Murray Scott Frame be located at Tungchow.

12:00. Meeting adjourned till 2:00 p. m.

2:00. Session convened.

13. Voted that Miss Chapin be located at Paotingfu till next Mission meeting.
14. Voted that Rev. Isabelle Phelps be located at Paotingfu.
15. Voted that Miss Leavens be located at Tungchow.
16. That the Prudential Committeee be requested to grant Miss Russell a furlough in 1912. (see note on page 11.)
17. Voted that the Prudeutial Committee be requested to grant Miss Ellis permission to return to the United States at the expense of the Board in 1912.
18. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return to the field of Dr. Mark Williams to be located as heretofore in the Taiku Station of the Shansi Misssion.
19. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return to the Mission of Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram and Miss Jessie Payne, at the expiration of their furloughs.
20. Voted that in accordance with the schedule of furloughs prepared last year we ask the Prudential Committee to authorize furloughs to begin in the spring of 1912 for Rev. E. W. Ellis and family, Dr. C. W. Young and family, and Rev. C. A. Stanley and family.
21. Whereas we hear with regret the resignation of Miss Porter from the Mission we desire to express our gratitude for the long and faithful service she has given: she and Miss Andrews were the pioneers of workers for women in North China: to her constructive ability was due the building up of the Bridgman School from small beginniugs to its status as an Academy for women: for many years she gave a strong hand in the

work of Pang Chuang: at an interval of a few years' residence at home she was active in establishing the Tank Home for Missionaries' children and in other work of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior: during the reconstruction after the Boxer year she led in organizing the Union Women's College, and passed it into its present efficient hands in order to join in establishing the Women's Bible School. These are but a few manifest fruits of her long service. It is with reluctance and a deep sense of loss that we vote that her resignation be accepted and express the hope that future conditions may make possible her return to the Mission.

22. Voted that, in view of vacancies recently created, the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint two more ordained men for general work. And, that the Mission renew its request for two men especially qualified to be superintendents of educational work; that the order of urgency of the four men thus asked for be considered as follows; first an ordained man, second an educator, third an ordained men, and fourth an educator.

23. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be requested to send an evangelistic worker to Lintsing this fall.

24. Voted that the W. B. M. be requested to send an evangelistic worker to Tungchow this fall.

25. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be requested to send a woman physician to Peking.

26. Voted that the W. B. M. I. be requested to send an evangelistic worker to Peking.

27. Voted that Dr. and Mrs. Love be temporarily located at Tungchow on their arrival on the field.

28. Voted that the Mission approve the location of Miss Myra Sawyer at Pangkiachwang.

29. Voted that the request for a woman physician at Pangkiachwang be renewed.

30. Voted that the Mission while appreciating the work of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and their influence for good in the church, deeply regrets that existing circumstances make it unwise to ask for their return to the field.

31. Voted that the Mission, while deeply regretting the conditions which lead to this decision, express its judgment that it would be unwise to request the return of Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken to the field.

32. Voted that we sympathize with the efforts of the Shansi Mission to strengthen medical work in all our Mission stations, but in view of the present preparation of Chinese physicians, we do not feel that the presence of two foreign male physicians in each station is a necessity. We recognize likewise the desirability of the endowment of medical work. We also favor the securing of an extra physician for the two Missions in order that medical work can be continued in all stations when the physicians in charge may be absent on furlough.

33. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow Dr. Young to use money received in remuneration for services during the plague, for the expenses of post-graduate work in Europe or America while on furlough.

34. Voted that each station be authorized to reserve from the portion of college scholarship funds assigned to it an emergency fund for meeting expenses connected with the illness of its students and that the College charge all such expenses to the individual stations.

35. Voted that the Mission adopt the new course of study for intermediate

and middle schools recommended by the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union and introduce the same into the schools of the Mission as early as possible.

36. Voted that a division be made in the estimate asked for education for Tungchow so as to distinguish between the funds requested for the Union College and those funds requested for Tungchow Academy.

37. Voted that the matter of repairs on the Ewing house be referred to the Building Committee and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay for such repairs to an amount not exceeding Fifty Dollars Gold.

38. Voted that the Pangkiachwang Station be authorized to purchase a site for the new station at Techow.

39. Voted that the Mission express its conviction that houses for servants' families should not be provided with American Board funds.

40. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the use of Four Hundred Dollars from the Tientsin property fund for building walls and teacher's house for the Boys' School at Tientsin.

41. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropiate $1000.00 to make up $3500.00 for rebuilding a residence for a physician at Pangkiachwang (as per vote 66 of last year) to be built at Techow.

42. Voted that the Mission renew the request of last year for $1000.00 for dining room and kitchen for the Academy at Pangkiachwang, to be built at Techow.

43. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate $3500.00 to build a residence for a missionary at Techow to take the place of the residence asked as per vote 67 of last year.

44. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the Prudential Committee for appropriations for the completion of building operations at Lintsing as follows:
$500.00 for the completion of walls.
$350.00 for roads and trees.
$300.00 for cisterns.

45. Voted that part of the duties of the Business Committee shall be to nominate Mission officers and members of the standing committees. Further nominations may be made at Mission Meeting by individual members.

46. Voted that the Secretary of the Mission be authorized to purchase a suitable book for recording permanently the minutes of the Mission Meeting.

47. Voted that the Committee ad Interim make readjustments in the matter of the North China Union College Press to meet the desires of the Mission regarding the termination of the business.

48. Voted that in the event of the transfer of the central station from Pangkiachwang to Techow, the station and its allied work be known as the Techow Station of the North China Mission.

49. Voted that the Mission acknowledge with deep gratitude the generosity of the late Rev. C. A. Stanley. D. D. in leaving to the Tientsin Station the sum of $1000.00 Silver to aid in the establishment of medical work and accept the gift with the purpose of using it in accordance with Dr. Stanley's wish.

50. Voted that the Mission through its Secretary extend to the Rocky Point Association our thanks for the use of the Assembly Hall for our Annual Meeting.

51. Voted that the Assistant-Secretary of the Mission be a permenent

committee to revise and amend the China Inland Mission code as it relates to the North China Mission of the American Board.

52. Voted that the Committee on Education be urged to carry out the suggestion of the Handbook in regard to supervision of the language study of new recruits.

53. In view of the fact that neither the Bridgman Academy nor the Tungchow Academy are fully Union institutions, and in view of the fact that reports for these institutions are not properly included in reports to the Union Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union,—Voted that the Principal of the Bridgman Academy and the Principal of the Tungchow Academy prepare annual reports of these institution to the Mission.

54. Voted that the Mission approves of the following agreement with the London Missionary Society which is a slight alteration of the agreement of 1909.

(1) That the London Missionary Society pass over to the American Board of Missions the outstations of Wu Ch'ing Hsien and Ch'eng Chwang.

(2) That the A. B. C. F. M. pass over to the L. M. S. (Ts'ang Chow) the outstation at Hsien Hsien, and all its work in the Hsien Hsien and Chiao Hê districts.

(3) That the property in the various stations transferred be mutually exchanged without money payment on either side.

(4) That the former agreement concerning the L. M. S. outstation at Tu Liu be abrogated, and that the decision concerning work there be referred to the representatives of the two Missions in Tientsin.

(5) That it is understood that each Mission withdraw its workers unless for special reason other arrangements seem desirable.

(6) Although no compulsion shall be exercised, it is understood that the agreement carries with it the church membership in the districts involved.

(7). That in the region between Peking and Tientsin, the boundry line of the two Missions shall run south and southeast from a point half way between Ts'ai Yü and Yung Lo Tien, leaving Tung Pei and Pei Wang on the east to the A. B. C. F. M. and the railway line between Lang Fang and Lofa on the west to the L. M. S., and south of Lofa shall follow the former dividing line between Lofa and Hwang Hou Tien.

55. Voted that the Mission decide upon Peitaiho as the place for the Annual Meeting for 1912, and leave to the Committee ad Interim the appointing of a suitable time.

The Mission went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Martin in the chair.
4:00. The Committee arose and reported progress.
Session adjourned with prayer by Mr. Stanley.

Saturday, August 12.

9:00. Devotional Service led by Mr. G. D. Wilder.

9:45. Session convened.
The minutes were read and adopted.
Election of Mission officers:
Mission Sec'y, Mr. Howard Galt.
Assistant Sec'y, Mr. Lucius Porter.
Secretary to W. B. M., Miss Browne.
" " W. B. M. I., Miss Lyons.
" " W. B. M. P., Dr. Tallmon.

Mission Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.
Auditors, Mr. Stelle and Mr. Martin.
Station Treasurer Lintsing, Mr. V. P. Eastman.
" " Pangkiachwang, Mr. C. A. Stanley.
Preacher for next Annual Meeting, Mr. A. B. DeHaan.
Alternate Preacher, Mr. H. S. Martin.
Essayist, Mr. M. S. Frame.
Alternate Essayist, Mr. Elmer Galt.
Compilers of Annual report for 1912, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Porter.
Members of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union, Mr. Wilder and Miss Browne.

56. Voted that Miss Browne be designated to the educational work in Peking, the transfer not to be effected until satisfactory arrangements for the work in Tungchow shall be made.
57. Voted that the Mission accept the tentative plan for the consolidation of the North China and Shansi Missions and refer the same to the Shansi Mission for consideration and action.
58. Voted to renew the requests of last year to the W. B. M. I. as follows:

Peking, College dormitory and furnishings,	$5000.00
Additional house room,	3500.00
Sanitorium for Girls' School	500.00
Pangkiachwang, Land in Techow,	1000.00
Boarding School Building	3000.00
Boarding School Dormitory	3000.00
Lintsing, Boarding School Building,	2500.00
Boarding School Dormitory,	1000.00

59. Voted to renew the request to the W. B. M. for

Tientsin, building Ladies' House,	$3500.00
Tungchow, Building for Day School,	135.00

60. Voted that the Mission express its appreciation of and gratitude for an offer from Miss M. H. Porter which practically guarantees the expenses involved in the removal of the Ladies' House from Pangkiachwang to Techow.

Mission went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McCann in the chair.
12:00 M. Committee arose and reported progress.
Meeting adjourned.

2:00 p. m. Session convened.
61. Voted that the Publication Committee be instructed to print the statement of Mission policy.
62. Voted that Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith be located temporarily at Tungchow upon their return from furlough.

Mission went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chandler in the chair.
4:15. Committee arose and reported progress.

63. Voted that the Secretary of the Mission be instructed to correspond with Dr. A. H. Smith and with the Christian Literature Society with a view to his taking up literary work in connection with that society.
64. Voted that Mr. McCann, Dr. Young. Mr. Wilder and Mr. Stanley constitue a special committee to prepare a suggested schedule of salaries for Chinese workers, working in cooperation with the Presbyterian and London Missions so far as possible, and submit the result of their

action to the Mission by circular motion.

65. Voted that the Mission approves of the following resolution regarding the establishment of a Union School for missionaries' children presented by Mr. Hicks of the Presbyterian Mission and urge upon the Prudential Committee action in accordance therewith.

Resolution on School for Missionaries' Children.

Resolved that the three American Missions working in North China, viz., The American Board, The Methodist Episcopal aad the American Presbyterian Missions, feeling the imperative need for a school for Missionaries' children do unite in presenting to our respective Boards in America a petition for this School, and do urge them to appropiate as soon as possible funds for the establishment of such a school in North China as here-in-after provided:

1. This school shall be known as the North China Union School for Missionaries' Children.

2. Said school shall be located in Tungchow, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the American Board for a suitable site.

3. The Boards represented in this Union shall share equally in the expense of providing the plant (land and buildings), equipment and the sending of one teacher and one matron to China (unless said teacher and matron can be secured on the field). A small building will meet the needs at the beginning of this school, and we estimate that $2.000.00 gold from each Board, making a total of $6.000.00, will be sufficient for the initial expense. But as additional teachers are needed the traveling expenses of these teachers to China and further additions to the plant shall be divided equally between the three Boards. The final cost of this plant we estimate to be about $3,000.00 for each Board, or a total of $10.000.00

4. That, after the plant is provided and the teachers and matron are placed on the field, the Missionaries forming this union agree to arrange for the current expenses of said school, including teachers' salaries, presumably from the tuition paid by the patrons of the school .

5. That, as soon as the necessary funds are provided for the establishment of this plant, a committee of three shall be appointed by each of the three Missions. This Committee of nine persons shall be known as the Board of Directors whose duty it shall be to arrange for the building, organization and management of this school.

6. Children outside of this union shall be admitted to this school, as far as accommodations permit, at such a tuition as shall be arranged by said Board of Directors.

7. As to grade the school shall comprise parts of the Intermediate and High School departments, the teaching to begin with about the fourth grade and close with the second or third year of the High School; but the grade may be extended either downward or upward as the Board of Directors finds feasible.

8. The Home Boards in joint action shall appoint the teachers for this school after a careful examination of the candidates Christian character and educational qualifications: and shall determine the amount of salaries and the term of service, and furlough. The cost of furlough (including the expense of travel to and from the field) shall be borne by the Boards equally.

66. Voted that the reqnest of Mr. Heininger to erect a few buildings for Boys' School at Kalgan be referred to the Building Committee with power to act.

67. Voted that we renew the vote of last year to extend a hearty invitation to Mr. Hubbard to apply to the Board for appointment to the North China Mission upon the completion of his studies.

68. Voted that the distribution of College scholarships for next year be based on the present attendance from each station.

69. Voted that the future distributions of College scholarships be based on the attendance in Boys' Schools of Kao Teng Hsiao Hsueh T'ang grade, or higher, in each station, and that such distribution be made by the College Officers subject to the approval of the Committee ad Interim.

70. Voted that a Committee of three be appointed to meet with committees from the London Missiouary Society and Presbyterian Mission regarding the continuance of the Union Language School alter Mr. Rees' departure at the end of the year The following were appointed: Mr. Wilder, Miss Miner and Mr. Stelle.

71. Voted that in view of Dr. Goodrich's being released from active work in the Mission in order to engage in Bible translation under the American Bible Society we ask the American Bible Society through the Prudential Committee to assume the salary of Dr. Goodrich.

72. Voted that all requests for funds for building be first presented to the Building Committoe for their approval and endorsement.

73. Voted that the Building Committee be instructed to arrange for adequate inspection of all buildings in theMission for which stated repairs or "house rents" are asked.

74. Voted that the Building Committee be instructed to make a plot of the residences of the Mission and to number them according to some system.

75. Voted that the disbursements of all funds from rents of property belonging to the Mission be accounted for annually through the Building Committee to the Mission Treasurer.

76. Voted that Miss Tallmon be temporarily located at Lintsing.

5:00 p. m. Adjourned to meet Monday at 9:00 a. m.

Monday, August 14.

9:00 a. m. Devotional Service led by Mr. L. C. Porter.

9:45. Session convened.
Report of the Committee on Estimates, Mr. Ellis.
The estimates were approved as reported.

77. In view of the absolute need of the Mission and the improved condition of the Board's treasury,
Be it resolved that the Mission with renewed insistence urge the Prudential Committee to grant appropriations on the basis of the estimates as passed in order to maintain present work.

78. Voted, that to Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D. D. , wise in counsel, incessant in toil, consecrated in purpose, pioneer of the Mission, whose long and faithful service has largely contributed to its present success, founder of the college through which his strength has been multiplied in the service of trained Christian workers, master of the Chinese language, whose scholarly work appears in Bible translation and general literature, the Mission offer its hearty congratulations on the occasion of his Seventieth Birthday, and express the hope that many future years

may bring abundant blessing to the life which has so richly blessed others.

Report of Publication Committee, Mr. Wilder.
Report of the principal of North China Union Women's College, Miss Miner, read by Mr. Galt.
A copy of the revised "Basis of Union" of the North China Educational Union, the "Constitution of the Union College", the "Basis of Union in Medical Education", and "Byelaws of the Union Medical College" was read by Mr. H. S. Galt.

79. Voted to approve the revised form of the above mentioned documents as presented by the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union.

Report of the Acting-Dean of the North China Union Medical College, Dr. Stuckey, read by Dr. Young.

80. Voted that Miss Davis be located at Tientsin with permission to reside in Peking till Chinese New Year for language study.

Report of Committee on Education, Mr. Wilder.

81. Voted that Mr. Galt, Dr. Young, and Mr. Porter be appointed a Committee to consult with the Presbyterian and Methodist Missions regarding the school for missionaries' children.
82. Voted, that in view of Mr. Stanley's work at his station having interfered with his language study, he shall be allowed to reside away from his station for one year as soon as possible after his furlough and before he shall take up again the general work of his station.
83. Whereas, A legacy in charge of Mr. Sullivan, executor, Northampton, Mass., is about to be paid to the Board amounting to about $2000.00, and
Whereas, The donor of the sum was especially interested in foreign Missions and the work abroad in which her church (First) in intersted (Williams Hospital), and
Whereas, The executor and others knowing the circumstances urge that the sum above mentioned be assigned by the Board for the equipment of the new Pangkiachwang (Tehchow) Hospitals;
Resolved: That the Board be requested by the North China Mission to so appropriate said amount.
84. Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $1750.00 for the Union School for missionaries' children at Tungchow.
85. Voted that the Building Committee in consultation with the Mission Treasurer be authorized to arrange for necessary repairs on Paotingfu houses.
86. Voted that we, the members of the North China Mission of the American Board heartily approve and endorse the intention whereby Grinnell College and its constituency plan in some way to undertake the support of educational work connected with the stations of the Mission situated in the province of Shantumg.

Minutes read and adopted.
12:30 p. m. Adjournment. HARRY S. MARTIN, CLERK.

The North China Mission of the American Board sorrows to record the death of its senior missionary, Rev. C. A. Stanley, D. D., while taking his

furlough in the Autumn of 1910. Mrs. Stanley preceded him three years in entering into the rest of the home above. Their three living children have chosen their parent's life-work. Dr. Stanley has done his work from the Tientsin Station, extending over a period of 48 years, from 1862 to 1910. The two important central Stations of P'ang Chuang and Lin C'hing grew from the work of the Tientsin Station. In the Spring and Summer of 1878 the four northern Provinces of China were devastated with famine. Liberal sums from foreign countries were contributed for relief, saving many lives and disposing the people to listen with interest to the truths of Christianity.

From this time there follows a story of steady growth in the Tientsin and related field of work. Dr. Stanley was unsparing in labor, working beyond the limits of his strength in cultivating his extensive country field. While work for the Chinese occupied the first place in his thoughts, much time was given to the moral and spiritual uplift of the foreign community, and in promoting temperence and right living among the sailors frequenting the port. He in a thousand ways built himself into the lives of the members of the community. We cherish the memory of his devotion to the Master's kingdom, and will strive to enter into and carry forward that work to its final consummation.

Note. On August 21, one week after the adjournment of Mission Meeting, Miss N. N. Rvssell closed her earthly life. Her death brings deep sorrow to the hearts of all who knew her and deprives the Mission of one of its choicest workers.

MINUTES OF LADIES' MEETINGS.

Monday Noon. Miss Porter, Leader, appointed as committee on estmates,—Miss Porter, Miss Russell, Miss MacGown, Miss Browne, Miss Lyons, Dr. Tallmon.

Wednesday Noon. Mrs. Sheffield, Leader of devotional meeting.

Wednesday 3 P. M. Miss Porter, chairman. Various motions were voted as reported in the general minutes.

Thursday 11 A. M. Miss Grace Wycoff, chairman. There was a general discussion of the proposal that Miss Browne be transferred to Peking, to engage in the Union Educational Work:—result is indicated in the general miuutes.

MINUTES OF THE CHINESE ANNUAL MEETING, PANGKIACHUANG 1911

Wednesday,—May 31.—The first session of the Annual Meeting opened with a prayer service at 9:00 o'clock A. M. At 10:00 o'clock Rev. Li Pen Yüan gave an address on the subject "The Message of Christianity to the Political Life of China", taking the place of Mr. Chang Po Ling who was unable to be present. In the afternoon at 3:00 o'clock Rev. Howard S. Galt gaven an address on the subject, "The Message of Christianity to the Commercial Life of China". A third address of the same series on the theme "The Relation of Christianity to the Educational Life of China" was given at 8:00 o'clock in the evening by Rev. G. D. Wilder, taking the place of Mr. Chang Po Ling.

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Thursday, June 1.—After a prayer service at 9:00 o'clock the forenoon and

afternoon sessions were devoted to reports of the year's work in the various stations of the Mission. In the evening the fourth address of the series, discussing the subject, "The Relation of Christianity to the Religions of China", was given By Mr. Chüan Ch'i, taking the place of Rev. Mr. Murray of Ts'ang Chou, who was unable to be present.

Friday, June 2.—After the morning prayer service two addresses on the theme "The Attitude of the Protestant Churches toward the Roman Catholic Church in China" were given by Mr. Pi Yung Kuei and Rev. W. B. Stelle, and were followed by a general discussion. At the afternoon session two papers on the theme, "The Improvement of Church and Mission Schools", were read by Mr. Feng Hsi En and Mr. Chang Feng Hsiang, and were followed by discussion. In the evening the last address of the general series, on the theme "The Message of Christianity to the Social Life of China", was given by Rev. Mr. Whitewright of Chi Nan Fu.

Saturday June 3.—At 10:00 o'clock the annual meeting of the Congregational Association was held. The session opened with a prayer service led by Rev. Wu Yü Hsiang, the retiring Moderator. After this service Rev. G. D. Wilder was elected Moderator, and Mr. Pi Yung Kuei and Rev. Howard S. Galt were elected Chinese and English Clerks respectively. Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

Voted that licenses to preach, time unlimited, be granted to Mr. Ma Wen Ying of Lin Ching, and Mr. Li Ch'ao Tu and Mr. Chang K'e Chien of Pangkiaghuang. Voted that the same license in the new from be granted to Mr. Li Jung Ch'eng of Tientsin. Voted that, after a satisfactory examination, a license with five-year limit be granted to Mr. Li Fu Hsiang of Pangkiachuang, the same to date from the time of Mr. Li's graduation from the seminary in 1908. Voted that the Moderator and Clerks be appointed to carry into effect these actions.

Mr. Ewing reported the death of Rev. C. A. Stanley during the year and spoke of the value of his long and faithful service.

Voted that Rev. Mr. Thwing and Mr. J. H. McCann be invited to be present during the session of the Association.

Voted to recommend to the Chinese church in each Station that a history of the Christian Work in each Station be compiled, and to appoint Rev. Li Pen Yuan and Mr. Ch'üan Ch'i a Committee to further these efforts and to take the individual Station histories which may be prepared and compile from them a general history of the work of the Mission and the Churches.

Mr. Sun Chi Shan, speaking on behalf of the Paotingfu Station, invited the Association to hold the meeting of 1912 at Paotingfu. Voted to accept the invitation, leaving the exact time of the meeting to be determiued by the Paotingfu Station.

Voted that the Moderator and Clerks be appointed a Committee to prepare topics for discussion at the next Annual Meeting, and to attend to the printing of the report of the present meeting.

Mr. Li Fu Hsiang made a statement of his Christian experiences and of his purpose to devote his life to the preachfng of the Gospel. Remarks were made by Mr. Stanley and Mr. Li, after which Mr. Li Fu Hsiang withdrew. Further remarks, testifying to the excellencies of Mr. Li's character and service, were made by Rev. Mr. Wu and Mr. Chang Feng Hsiang.

Voted that the statement made by Mr. Li be considered satisfactory and that the licesse to preach be granted.

Voted to adjourn. Howard S. Galt, English Clerk.

ESTIMATES. 1912

A. B. C. F. M. (Summary)

Station	Personal	General	Totals.
Tientsin	$ 1876.	$ 1525.	$ 3401.
Peking	3419.63	2575.	5994.63
N. C. Union Coll. of Med.	1389.		1389.
N. C. Union Theological College	1992.42	1000.	2992.42
Kalgan	80.	1220.	1300.
Tungchou	3160 ~~3260.~~	1985.	5245.
N. C. Union Coll. of Arts	3942.	2500.	6442.
N. C. Union Coll. of Arts, (W. B. M.)	281.		281.
Paotingfu	3003.	1750.	4753.
Pangkiachuang	3767.	3900.	7667.
Lintsingchow	2428.	1940.	4368.
Treas.'s and Sec'y's Office Expense		150.	150.
Totals	~~25438.05~~ 25338.05	18545.	43983.05

A. B. C. F. M. (In detail.)

PERSONAL	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	Medical	House	Business Agency	Totals.
Tientsin								
Ewing	500.	50.		25.	25.		12.	612.
Chandler	1000.	100.		50.	50.	40.	24.	1264.
							Station Total	1876.
Peking								
Martin	1100.	100.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1414.
Stelle	1100.	75.	179.63	50.		40.	24.	1468.63
Mrs. Wilder	500.			25.			12.	537.
							Station Total	3419.63
N. C. Union College of Medicine.								
Young	1100.	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1389.
N. C. Union College Theology.								
Wilder	1100.	100.	718.42	50.			24.	1992.42
Kalgan								
Vacant Houses						80.		80.
							Station Total	80.
Tungchou								
Frame	500.	75.		25.			12.	612.
Love	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.
Ebeling	1000.	40.	150.	50.		40.	24.	~~1404.~~ 1304
Corbett house						40.		40.
Galt Annex						15.		15.
							Station Total	~~3260.~~ 3160
N. C. Union College of Arts.								
Sheffield	1000.	100.		50.		40.	24.	1214.
Galt, H. S.	1000.	75.	250.	50.		40.	24.	1439.
Porter	1000.	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1289.
Total								3942.
Miss Andrews ½	250.	20.		5.			6.	281.

PERSONAL	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	Medical	House	Business Agency	Totals.
Paotingfu								
McCann	1000.	75.	450.	50.	50.	40.	24.	1689.
Galt, E. W.	1000.	100.	50.	50.	50.	40.	24.	1314.
							Station Total	3003.
Pangkiachuang								
Stanley	1000.	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1289.
DeHaan	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.
Tucker	1000.	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1289.
							Station Total	3767.
Lintsingchow								
Ellis	1000.	75.	50.	50.		40.	24.	1239.
Eastman	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.
							Station Total	2428.

GENERAL WORK.

	Tientsin	Peking	Kalgan	Tungchou	Paotingfu	Pangchuang	Lintsing
Evangelistic:							
Preachers	415.	975.	400.	580.	600.	1440.	540.
Student Preachers	50.			50.	50.		40.
Chapel keeping	175.	120.	40.	200.		200.	170.
Chapel fuel	30.	75.	120.	45.		25.	25.
Educational:							
Day Schools	50.	220.	20.		40.	150.	35.
Boarding Schools	320.	350.	400.	320.	450.	650.	375.
Station Classes		75.	30.	20.	60.	75.	100.
Bldgs.: Repairs		200.	30.				50.
Repairs, Chapels	100.			50.		60.	140.
Repairs, Schools	30.				40.	50.	40.
Repairs, Hospital				50.		75.	
Rent			60.	100.	70.	20.	25.
Taxes	100.		5.	10.	25.	15.	15.
Medical: Supplies	50.	300.		200.	200.	550.	
Assistants		60.		180.		130.	
Fuel				40.		30.	
Incidentals				75.		70.	
Miscellaneous: Tours	100.	100.	60.	25.	150.	250.	250.
Att'g An. Mtg.	20.	10.	10.	15.	15.	60.	20.
Gatemen; watchmen	70.	75.	30.	25.	35.	35.	100.
Incidentals	15.	15.	15.		15.	15.	15.
Totals	1525.	2575.	1220.	1985.	1750.	3900.	1940.

For Expenses of Treasurers's Office and Mission Sec'y,	150.	
N. C. Union Theological College. Support of students,	1000.	
N. C. U. College of Arts,	1276.	
Tungchou Academy,	1024.	
Tungchou Academy and College Repairs,	200.	
Total	2500.	
Total General Work—		18545.

A. B. C. F. M. SPECIALS.

Tientsin. Boys' School—Wall and Teacher's House $400.
(To be taken from Tientsin property fund.)

Pangkiachuang		**Lintsing**	
To complete physician's house	$1000.	Roads and trees for Compound	$350.
Building another house	3500.	Wells or cisterns	300.
Academy dining room and kitchen	1000.	Completing wall	500.

A. B. C. F. M. SPECIALS, (con.)

Tungchou. For school for missionaries' children $1750

A. B. C. F. M. Specials Total $8~~7~~00.

W. B. M.

Summary	Tientsin	Tungchou	Paotingfu	Peking	Total
Personal	$1234.	1445.	1234.	572.	4485.
General	600.	1340.	790.		2730.
Total	1834.	2785.	2024.	572.	7215.

Personal	Tientsin		Peking		Tungchou		Paotingfu	
	Miss MacGown	Davis	Reed	Andrews	Browne	Leavens	Chapin	Phelps
Salary	500.	500.	500.	½250.	500.	500.	500.	500.
Teacher	75.	75.	30.	20.	50.	30.	15.	75.
Health	10.	10.	10.	5.	10.	10.	15.	15.
Medical							25.	25.
House	40.		20.		40.		40.	
Business Agency	12.	12.	12.	6.	12.	12.	12.	12.
Totals	637.	597.	572.	281.	612.	552.	607.	627.

General Work	Tientsin	Tungchou	Paotingfu
Boarding School	300.	450.	450.
" " Repairs	15.	25.	10.
Day School	90.	240.	100.
Day School repairs		20.	
Bible Women	110.	150.	75.
Station class	20.	75.	50.
" " repairs		15.	
Train. Sch. Pupils	15.		
Touring	25.	75.	80.
Medical supplies	25.	290.	25.
Totals	600.	1340.	790.

Specials. Tientsin:—

Building Ladies' House 3500.

Tungchou:—

House for Day School 135.

Total 3635.

W. B. M. I.

SUMMARY	Peking	Kalgan	Pangchuang	Lintsing
Personal	3347.		1681.	572.
General	3050.	230.	1770.	770.
Totals	6397.	230.	3451.	1342.

Personal 5600. General 5820 Total 11420.

PERSONAL	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Business Agency	Total	Station Totals
Peking							
Miss Miner	500.		10.	30.	12.	552.	
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		12.	552.	
Mrs. Ament	500.	15.	10.	20.	12.	557.	
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Russell	500.		10.		12.	522.	3347.
Pangchuang							
Miss Lyons	500.	30.	15.	20.	12.	577.	
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.	
Miss H. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.	562.	1681.
Lintsing							
Miss Ellis	500.	40.		20.	12.	572.	572.

General Work	Peking	Kalgan	Pangchuang	Lintsing
College and Academy	1400.			
Repairs	150.			
Girls in Hospital	15.			
Drugs	50.			
Kindergarten	100.		40.	
Bible women (9)	300.		150.	90.
Training school	150.			
Repairs	25.			
Student Bible women		30.		
Touring	125.		300.	120.
Day schools (4)	160.		150.	50.
Station class	65.		125.	80.
Repairs (out-station)	25.			
Primary boarding school	350.	200.	550.	400.
Boarding school Repairs	10.			30.
Evangelistic Tent Work	25.			
Lecture room	100.			
Repairs: General			35.	
" Outstations			30.	
Training class			50.	
Incidentals			15.	
Medical: Drugs			250.	
Assistants			75.	
Totals	3050.	230.	1770.	770.

Specials

Peking: College Dormitory and furnishings	5000.
Additional house room	3500.
Sanatorium for Girls' School	500.
Pangkiachuang: Land in Techow	1000.
Boarding School Building	3000.
Boarding School, dormitory	3000.
Lintsing: Boarding school, building	2500.
" " dormitory	1000.
Total	19500.

W. B. M. P.

Personal	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Business	Agency	Total
Dr. Tallmon	500.	40.	15.	20.		12	587.

General Work			
		Drugs	200.
Hospital Assistant	50.	Repairs and Incidentals	25.
Woman nurse	20.	Fuel and Light	10.
Coolie	20.	Evangelistic	
Gate-keeper	20.	Hospital Work	20.
Matron	20.	Total	385.

(Signed) Harry S. Martin, Clerk.
Murray S. Frame, Assistant.

Rec'd SEP 18 1912

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING AT PEITAIHO, 1912.

PERSONNEL

Tientsin: Rev. C. E. Ewing, Miss Edith Davis.

Peking: Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. B. Stelle, Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mrs. Mary P, Ament, Miss Luella Miner, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Miss May N. Corbett.

Tungchou: Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, Rev. and Mrs, Howard S. Galt, Rev. and Mrs. L.C. Porter, Rev. Murray S. Frame, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Lucy I. Mead, Dr. and Mrs.O.H.Love.

Paotingfu: Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann,Rev.and Mrs, Elmer W. Galt, Miss Isabelle Phelps, Miss Abbie G. Chapin

Pangkiachuang: Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan, Dr. and Mrs. Francis F. Tucker, Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss Myra L. Sawyer.

Lintsingchou: Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman, Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, Miss Edith Tallmon.

Kalgan: Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Heininger.

Missionaries at Large: Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith.

Guests: Mrs. C. J. King, Dr. Hunter Corbett, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. ~~Price~~ Price, ~~Rev.~~ Mr. A. S. Annand, Dr. G. S. Webster, Rev, and Mrs. E, G, Tewksbury, Mrs. A. P. Peck, Dr. H. H. Lowrie, Rev. D. S. Murray.

Sunday, August 11.
5:00 p.m. Annual sermon, delivered publicly in the Assembly Hall by Rev. A.B.DeHaan. Theme: Personality in Man

Monday, August 12.

9:00 a.m. Devotional meeting of thanksgiving. Dr. A,H.Smith
9:45 a.m. Annual Meeting called to order by mission Secretary H.S.Galt.

By unanimous ballots the officers placed in nomination by the Business Com. were elected, viz.Chairman: Dr. Tucker, Clerk: E.W.Galt, Ass't Clerk; Dr. Love.

1. Voted that a general invitation be extended to any who desire to attend the sessions during the reading of the station reports.
2. Voted that the clerk be instructed to record as guests of the mission the names of the visitors present.
These visitors were: Dr.Hunter Corbett, Rev.and Mrs.Price, ~~Rev.~~ Mr. Annand, and Dr. Webster,
Other names were added by the consent of the mission to the list of guests. See "Personnel"

Reading of reports :-
Tientsin: General work, Mr. Ewing.
Women's work,Miss Davis.
Peking: General work, Mr. Stelle.
Women's work, Mrs. Ament with help of Miss Reed, read by Miss Reed.
Kalgan: General work, including women's and medical work, Mr. Heininger.
Tungchou: General work, Mr. Frame.

Committee on Estimates, appointed by the Chair: Mrs.F.D.Wilder, Mission Treasurer, Chairman; Mr. Ewing, Tientsin; Mr. Stelle, Peking; Mr. Heininger, Kalgan; Mr. Porter, Tungchou; Mr. McCann, Paotingfu; Mr. DeHaan, Pangchuang; Mr. Eastman, Lintsing.
Adjournment at 12:00 m.

2:10 p.m. Session called to order by the chairman.
Minutes read, corrected, and approved.
Reports continued:
Tungchou: Women's work, Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield.
Medical work, Dr. ~~Kar~~Love.
Paotingfu: General work, Mr. McCann.
Women's work, Mrs. McCann, read by Miss Phelps.
Pangkiachuang: General work, Mr. DeHaan.
Women's work, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
Adjournment at 4:00 p.m. with prayer by Mr. Wilder.

Tuesday, August 13.

Session called to order at 9:10 by the Chairman.
Prayer, Mr. DeHaan.
Reports continued:-
Pangkiachuang: Medical work, Dr. Tucker, read by Mrs. Tucker.
Lintsing: General work, Mrs. Ellis, read by Mr. Eastman.
Women's work, Miss Ellis, read by Miss Tallmon.
Medical work, Dr. Susan B. Tallmon.
Report of Mission Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.
Report of Principal of North China Union College, Mr.H.S.Galt.
Report of Principal of Tungchou Academy, Mr. H.S.Galt.
Devotional service of 40 minutes led by Mr. Eastman.
Report of North China Union Medical College, Dr.E. J. Stuckey, read by H. S. Galt.
Report of North China Union Theological College, Dr, C. H. Fenn, read by Mr. Wilder.
Report of North China Union Women's College, Miss Miner, read by Miss Corbett.
(No separate report was presented for Bridgman Academy)
Adjournment with prayer by Dr. Tucker.

2:10 p.m. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.
Minutes of the previous two sessions read and approved.
Reports continued:-
Report of Publication Com., Mr. Wilder.
Report of Com. ad Interim, Mr. Wilder.
Report of special Com. on Salaries of Chinese Helpers, Mr, McCann.
Verbal statement from special Com. on Revision of Code, Mr. Porter.
Election of standing committees, after hearing nominations of the Business Com.
Publication Com., Mr. Wilder,Miss Miner, Mr. H. S. Galt.
Com. on Education, Mr. Wilder, Miss Miner, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
Com. on Needs of the Mission, Dr. Smith, Mr, Ewing, Miss Reed.
Com. on Building, Dr, Ingram, Mr, Eastman, Mr, Stelle.
Com. ad Interim, Mr, Wilder, Miss Miner, Dr. Tucker, Mr. Ewing.
Com. on Program, Mr. DeHaan, Mr. Chandler, Miss Davis.
Com. on Business, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Porter, Miss Grace Wyckoff.
Members of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union,-
For full term, Mr. Ewing, Dr. Ingram.
To fill out unexpired terms:- Of Mr. Stanley, Mr. Eastman.
Of Miss Browne, Miss Chapin.

Election of mission officers:-
Secretary, Mr. H. S. Galt.
Assistant Secretary, Mr. Porter.
Miss Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder.
Auditors, Mr, Stelle and Mr. Martin.
Essayist, Mr. E. W. Galt.
Alternate Essayist, Mr. Chandler.
Secretary to W. B. M., Miss Phelps.
Secretary to W. B. M. I., Miss Grace Wyckoff.
Secretary to W. B. M. P., Dr. Tallmon.
Compilers of Annual Report for 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Martin.
3:25 p. m. Voted to resolve into Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Porter called to chair.
4:00 p. m. Committee arose and repotred progress.
Adjournment with prayer by Mr. Stelle.

Wednesday, August 14.
9:07 a. m, Meeting called to order by Chairman, and opened with prayer by Mr.Price.
Voted that the minutes of the Annual Meeting be printed in the same general form as last year.
Meeting went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ewing in the chair.
10:30 a.m. Devotional meeting led by Mr. Heininger.
12:00 m. Committee arose and reported progress.
Adjournment, untill 9:00 Thursday to give committees time to meet.

Thursday, August 15.
9:00 a.m. Meeting called to order by the Chairman and opened with prayer by Mr. Frame.
Minutes of the two last previous sessions read and approved.
Meeting resolved itself into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Eastman in the chair.
10:30 Devotional service led by Dr. Tucker.
12:00 m. Committee arose and reported progress.
Adjournment with prayer by Dr. Sheffield.

2:10 p.m. Meeting called to order by the Chairman
Meeting resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.
3:50 p.m. Committee arose and reported progress.
Adjournment.

Early evening: Mission picnic supper on the rocks by the sea, followed by the reading of the Mission Essay by Mr. Frame on the subject, Reflections of a Beginning Learner of the Chinese Language.

Friday, August 16.

9:07 a.m. Meeting called by the Chairman and opened with scripture sentences and prayer.
Minutes of the Thursday Sessions read and approved.
Verbal report of the Building Com. by Mr. McCann, supplemented by statements of Mr. Porter and Miss Miner regarding building operations under their directions.
Verbal report of Com. on School for Missionaries' Children.
Meeting resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.
10:30 Devotional meeting led by Mr. Ewing.
12:00 m. Committee arose and reported progress.
Adjournment with prayer by Mr. E.W.Galt.

2:10 p.m. Meeting opened by the Chairman.
Meeting resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.
3:42 Committee arose and reported progress.
Report of Education Com., Mr. Wilder.
Report of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union, Mr. H.S.Galt.
Voted that the report of the North China Medical Union be accepted without being read.
Adjournment with prayer by Mr. Martin.

Saturday, August 17.
Meeting opened with prayer by the Chairman.
Minutes of the Friday sessions read and approved.
Most of the morning was spent voting on matters discussed in Com. of the Whole.
10:30 Devotional meeting led by Mr. Stelle.
11:20 Meeting resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.
12:15 Committee arose and reported progress.
Adjournment with prayer by Mr. McCann.

2:00 p.m. Meeting opened by the Chairman.
Chair appointed a committee inaccordance with vote 55:
Dr. Ingram, Miss Chapin, Mr. E.W.Galt.
Meeting transacted business previously discussed.
Report of the Com. on Estimates, Mr. Eastman, revised and accepted by the Meeting.
Voted that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 3:00 p.m. next Thursday at Mr. Eastman's home.
Minutes of the day read and approved.
Adjournment with prayer by Dr. Arthur H. Smith.

Thursday, August 22,
3:00 p.m. Meeting called to order by the Chairman on the Eastman verandah hospitably offered for the purpose. Prayer by Mr. DeHaan.
Report of Committee on Needs of the Mission, read and accepted.
Formal votes:

68. Voted that, in the interests of the largest Christian union, the North China Mission of the American Board request the Pan-Anglican Conference of China to reconsider the decision as to the Chinese name for their branch of the Holy Catholic Church.
69. Voted that the Mission approve the tentative constitution prepared by the Provisional Board of Organization of the new union university.
70. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $50:00 for Sunday School work, to be expended in connection with the work of the China Sunday School Union.

Minutes of the meeting given in outline and approved.
Adjournment with prayer by Dr. D. Z. Sheffield.

NOTES ON MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE BUT NOT BROUGHT UP FOR FORMAL ACTION LATER.

The question was raised should the C.A.I. make earnest effort to sell the mission press or should it await the consummation of the scheme for a union university with the expectation that the press will be an asset to that institution. The Mission evidently favored the latter but preferred to leave the whole question to the judgment of the C.A.I.

The question whether the Shantung stations should at an early date begin sending college students to Weihsien rather than to Tungchou, thus participating in the Shantung Union Educational scheme, provoked considerable discussion. When vote 56 was passed, approving of the union of the North China and the Shansi Missions, it was considered that this carried with it the sentiment that the Mission favors cooperation with the provincial scheme as soon as that step may seem advisable.

MINUTES OF WOMEN'S MEETINGS

Monday, August 12, 12:00 ~~atxxxxx~~ m.
Meeting was called with Miss Grace Wyckoff in the chair.
The Women's Committee on Estimates was appointed as follows:

Tientsin, Miss Davis.
Peking, Miss Reed.
Kalgan, Mrs. Heininger.
Tungchou, Miss Andrews.
Paotingfu, Miss Phelps.
Pangchuang, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
Lintsing, Miss Tallmon.

A Committee for attending to certain special items of business was appointed as follows:

Mrs. H.S.Galt, Mrs. Martin, Dr. Tallmon.

Meeting ~~adjxxxxxxxx~~ adjourned.

Tuesday, August 13, 12:00 m.
Meeting was called and Miss Mead elected Chairman.
Reports of committees were listened to and accepted.

Wednesday, August 14.
12:00 m. A mothers' prayer meeting was led by Miss Andrews.
Afternoon. A business meeting was held, the Chairman presiding.
Various votes were passed which appear in the general minutes of the Mission Meeting.
Voted that Miss Davis and one other chosen by her act as Business Committee for the ladies for next year.
Voted that, in consultation with the Program Committee, two special prayer-meetings for the ladies be arranged in connection with the Mission meeting of next year, and one for children on the day of the picnic if possible.
Voted that Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Reed, and Miss Mead be a Committee on Salaries of lady teachers and Bible women and of curricula of girls' schools below academy grade.

MOTIONS PASSED BY THE MISSION DURING ITS BUSINESS SESSIONS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

Personal Matters:-

4. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return to the Mission of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Miss Alice S. Browne, Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Miss Mabel Ellis, at the expiration of their furloughs.

5. Voted to approve of the tentative schedule of furloughs for the members of the Mission as prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose; the schedule being as follows,-

1913- Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, Miss Luella Miner, Miss May F. Corbett, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, 1913 or 1914- Rev. C. E. Ewing.

1914- Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Mrs F. D. Wilder.

1915- Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Porter.

1916- Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Galt, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle, Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.

1917- Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan, Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Martin, Mrs Mary P. Ament, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Lucy I. Mead, Miss Mary E. Vanderslice.

1918- Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Galt, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chandler, Rev. M. S. Frame, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Love, Miss Bertha P, Reed, Miss Isabelle Phelps, Miss Edith Davis, Miss Myra L. Sawyer, Miss Edith Tallmon.

6. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize furloughs to begin in 1913 for those whose names appear under that date in the schedule.

7. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the return of Miss Andrews to the U. S. whenever the condition of her health makes this desirable.

8. Voted that Miss Chapin be located at Paotingfu.

9. Voted that Miss Edith Tallmon be located at Lintsingchou.

10. Voted that Miss Payne be located at Tungchou.

11. Voted that Miss Mead be located at Peking.

12. Voted that Miss Miske be temporarily located at Peking.

13. Voted that Rev. and Mrs. Chandler be located at Tientsin.

14. Voted that Rev. and Mrs. Wickes be temporarily located at Tungchou unless the Language School be resumed in Peking. In such case, in accordance with the policy of the Mission, they shall be temporarily located at Peking.

15. Voted that Mr. Shaw be located at Tungchou.

16. Voted that our Missionaries at Large, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith be requested to dwell in or near the capital, but that the different stations of the Mission feel free to invite them for temporary visits of helpfulness.

17. Voted that the Mission approve of the residence of Dr.

and Mrs. Goodrich, on their return to China, at Tientsin or such other place as may be feasible for the work of Bible translation.

18. Voted that vote 82 of last year be restated giving Mr. Stanley leave of absence from his station for one year after ~~xx~~ return from furlough for language study, and that the Com. ad Interim be instructed to decide, in consultation with him, at what station he shall reside for the purpose.

19. Voted that the first family sent out for general educational or avangelistic work be located at Paotingfu.

20. Voted that the Mission extend a most cordial invitation to Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price to take up work within the Paotingfu field in close association and cooperation with the Paotingfu station, and request the members of ~~xxxxx~~ that station to act ~~xx~~ as a special committee to assist Mr. and Mrs. Price in securing the funds needed, and

Further that the Mission recommend to the Prudential Committee that it approve of Mr. and Mrs. Price soliciting part of their support from Park Congregational Church, Berkeley, Cal. and their friends in First Congregational Church, Oakland.

21. Voted that in view of the immediate great need of the Paotingfu station the Mission approve of an invitation from ~~xxx~~ the station to an experienced Chinese worker to assist Mr. Galt in the general work of the country field.

Requests of the Mission:-

22. Voted that, in accordance with the policy of the Mission regarding staff, and in view of the unparalleled new opportunities which confront the Mission, we place before the Board the immediate need of new missionaries in the various stations as follows:-

A. Men,-

Tientsin: One man for general work.
One physician.
Peking: One man for general work.
One teacher for the Theological College.
One teacher for the Medical College.
Tungchou: One man for general work.
Paotingfu: One man for general work.
One man for educational work.
One physician.
Pangkiachuang: One man for educational work.
Lintsing: One man for educational work.
One physician.
Location uncertain: One man for general work.

In other words we call for thirteen new men: five for

general work (one of whom would set free a more experienced worker for teaching in the Theological College); three for educational work; four physicians; and another man to make it possible for the Mission to appoint a man to do literary work in connection with the Christian Literature Society.

B. Women,-

Lintsing: Two for general work. (W.B.M.I.)

Peking: Two for general work. (W.B.M.I.)
Two for Bridgman Academy and Woman's Union College (one to teach English and one Normal)
One for Bible Woman's Training School.
One to teach in the Medical College.

Tientsin: Two for general work. (W.B.M.).

Paotingfu: One for general work. (W.B.M.)

Tungchou: One for general work. (W.B.M.)

Total number , twelve.

Among the above the Mission would emphasize as imperative the request, as per vote 23 of last year, that the W.B.M.I. send an evangelistic worker this fall for Lintsing; the request, as per vote 24 ~~of last year~~, that the W.B.M. send an evangelistic worker this fall for Tungchou; and the request as per vote 25, that the W.B.M.I. send for Peking a woman physician qualified to teach in the Medical College.

23. Voted that the request for a woman physician for Pangchuang (Techou) be renewed as per vote 29 of last year.

Note: This need is in addition to those stipulated in the general Mission Policy But no less imperative.

24. Voted that the Mission urge upon the Prudential Committee the immediate need of the physician called for above for Lintsing.

25. Voted that the Mission endorse the request of the Shansi Mission to the Prudential Committee to appoint for a term of three years Mr. and Dr. H.J.Fairburn, Expecting that Mr. Fairburn's services to our Mission will be extended wherever needed.

26. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the Prudential Committee, as per vote 40 of last year, that it authorize the use of $400.00 from the Tientsin property fundfor building walls and teacher's house for the boy's school at Tientsin.

27. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure of $180.00 from the Tientsin property fund for increasing the dormitory accomodations and for extensive roof repairs on dormitories of the boys' school in Tientsin.

28. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate $2000.00 from the Tientsin property fund for the building of a dispensary, isolation and emergency wards at the Tientsin station.

29. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appro-

priate salaries for the Tientsin Missionaries on the same basis as those at Peking. See estimates.

30. Voted that the Mission renew the request, as per vote 42 of last year, for $1000.00 for dining-room and kitchen of the Pangchuang Academy, to be built at Techou.

31. Voted that the Mission renew the request of last year, vote 43, for $3500.00 with which to build a residence at Techou.

32. Voted that the Mission renew the requests of last year to the W.B.M.I., vote58, as follows:-

$1000.00 for land, $3000.00 for boarding school building, $3000.00 for boarding school dormitory.

33. Voted that the Mission renew its request, vote 41 of last year, to the Prudential Committee to appropriate $1000.00 to make up $3500.00 with which to build a physician's residence at Techou.

34. Voted that the request first made in 1908 and approved by the Prudential Committee for $5000.00 with which to rebuild the Williams Hospital be renewed, and that if it be found impossible to promptly grant the appropriation permission be given to borrow $5000.00 from the amount realized from the sale of the Board's property in Tientsin. In view of the special urgency and strategic importance of early and favorable action be it further voted that the Secretary accompany this vote by a letter explaining the situation.

35. Voted that the Mission renew the request to the Prudential Committee, vote 44 of last year, for appropriations for the completion of building operations at Lintsing as follows:-

For the completion of walls $500.00, for roads and trees $350.00, for cisterns $300.00.

36. Voted that the Mission request the American Board, as distinguished from the W.B.M.P., to assume the support of the Chinese physician at Lintsing, the yearly appropriation required being about $150.00.

37. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee to grant an allowance of $250.00 to Mr. McCann to cover the school expenses of his son Robert for 1913.

38. Voteddthat the Mission request the W.B.M.I. to assume its share in the support of the Business Agency by making an annual allowance of $12.00 for each of its missionaries, as is already done by the A.B.C.F.M., the W.B.M., and the W.B.M.P.

Educational Matters:-

39. Voted that Mr. H.S.Galt and Mrs. G.D.Wilder be a Committee to ascertain and communicate to Mr. J.P.Irwin of Shantung the desired information in regard to the possible school for missionaries' children.

40. Voted that the mission recommend that the Board take

part in the establishment of a Union School for Missionaries' Children provided the school be located at Tungchou or Chingtao.

41. Voted that the Mission cooperate with the Methodist, Presbyterian, and London Missions towards the establishment of a permanent educational exhibit at Peking, patterned after the institution at Chinanfu, and that we appoint Mr. Stelle as our representative on a joint committee of four to formulate a definite scheme and submit it to the four Missions.

42. Voted that the Committee on Language School consisting of Mr. Wilder, Miss Miner, and Mr, Stelle be continued with powers as before.

43. Voted that the Course of Language Study be revised by striking out "Principal Official Titles" and by adding,- Married ladies shall be expected to take the two years' course in four years omitting the writing of characters if desired.

44. Voted that the Mission adopt for boys' schhols the new "Standard Course of Study for Lower and Preparatory Schools" prepared by a committee representing the Union Educational Movement in the Province.

45. Voted that the Mission, in order to discourage early marriages on the part of Chinese youth, adopt as a general policy the plan of withdrawing all scholarship aid from students in mission schools who marry during their course of study.

46. Voted that the Mission favors such an organization of the proposed new Union University as shall secure to the Missions and Mission Boards Concerned representation on the Boards of Managers and Trustees of the University.

Matters Referred to Committees:-

47. Voted that the Mission approves of the opening of medical work at Tientsin and instructs the C. A. I. to consult with Dr. Pond Moore Jee with a view to making a contract with him for undertaking the medical work at that station, such a contract to be subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee.

48. Voted that the C. A. I. be instructed to render any aid possible to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins in their effort to secure from the Railway Co. indemnity claimed for injury sustained by Mrs. Perkins some years ago.

49. In view of the fact that the contracts of the Ching Hua instructors end in the spring of 1913 and in view of the fact that several of them have expressed a desire to remain in China in missionary work,-

Voted that the C. A. I. be instructed to consider the possibility of securing some of these instructors as recruits for next year.

50. Voted that the choice of site for the location of the Pangkiachuang station at Techou be subject to the approval of the Building Com.

51. Voted that the Building Com. be instructed to make an adjustment of Mission property in Paotingfu station, defining the buildings belonging to the W.B.M. and the A.B.C.F.M.

52. Voted that the Mission again instruct the Building Com. to make a plot of the residences of the Mission and to number them according to some system.

53. Voted that the Mission accept the report of the Com. on Salaries for Chinese Workers and that the Committee be continued.

54. Voted that Mrs. Ament and Mr. Frame act as a Committee to select the Mission's two representatives to the coming conference with Dr. Mott. Messrs. Wilder and H.S. Galt were selected.

55. Voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the Presbyterian Mission in regard to cooperation or union in medical work at Paotingfu.

56. Voted that the Mission approve of the Plan of Union of the Shansi and North China Missions as formulated by the Shansi Mission in their reply to our communication.

57. Voted that the Mission approve of the Kalgan station's establishing a center for work within the city proper notwithstanding the fact that this move will retard somewhat the purchase of the present American Board property by the Methodist Protestant Society.

58. Voted that the Mission authorize the expenditure by the Pangchuang station of a special gift of ~~XXXXXXX~~$500.00 which has come direct to that station for its work.

Miscelaneous Matters:-

59. Voted that, should the Chinese (independent) Church in Tientsin desire a continuation of the loan of the Tientsin City Chapel after the close of the present three-year loan, the Mission approves the extension of the present agreement for another three-year period.

60. Voted that the Mission adopt the following note on Policy in order to record more definitely its position on the relation of the missionary to Chinese Christians,-

In seeking to develop self-supporting and self- directing Chinese Churches the missionary will constantly recall the truth "He must increase but I must decrease". No single method can be determined, each missionary being free to follow the method which the history of his station and existing conditions indicate as wisest and most successful. But in general it is wiser for the missionary not to become a member of the Chinese Church and to avoid permanent position in the Church organization.

61. Voted that the Mission adopt the changes in its Standing rules recommended by its Com. on Revision and request the Committee to ~~have~~ print the revised rules ~~printed~~. by typewriter.

62. Voted that Miss Miner be requested to write for the minutes of this Meeting a brief appreciation of Miss Russell.

63. Voted that the Mission express to Mr. James Porter its sincere gratitude for his generous gift making possible the reconstruction of the Street Chapel in the City of Tungchou.

64. Voted that the Mission express its sincere gratitude to Mr. & Mrs. Wm Grant Smith, the donors to the Union Woman's College of the Memorial Dormitory bearing the name of their cousin Miss J. E. Chapin.

65. Voted that the Mission express to the Rocky Point Association cordial thanks and appreciation for the use of Assembly Hall for the Annual Meeting of the Mission.

66. Whereas the Mission believes it a practical recommendation which Dr. James L, Barton made at New York on Feb. 29th that there be organized for China a Board which might well bear the name "Board of Strategy", and whereas the Presbyterian Mission now in session approves of joint action with us looking towards such an organization,-

Voted that the Chair appoint a Committee of two to act with representatives of the Presbyterian Mission in taking such steps as they may think wise with regard to bringing this matter up for wider consideration during Dr. Mott's visit to China. Mr. A. H. Smith and Mr. H. S. Galt were appointed.

67. Voted that the Annual Meeting of the North China Mission for 1913 be held at Peitaiho beginning August 11th.

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For Normal Votes, see Page 8

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.

MINUTES OF FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, PEITAIHO, 1913.

PERSONNEL.

Tientsin: Miss Edith Davis, Mr.R.E.Chandler.

Peking: Mrs.William S.Ament, Miss Bertha P.Reed, Miss Lucy I. Mead, Miss Louise E.Miske, Dr.Chauncy Goodrich, Mrs.Goodrich, Mr.George D.Wilder, Mr.W.B.Stelle, Mrs.Stelle, Mr.H.S.Martin, Dr.O.H.Love, Mrs.Love, Mr.D.R.Wickes, Mrs.Wickes.

Tungchou: Miss Jessie E.Payne, Miss Delia D.Leavens, Mrs.D.Z. Sheffield, Dr.J.H.Ingram, Mrs.Ingram, Mr.H.S.Galt, Mr.L.C. Porter.

Paotingfu: Miss Isabelle Phelps, Mr.E.W.Galt, Mrs.Galt.

Pangkiachuang: Miss H.Grace Wyckoff, Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss Myra L,Sawyer, Dr.F.F.Tucker, Mrs. Dr. Emma B. Tucker, Mr.A.B. DeHaan, Mrs.DeHaan.

Lintsingchou: Miss Edith C.Tallmon, Mr.V.P.Eastman, Mrs.Eastman.

Shansi, Taikuhsien: Mr.Wynn C.Fairfield.

Missionaries at Large: Dr.A.H.Smith, Mrs.Smith.

Guests: Mrs.E.G.Tewksbury, Miss M.G.Holmes, Mrs.E.G.Hall, Miss Grace Goodrich, Miss A.S.Mayhew, Miss H.H.Thomson, Miss A. I. Guffin, Mr.P.I.Wold.

(Note – 38 members of the Mission – Shantung and Chihli Districts – were present, out of a total force of 63, of whom 47 were on the field.)

See page 7 for Sep 4 p 4

Sunday, ~~12~~ August 10.
Prayermeeting on Mrs. Sheffield's verandah, led by Dr.Goodrich,
Monday, August 11.
9.05 a.m. Meeting called to order by Secretary H.S.Galt,
By unanimous ballots the officers placed in nomination by the Business Committee were elected, viz. Chairman, Mr.Wilder; Clerk, Mr.Chandler; Assistant Clerk, Mr.Wickes.
Reading of Reports:
Tientsin: General Work, Mr.Ewing, read by Mr.Chandler.
Woman's Work, Mrs.Richard T.Evans, read by Mr. Chandler.
Committee on Estimates appointed by the Chair: Mr.Chandler, Tientsin; Mr.Stelle, Peking; Mr.Porter, Tungchou; Mr.E.W.Galt, Paotingfu; Mr.Eastman, Lintsingchou; Mr.DeHaan, Pangkiachuang.
Reports, continued:
Peking: General Work, Mr.Martin, read by Mr.Stelle.
Woman's Work, Miss Reed.
10.40 Devotional service, led by Mr.Stelle.
Reports continued;
Peking: Medical Work, Dr,Love.
Kalgan: General Work, Mr.Heininger, read by Mr.Wilder.
Woman's Work, Mrs.Heininger, read by Mr.Wilder.
Medical Work, Mr.Heininger, read by Mr.Wilder.
Tungchou: General Work, Mr.Porter.
Woman's Work, Miss Leavens.
Committee on Location: Nominated by the Business Committee, and elected: Mr.H.S.Galt, Chairman, Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff, Mr.E.W.Galt, Mr.Eastman, Mr.Chandler.
Business Committee, Mr.E.W.Galt nominated and elected to fill vacancy.
12.10 p.m. Adjourned.

2.05 p.m. Session opened, with prayer by the Chairman.
Reports, continued.
Tungchou; Medical Work, Dr.Ingram.
Paotingfu: General Work, Mr.E.W.Galt.
Woman's Work, Mrs.C.J.King, read by Mrs.E.W.Galt.
Pangkiachwang: General Work, Mr.DeHaan.
Woman's Work, Mrs.DeHaan.
Lintsingchou: General Work, Mr.Eastman.
Medical Work, Dr.Tallmon, read by Miss Tallmon.
4.05 p.m. Adjournment after prayer by Dr.Goodrich.

Tuesday, August 12.
9.00 a.m. Session opened with prayer by Mr.Fairfield.
Reports continued:
Lintsingchou: Woman's Work, Miss Tallmon.
Pangkiachwang: Medical Work, Dr.Tucker.
Summary of Mission Statistics, Mr.H.S.Galt.
Treasurer's Report, Mrs.F.D.Wilder, read by Mr.Wilder.
North China Educational Union: Institutions:
College of Arts: Principal's Report, Mr.H.S.Galt.
Theological College: ~~Dean's~~ Principal's Report, Dr.C.H.Fenn, read by Mr.Wilder.
Medical College: Principal's Report: Dr.E.J.Stuckey, read by Mr.H.S.Galt.
10.30 Devotional Service, led by Dr.Tucker.
Woman's College: Principal's Report, Miss Miner, read by Miss Payne.
Medical College for Women: Dean's Report, Dr.Eliza E. Leonard, read by Miss Payne.
North China Educational Union, Report of Board of Managers, read by Mr.Stelle, ~~Mr.Ewing~~. Mr.T.Biggin.
Report of Board of Managers of Medical College, Mr.Ewing, read by Mr.Stelle.
Tungchowfu Academy, Principal's Report, Mr.H.S.Galt.
Bridgman Academy, no report except as included in North China Union Woman's College, above.
Standing Committees:
Publication: Mr.Wilder.
~~On~~ Buildings: Dr.Ingram, read by Mr.Eastman.
~~On~~ Language Study, referred to order of unfinished business.
Ad Interim: Mr.H.S.Galt.
12.00 p.m. Adjournment.

2.05 p.m. Session opened with prayer by Dr.Smith.
Reports, continued:
Committee to confer with Presbyterian Mission in regard to Medical Work in Paotingfu (Vote 55,1912), Mr.E.W.Galt.
Committee on Museum, Mr.Stelle.
Election of Officers:
For the consolidated North China Mission, see Vote ~~7 (1)~~ 8; and ~~for the~~ Committee of Reference and Counsel, ~~of the Mission,~~ announcement was made of the elections, already made separately by the three Districts, as follows:
Chihli: Mr.Wilder, Mr.H.S.Galt, Mr.Chandler.
Shantung: Dr.Tucker, Mr.Eastman,
Shansi: Mr.Pye, Mr.Corbin, (Mr.Fairfield ad interim).
Chihli District:
Secretary, Mr.Porter.
Committees: ~~on Publication: Mr.Wilder, Mr.H.S.Galt.~~
~~on~~ Language Study: Mr.Wilder, Miss Browne.
Buildings: Mr.McCann, Mr.Frame, Mrs.Goodrich.
Ad Interim: Mr.Wilder, Mr.H.S.Galt, Mr.Chandler, Mr.E.W.Galt, Mrs.Ament.

Needs of District: Mrs.Smith, Mr.Martin.

Shantung District:

Secretary: Mr.DeHaan.

Committees:

~~Publication; Miss H.Grace Wyckoff.~~

Language Study: Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff, Mrs.Ellis.

Buildings: Dr.Tucker, Mr.Eastman.

Ad Interim: Dr.Tucker, Mr.Eastman, Miss H.Grace Wyckoff.

Needs of District: Mrs.DeHaan, Mr.Eastman.

North China Educational Union, Board of Managers:

For unexpired term of Mr.Ewing, Mr.H.H.Kung; alternate, Mr.Chang Po Ling.

For unexpired term of Miss Miner, Miss Payne,
" " " " Miss Chapin, Miss Browne.

For full term, Mr.Fei Ch'i Hao, Mr.Porter.

Meeting went into Committee of the Whole, Mr.E.W.Galt in the Chair.

Committee reported progress.

4.00 p.m. Prayer by Mr.Martin and adjournment.

Wednesday, August 13.

Session opened, with prayer by Mr.H.S.Galt.

Minutes of the Meeting, through Tuesday morning's session, were read, corrected and approved.

Meeting went into Committee of the Whole, Mr.Eastman in the chair.

Committee reported progress.

Minute concerning Dr.D.Z.Sheffield, (born August 13, 1841), was read by Dr.Goodrich:

Since the last meeting of this Mission and within a few weeks of its present session, we have been deprived of the fellowship of our honored and beloved brother, Dr.D.Z.Sheffield, one of the earliest and also one of the most efficient of our workers.

This Mission desires to place upon record its grateful appreciation of his forty-four years of faithful and fruitful service; of his industry as a student of the Chinese language; of his signal success as an inspiring teacher; of his firm and loyal friendships with his associates; of his patient and tactful administration of important educational interests; of his undeviating allegiance to truth and to justice; of his varied and useful contributions to the Christian literature of China; of his well-nigh unequalled persistence as a careful and a skilful translator of the Word of God; of his judicious counsel in all mission, in many inter-mission, and also in numerous private affairs; and of the illustrious example which he has bequeathed as a priceless legacy to the growing Christian Church of China.

On this seventy-second anniversary of his birth we rejoice in the opportunity to give expression to these sentiments of our hearts, in the confidence that his life and his labors will be permanently influential in China, and also in the hope that his promotion

to higher service will be a clarion call to young men in the home land to enter upon the expanding work which he began, but which now, more than ever, needs men of deep consecration to carry it forward.

(Signed) Arthur H.Smith
Chauncey Goodrich
J.H.Ingram

10.30 Devotional service, led by Mr.E.W.Galt.
Session went into Committee of the Whole, Mr.Martin in the Chair.
Committee reported progress.
12.10 Adjournment till Thursday morning.

Thursday, August 14.
9.05 a.m. Session opened, with prayer by Mr.DeHaan.
Minutes of the Meeting, for Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, were read and approved.
Session went into Committee of the Whole, Dr.Tucker in the Chair.
10.30 Devotional Service,led by Dr.Smith.
Committee reported progress.
12.00 Adjournment.

2.15 p.m. Session opened,with prayer by Mr.Eastman.
Session went into Committee of the Whole, Mrs.Stelle in the Chair.
Committee reported progress.
4.00 Adjournment after prayer by Dr.Love.

Friday, August 15.
9.00 a.m. Session opened, with prayer by Mr.Porter.
Committee of the Whole, Miss H.Grace Wyckoff in the Chair.
Devotional Service, led by Mr.H.S.Galt.
11.00 Adjourned for joint session with the Presbyterian and London Missions, (see Vote #11).
2
2.00 p,m. Session opened, with prayer by Mr.Eastman.
Committee of the Whole, Mr.E.W.Galt in the Chair.
Committee reported progress.
4.00 The meeting adjourned, after prayer by Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff.

Saturday, August 16.
8.40 a.m. Session opened, with prayer by the Chairman.
Committee of the Whole, Mr.E.W.Galt in the Chair.
10.30 Devotional Service, led by Mr.Fairfield.
Committee of the Whole continued, Mr.Fairfield in the Chair.
Committee reported progress.
12.00 Adjourned.

2.15 p,m. Session opened, prayer by Mrs.Goodrich.
Location of Missionaries.
General Business.
Report of Committee on Reply to Chinese Christian Church of En Hsien, (see Vote 41), was given by Mr.Stelle, for the committee of Mr.Stelle and Dr.Smith. Report was heard and discussed.
4.30 p.m. Prayer by Mrs.Sheffield, Adjournment until Monday a.m.

Monday, August 18, ~~1913~~.
9.10 a.m. Session opened, with prayer by Mr.Wickes.
Minutes to date were read, corrected and approved.
General Business.
Report of Committee on Reply to Chinese Christian Church of En Hsien was accepted with certain amendments, and the request that the Committee send a further letter of explanation and suggestion.
Report of Buildings Committee, with a scheme for numbering mission residences, was accepted.
Resolutions of sympathy extended to Mr. and Mrs.Ellis, and to Mrs. Sheffield and her family (see Votes 90, 91), were passed.
Report of Estimates Committee, Mr.DeHaan.
12.45 Adjournment.

2.30 Session opened on the Eastman veranda, with prayer by Mr. Chandler.
Estimates, continued. Corrected and adopted.
Unfinished Business.
Report of Missionaries-at-Large: Dr.Smith.
Report of Committee on Needs of Chihli District: Mrs.Smith.
Resignation of Mrs.Smith from the 1914 Committee on Needs

of the Mission was accepted. Mrs.Sheffield was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy.

Report of Committee on Language Study, Mr.Wilder.

Report of Committee of Reference and Counsel, giving complete list of Officers and Committees for the Mission and Districts, as follows:

	MISSION	DISTRICTS. Shansi	Shantung	Chihli
Secretary	H.S.Galt	Corbin	DeHaan	Porter
Committee of Reference and Counsel	Wilder, Chair. H.S.Galt, Sec. Chandler Tucker Eastman Corbin Pye	(C.A.I.) Corbin Pye	(C.A.I.) Tucker Eastman Miss H. Grace Wyckoff	(C.A.I.) Wilder H.S.Galt Chandler E.W.Galt Mrs.Ament
Committee on Language Study	Wilder Miss Gertrude Wyckoff Pye	Pye Mrs.Fairfield	Miss Gertrude Wyckoff Mrs.Ellis	Wilder Miss Browne
Committee on Buildings	McCann (Frame, Alt.) Eastman Wolfe	Wolfe Watson Hemingway	Eastman Tucker	McCann Frame Mrs.Goodrich
Committee on Needs	Mrs. Sheffield ~~Eastman~~ Mrs. DeHaan Corbin	Corbin Pye Miss Heebner	Eastman Mrs.DeHaan	Mrs.Sheffield Martin
Committee on Publication	Wilder (H.S.Galt to fill term) Miss Grace Wyckoff Corbin			
Committee on Program of Annual Meeting		Miss Kauffman Miss Connelly Leete		
Editors of Mission Report	Mr. + Mrs. Fairfield			District Assistant Editor Miss Browne.

Prayer by Dr.Goodrich.

5.40 Adjourned sine die.

MOTIONS PASSED.

August 11.

1. Voted, that the Mission express its deep sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Dierberger, of Kalgan, in their present situation, inasmuch as they are ordered home after eight months in China, and its prayer that God will bless them whatever their course may be; and that the Secretary be requested to communicate this expression to them by telegram.

2. Voted, that the Mission express a cordial welcome to Mrs. E.G.Tewksbury, Mrs.E.G.Hall, Miss Mary G.Holmes, Miss Abbie Shaw Mayhew, Miss Grace Goodrich, Miss H.H.Thomson, Miss A.J.Griffin, and Mr. P.I. Wold, and invite them to be present during the sessions of the meeting.

3. Voted, that in view of the imminent consummation of the union of the Shansi and North China Missions, our Mission cordially welcome Mr. Wynn C. Fairfield as representative of the Shansi Mission, and invite him to be present during the sessions of the meeting and participate in our discussions.

4. Voted, that a representative committee of five be elected to secure information and opinions, and make suggestions, on the questions of location of missionaries.

5. Voted, that the Mission accept with pleasure the kind invitation of Mrs. Tewksbury to tea on Tuesday afternoon.

In view of the basis of union already adopted by the Shansi and North China Missions, and in order to facilitate intelligent action on the business of reorganization it was

6. Voted, that this Mission, separating into Shantung and Chihli Districts, elect members of the future Committee of Reference and Counsel.

August 12.

7. Voted, that the Business Committee be authorized to present nominations for the officers and committees for both Shantung and Chihli Districts called for by the reorganized North China Mission.

8. Voted, that the following officers for the consolidated North China Mission be unanimously nominated by the Chihli and Shantung Districts, here assembled, the complete election being subject to the approval of the Shansi District:

Secretary, Mr.H.S.Galt.
Treasurer, Mrs.F.D.Wilder; to fill unfinished term, Mr.McCann.
Auditors, Mr.Frame, Mr.Martin.
Endorser of Drafts, Mr.Wilder; to fill unfinished term, Mr. E.W.Galt.
Secretaries for Woman's Boards:
W.B.M., Miss Phelps.
W.B.M.I., Miss H.Grace Wyckoff; District Assistant in Shansi, Miss Chaney.
W.B.M.P., Miss Tallmon.
Editors of Mission Report: Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield.
Committee on Publication: Mr. Wilder (Mr. H.S. Galt to fill out term), Miss H.Grace Wyckoff, Mr. Corbin.

9. Voted, that subject to the concurrence of the Shansi District we request the Committee of Reference and Counsel to complete the organization of the Mission by the ~~organi atio~~ choice of Mission committees and by taking such further steps as may be necessary.

10. Voted, that the Committee of Reference and Counsel be requested to prepare, ~~the~~ if possible, the Standing Rules of the Mission so that they may be presented and discussed at this session of the Chihli and Shantung Districts.

August 14.

11. Voted, that the Mission present an invitation to the Presbyterian Mission, and such members of the London Mission as are present at Peitaiho, to meet in joint session to consider conditions in North China Union College, the meeting to be called Friday morning at 11 o'clock in the Assembly Hall.

August 16 & 18.

12. Voted, that Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Galt be asked to plan to move to (?) Pangchuang for language study during the early months of 1914, provided that matters at Paotingfu can be satisfactorily placed in Mr.McCann's hands for those months. Action relating to the carrying out of this plan shall be begun only upon the advice of the C.R.C.

13. Voted, that Mr.& Mrs.Hubbard be located at Paotingfu.

14. Voted, that Dr.& Mrs.Ingram be asked to hold themselves in readiness to remove to Peking one year hence for medical educational work.

15. Voted, that Dr. & Mrs.Love be located at Lintsing for one year upon the understanding that their time be reserved so far as possible for language study.

16. Voted, that Mr.& Mrs.McCann be relocated at Paotingfu.

17. Voted, that Mr. & Mrs.Stanley be located temporarily at Tientsin for a year of language study.

18. Voted, that Mr.& Mrs.Wickes be located at Tungchou.

19. Voted, that Miss Huggins be temporarily located at Peking for language study.

20. Voted, that Miss Miske be located at Peking.

21. Voted, that Miss Payne be located at Peking.

22. Voted, that Miss Sewall be temporarily located at Peking for language study unless the C.R.C. should deem it wiser to locate her in Tientsin.

23. Voted, that the Mission express to parties interested and particularly to the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in China its desire to meet the request ~~for~~ for a man to be set aside for Y.M.C.A. work in Paotingfu. It wishes to state that it has stationed Mr.Hugh W.Hubbard at Paotingfu, and expects that, after a period for language study, he will be able, if his services are ~~required~~ wanted, to devote most of his time to the city Y.M.C.A. under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. authorities.

It cannot give the man's whole time unreservedly because of the possibility of crises in its work.

24. Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return to the Mission of Mr.& Mrs.McCann, Mr. & Mrs.Ewing, Miss Miner, Miss Chapin, Dr.Tallmon, and Miss Corbett, at the expiration of their furloughs.

25. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize furloughs for Mr.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder, and Mrs.F.D.Wilder, to begin in 1914.

26. Voted, that Miss Corbett's request for two months leave of absence before her furlough begins be granted.

27. Voted, that we pass the following Resolutions:

a. The Mission has noted with joy the glad,efficient service which Mr.& Mrs.F.M.Price have rendered for the past year in the Paotingfu Station. We wish to express our sincere gratitude to these our colleagues for their voluntary cooperation in our work, and our earnest hope and prayer that health, strength and resources may long be theirs that they may continue in the work to which they are now devoting heart and hand.

b. The Mission rejoices in the hearty and efficient work given by Mrs.King at Paotingfu in teaching English classes in the Boys' School, and desires to express to her gratitude for this loyal service and for her sympathetic interest in all work of the Station.

c. The Mission deeply appreciates the continued interest in the Woman's Work of Tientsin Station shown by Mrs.Evans, and desires to express with gratitude its indebtedness to her for her helpfulness in counsel, fellowship, and practical service.

d. As Mrs.F.D.Wilder looks forward to laying down the business of the Treasurership, the Mission desires to express to her grateful appreciation for the faithfulness and efficiency of the service she has stedfastly given in the manifold details of that office. By the exactness with which she has conducted her work she has upheld careful business standards for all in the Mission, while her cheerfulness and sympathetic understanding in financial and other relations have been unfailing.

28, Voted, that, in accordance with the policy of the Mission regarding staff, we re-state the immediate need for new missionaries in the Chihli and Shantung Districts, as follows:

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

A, Men.	Tientsin.	One man for general work.
		One physician.
	Peking.	One man for general work.
		One teacher for the Theological College.
	Tungchou.	One man for general work.

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One man who should be secretary to the Principal of the College and to the Secretary of the Mission, and at the same time give as much attention as possible to the athletic and musical interests of the College. (His salary to be derived, at least in part, from the income of the Board's educational endowment fund).

Paotingfu. One man for general work.
One physician.

B. Women.

I Peking. One woman for general work.
Two teachers for the Woman's College, one for English and one for normal training.
Two teachers for the Bible Woman's Training School.
One physician for the Woman's Medical College.
All from the W.B.M.I.

B Tungchou. One woman for general work, W.B.M.
Paotingfu. One woman for general work. W.B.M.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

A, Men.

Pangchuang. One man for educational work.
Lintsing. One man for educational work.
One physician.

B. Women.

I Pangchuang. One physician. W.B.M.I.
Lintsing. Two women for general work. W.B.M.I.

Location uncertain: One man for general work, whose appointment would make it possible for the Mission to set aside one man to do literary work in connection with the Christian Literature Society.

As to the relative urgency of the above needs for recruits we would emphasize the following as the most important:

Men: First, a physician for the Shantung District.
Second, a man for general work at Tungchou.
Third, a man for educational work at Pangchuang.

Women: W.B.M. First, one woman for Tungchou.
Second, one woman for Paotingfu.
I W.B.M.I. First, one teacher for the Bible Woman's Training School, Peking.
Second, { one woman for Lintsing.
{ one physician to teach in the Woman's Medical College, Peking.
Third, One physician for Pangchuang.

29. Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to present a hearty invitation to Dr.H.S.S.Skinner, of North Yakima, Washington, to join the Mission as one of the medical recruits asked for.

30. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $450 for

walls and hedges on the Hsiku compound.

31. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $850 for a new roof on the Hsiku Church building.

32. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $100 for a new roof on the main Boys' School Building at Hsiku.

33. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $620 for a new roof on the West Residence (#11) at Hsiku.

34. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested the authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $50 for small repairs and alterations on the Boys' School at Hsiku.

35. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $1000 for the erection of a building for the Girls' Day School and Kindergarten at Hsiku. W.B.M.

36. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $80 for providing bathroom and other additions in the West Residence (#11) at Hsiku.

37. Voted, that the Mission request the W.B.M. to appropriate $4000 for the erection of a Ladies' House at Hsiku.

38. Voted that the W.B.M. be requested to grant $75 for the immediate needs of heating the Tientsin Girls' School.

39. Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be requested to appropriate $4000 for land and building for the Bible Woman's Training School in Peking.

40. Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be requested to appropriate $3500 for land and building for the South Church Day school in Peking.

41. Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be requested to appropriate $150 for sleeping porch on the Ladies' House (#24) in Peking.

42. Voted, that the Mission renew the requests of last year to the W.B.M.I., as follows;

$4000 for finishing College dormitory and furnishings,
$3500 for additional house room,
$500 for sanatorium for the girls' schools,
in Peking.

43. Voted, that Vote 30 of last year for $1000 for diningroom and kitchen of the Pangchuang Academy, to be built at Techou, be renewed.

44. Voted, that the Mission renew the request of last year to the W.B.MI., Vote 32, as follows:

$1000. for land, $3000 for boardingschool building, $3000 for boarding school dormitory, in Techou.

45. Voted, that the Mission request the W.B.M.I. to appropriate $1000 for walls at Techou.

46. Voted, that in view of the removal of Pangchuang Station to Techou, the Mission ask the W.B.M.I. to appropriate $2000 with

which to build a Lecture Hall for Woman's Work, living accommodations for workers, and Day School and Kindergarten buildings at Techou.

47. Voted, that in view of the establishment of the Techou branch hospital under emergency conditions, a grant of $315 be made from any available fund to cover additional costs thus involved in 1913.

B 48. Voted, that an appropriation of $325 be asked from the W.B.M. to provide a new roof for the Ladies' House (#43) in Paotingfu.

P 49. Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to grant for Paotingfu $3500 for erecting a missionary residence.

P 50. Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to grant for Paotingfu $725 for rebuilding a portion of the wall of the residence compound, this money to come from the Tientsin Property Fund.

51. Voted, that the Mission renew the request of last year, Vote 31, for $3500 with which to build a residence at Techou.

P 52. Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to grant $1000 for equipment of the new Williams Hospital at Techou.

I 53. Voted, that we request the W.B.M.I. to grant $1000 for equipment of the new Porter Hospital at Techou.

P 54. Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $750 for building purposes at Lintsing, as follows:

$100 for completion of walls of compound
$100 for roads and trees
$300 for building of Chinese pastor's house
$50 for church gate house
$200 ~~$300~~ for reception rooms and Sunday School rooms in church yard.

I 55. Voted, that the Mission renew the request to the W.B.M.I., (Vote 58, 1911, Estimates, 1912), to grant appropriations, for ~~a~~ boarding school building at Lintsing, $2500
for boarding school dormitory $1000.

56. Voted, that the $40 assessment for initial expenses upon each of the six missions cooperating to promote the establishment of the Peking Institute of Progress be paid for our Mission from the proceeds ~~from the sale of~~ the Press.

57. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to permit the use of the balance previously credited to the Mission Press and the sum received by the sale of Press and stock as an emergency loan fund held by the Treasurer of the Mission, at the disposal of the Mission, subject to the approval of the C.R.C. and Treasurer.

58. Voted, that a loan of $2000 Silver (Gold about $1000) be made from the Emergency loan fund (see Vote 57) to Tungchou Station for the purchase of a street chapel and necessary plant at Paotihsien.

59. Voted, that the Minutes of the Meetings of each of the Districts be printed in sufficient number to provide a copy for each member of the Mission.

60. Voted, that the Annual Meeting of the Mission for 1914 be held near the end of August and at such time and place as the C.R.C. may determine..

61. Voted, that the planning and carrying out of the program of the Annual Meeting for 1914 be arranged for by the C.R.C.

62. Voted, that the C.R.C. prepare such tentative Standing Rules for the united Mission as may be necessary, and arrange to prepare, if possible, permanent Standing Rules, to be reported to the Mission at its next annual meeting.

63. Voted, that the Mission present each year a report of its work designed to awaken and hold the interest of American readers. The Editor elected by the Mission shall be managing editor of this printed report. To assist this Editor assistant editors shall be elected in each District. The Mission Report shall consist of thre units, one for each District, which may be bound together if desired. The managing Editor with the District assistants shall determine all details relating to the printed report.

Each Station shall appoint early in each year a Station compiler, who shall prepare a summary of all departmental station reports to aid the District Editor in preparing the District report.

All annual departmental reports shall be in the hands of the District Secretary by May 15th of each year, to be sent by him to the Board.

64. Voted, that the Missionary at Large of the Mission be an honorary member of the C.R.C.

65. Voted, that the Committee on Needs of the Mission be appointed a year in advance.

66. Voted, that the relation of the Districts of the Mission to the Union Language School in Peking be determined by each District for itself.

67. Voted, that the Language Study Committee of each District supervise the engagement of personal teachers in Chinese for new recruits, consider the adequacy of the allowances for "Writer" to meet the expenses of language study, and decide upon and make through the C.R.C. such requests for extra appropriations as may be needed to meet the expenses of tuition and residence at a Language School.

68. Voted, that a committee of two be appointed to prepare the reply to the Chinese Christian Church of En Hsien.
(Dr. Smith and Mr. Stelle were appointed by the Chairman).

69. Voted, that at the discretion of the Clerks, in consultation with the Secretary of the Mission, important votes passed by the C.A.IL in 1912-1913 be added to the Mission Meeting Minutes and indexed with them.

70. Voted, that the sum of $200 Silver (Gold about $100) be paid from the Seminary Funds to assist the Chinese Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry.

71. Voted, that the Mission extend an invitation to the Chinese Congregational Association to plan its meeting for 1914 so that its dates and place come in close association with those of the Mission. It requests the Association, if it favors this general plan, to appoint a committee that will cooperate with the C.R.C. of the Mission in arranging all details of plans.

72. Voted, that the C.R.C. at an early date make preparations for arranging for Dr.Capen's tour in China, and further that the C.R.C. arrange if possible a delegate conference with Dr. Capen on the whole field of the North China Mission, with special reference to the most efficient use of the present force on the field and the probable support from the home base.

73. Voted, that the Mission appoint three members to represent it on the School Board of the School for Missionaries' Children.
(The following were elected: Mr.Stanley, Mrs.Ingram, Mr.H.S.Galt)

74. Voted, that the Mission appoint a member to represent it on the committee planning for the Peking Institute of Progress.
(Mr.Stelle was elected).

75. Voted, that the C.R.C. secure uniformity in rendering statistics by preparing for the Mission Standing Rules instructions as to the filling out of the Board's statistical blank.

76. Voted, that in view of the responsibility of the Mission to the North China Union Medical College for Women Dr. Young be requested to give at least four hours per week to instruction in that College.

77. Voted, that the Resolution of the London Mission in regard to the Tsangchou Arthington Institute be referred to the Shantung District of the Mission to make a reply as soon as possible.
(The London Mission Resolution read as follows:"That inasmuch as we are, as a Mission, already carrying on an institution for training non-graduate men for the ministry we approve of the schem for the Bible Teachers' Training School in Peking, provided that the Tsangchou Arthington Institute be made an integral part of the Union.")

78. Voted, that the Mission authorize the transfer from the territory set apart for its work in the Paotingfu field the county

of Wan Hsien to the Presbyterian Mission for its work, and that it authorize the Anglican Mission to continue to enlarge its work in An Ping Hsien.

79. Voted, that the Mission authorize Dr. Ingram to expend the balance in hand from the lens grinding business in erecting a building at the Western Hills, and further that the Mission heartily thank Dr.Ingram for expending this sum for the good of the Mission.

80. Voted, that, in reply to the communications from Secretary Barton and from Secretary Brown of the Presbyterian Board regarding affiliation with the Union Educational work in Shantung, the Mission reply that at present educational affiliations for each District are to be determined by the District concerned, and that in general the Mission approves of the Shantung District's becoming related in the future to the Union Educational work in Shantung.

81. Voted, that the scholarships granted by the North China Union Colleges of Arts and Theology to students of this Mission be understood as applying only to expenses while the Colleges are in session, vacation expenses being provided for by the students themselves.

82. Voted, that it is the sense of the Mission that every pupil in any Mission school should be recommended, guaranteed, and so far as practicable, provided for by the Chinese themselves.

83. Voted, that Mr.Frame be appointed the delegate of the Mission to the Chihli Provincial Federation Council.

84. Voted, that the Mission Secretary be instructed to correspond with interested Missions in China in regard to the possibility of securing the services of an architect for the prospective building operations of the Mission.

85. Voted, that the Mission approve of the Chihli District entering into cooperation with the Bible Training Institute in Peking proposed by the Presbyterian Mission.

86. Voted, that hereafter in the Chihli and Shantung Districts all Station estimates for each year be discussed and approved by the several stations prior to the Annual Meeting, and submitted by the Stations to the Committee on Estimates.

87. Voted, that the Clerk be requested to write Mrs. H.P. Perkins and convey our greetings and our congratulation on the fact that the Chinese Government has finally granted a sum in compensation for her accident.

88. Voted, that inasmuch as this is not a full meeting of the North China Mission, all motions passed at this meeting affecting general Mission matters shall be subject to the approval

of the Shansi District. In case this District does not approve, the matter shall be referred to the Committee of Reference and Counsel for decision.

89. Voted, that the Mission express hearty thanks to the Rocky Point Association for the use of the Assembly Hall for our sessions.

90. Voted, that the Mission extend the following Resolution of sympathy to Mr.& Mrs.Ellis:

Resolved, that we as a Mission express to Mr.&Mrs.Ellis our deep and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their son Preston, and at the same time record our gratitude to God that He gave this little life to them even for a few years to enjoy and cherish and to make more beautiful their own lives, broadening their vision and giving them an easy approach to the hearts of all fathers and mothers and little children.

We would also assure them that our prayer is that the fragrance of the little blossom now garnered Home to God's great Garden may continue to be so sweet and beautiful in their own lives, that every life which touches theirs may feel its power and be drawn irresistibly upward.

91. Voted, that the Mission extend the following Resolution of sympathy to Mrs.Sheffield and her family:

Resolved, that the Mission express their deep sympathy with Mrs.Sheffield and the dear children, one of whom is doing a beautiful work among us, while three are in the home land. To them we want to send a special message of loving sympathy, being assured that the life of their father will be to them a precious memory, ever inspiring them to the highest ideals of life and service.

May we add that we have watched with loving and sympathetic interest the tender and most beautiful care given to her husband by Mrs.Sheffield? Special strength and grace must have been given for these loving ministrations through the long and weary months.

And now that the end has come - a beautiful end - we rejoice that, though weary in heart and body, she is still looking forward with courage and hope to continuing the work which was begun so long ago.

May He who has so richly blessed Dr.& Mrs.Sheffield, and the Mission and China through them, in their life and work together, now grant to our sister, in a new measure, and with added sweetness and strength, His own presence in all the coming years.

Robert E. Chandler } Clerks.
D. R. Wickes (per C.)

Minutes - Annual Meeting
North China Mission

Aug - 1913

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PROVISIONAL BOARD OF ORGANIZATION FOR UNION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHIHLI PROVINCE

INFORMAL MEETING, March 1, 1913

The Provisional Board of Organization for Union in Higher Education in Chihli Province met in an informal meeting at the home of Mr. R.R.Gailey in Peking on Saturday morning, March 1, 1913.

The following members were present;- Messers Wilder, H.H.Lowry, Norris, King, Galt, Stuckey, Biggin, Fenn, and Gleysteen.

Bishop Bashford, Dr. Walter Lowrie, Mr. F.S.Brockman and Mr. C.E.Lobenstine were also present.

Mr. Gleysteen was appointed acting secretary.

Dr. Mott showed profound interest in our plans and urged speedy and thorough organization of one university for the eight provinces of North China, towit :- the Three Provinces of Manchuria Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Honan. He cautioned us against the example of Christian educational institutions in Japan where missionaries are retracing the steps of forty years. Dr. Mott also assured those present that he would do all in his power at home to further the interests of the proposed university.

SPECIAL MEETING, March 1, 1913

The Provisional Board of Organization for Union in Higher Education in Chihli Province met in an especial meeting at the home of Dr. H.H.Lowry at 8.00 P.M. March 1, 1913.

The following members were present :- Messers H.H.Lowry, Wilder, Norris, Fenn, King, Galt, Stuckey, and Gleysetten. Dr. Cormack and Mr. Biggin were present as proxies for Dr. Wheeler and Prof. Taylor, respectively.

Bishop Bashford and Dr. Walter Lowrie were also present.

Mr. Gleysteen was acting secretary.

The Meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Bashford.

It was voted that whereas the recent Conference in Peking passed a resolution favoring a larger educational union; we agree upon the following :-

1. There should be a Central University of the eight provinces of North China (Three Provinces of Manchuria, Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Honan) located at Peking.

2. As far as possible all Christian Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Technical and Professional Colleges, throuhout these provinces should be affiliated with this University for standardization, examination, and the conferring of degrees.

3. The basis of partnership should be as follows :- each mission or Christian body which will undertake certain responsibilities, not necessarily identical in kind or degree, shall share in the management of the University; always providing that no one mission shall have a controlling share in either the Board of Managers or the Board of Trustees.

4. There is the definite hope that all affiliated institutions should come by degrees to a fuller share in the University.

Original meeting

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The Meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Banford.

It was voted that whereas the recent Conference in Peking passed a resolution favoring a larger educational union; we agree upon the following :-

1. There should be a Central University of the eight provinces of North China (Three Provinces of Manchuria, Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Honan) located at Peking.

2. As far as possible all Christian Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Technical and Professional Colleges, throughout these provinces should be affiliated with this University for standardization, examination, and the conferring of degrees.

3. The basis of partnership should be as follows :- each Mission or Christian body which will undertake certain responsibilities, not necessarily identical in kind or degree, shall share in the management of the University; always providing that no one mission shall have a controlling share in either the Board of Managers or the Board of Trustees.

4. There is the definite hope that all affiliated institutions should come by degrees to a fuller share in the University.

5. From the first there is the definite aim of including prominent Chinese Christians in the governing body of the University.

Voted, that the Committee on Incorporation investigate the possibility of securing a charter for the University from the Chinese Government.

Voted, that there is no insuperable obstacle preventing the American members of the North China Educational Union uniting under the Certificate of Incorporation of Peking University, with such changes as may be suggested later.

Voted, that the Committee on Incorporation be requested to secure information regarding the articles of incorporation of the West China University, with a view to our proceeding along similar lines.

Voted, that there be an Arts College in connection with the University at Peking.

Voted that we send these minutes to the Board of Managers of Peking University and the various missions, and urge their sending prompt answers to the home boards. The names of those present at these meetings are to be sent along with these minutes.

W.H.Gleysteen, Secretary pro tem.

CALLED MEETING, March, 3, 1913.

The Provisional Board of Organization for Union in Higher Education in Chihli Province assembled at ~~in~~ a called meeting at the home of Dr. H.H.Lowry at 8 p.m. on Monday, March 3rd.

Chairman Wilder presided, and led in an opening prayer.

The members present were, Messers Wilder, H.H.Lowry, King, Stuckey, Biggin, Gleysteen, Galt, Fenn, Norris and St. John. Dr. Cormack was present as proxy for Dr. Wheeler.

Bishop Bashford and the Rev. Daniel J. Robertson of Mukden were also present.

The minutes of the meetings on March 1 were read by the Secretary pro tem., Mr. Gleysteen. They were approved.

On motion of Mr. Norris it was resolved that : Contribution of plant or of money will entitle Mission Boards to representation on the Board of Trustees, and that the details of representation be referred to the Home Boards.

On motion of Mr. Galt it was voted that: ~~In accordance with the above resolution~~ All things considered, the site of Peking University is the most desirable of those at present available for the Union University.

On Motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that : In accordance with the above resolution(of March 1, concerning the use of the Certificate of Incorporation of Peking University) we urge the home authorities of the American Presbyterian Mission and of the American Board Mission immediately to approach the Trustees of the Peking University with a view to the union under the Certificate of Incorporation of the Peking University of the higher educational work in Chihli Province carried on by these bodies.

On motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that: We would further urge tha London Missionary Society to approach these American Societies with a view to the preparation of a scheme whereby the higher educational work of the London Missionary Society in Chihli may be connected with this union under the Articles of Incorporation of Peking University.

5. From the first there is the definite aim of including prominent Chinese Christians in the governing body of the University.

Voted, that the Committee on Incorporation investigate the possibility of securing a charter for the University from the Chinese Government.

Voted, that there is no insuperable obstacle preventing the American members of the North China Educational Union uniting under the Certificate of Incorporation of Peking University, with such changes as may be suggested later.

Voted, that the Committee on Incorporation be requested to secure information regarding the articles of incorporation of the West China University, with a view to our proceeding along similar lines.

Voted, that there be an Arts College in connection with the University at Peking.

Voted that we send these minutes to the Board of Managers of Peking University and the various missions, and urge their sending prompt answers to the home boards. The names of those present at these meetings are to be sent along with these minutes.

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Bishop Bashford and the Rev. Daniel J. Robertson of Mukden were also present.

The minutes of the meetings on March 1 were read by the Secretary pro tem., Mr. Gleysteen. They were approved.

On motion of Mr. Morris it was resolved that : Contribution of plant or of money will entitle Mission Boards to representation on the Board of Trustees, and that [illegible] solicitation be referred to the Home Boards.

On motion of Mr. Galt it was voted that: ~~In accordance with the above~~ All things considered, the site of Peking University is the most desirable of those at present available for the Union University.

On Motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that : In accordance with the above resolution(of March 1, concerning the use of the certificate of Incorporation of Peking University) we urge the home authorities of the American Presbyterian Mission and of the American Board Mission immediately to approach the Trustees of the Peking University with a view to the union under the Certificate of Incorporation of the Peking University of the higher educational work in Chihli Province carried on by these bodies.

On motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that: We would further urge the London Missionary Society to approach these American Societies with a view to the preparation of a scheme whereby the higher educational work of the London Missionary Society in Chihli may be connected with this union under the Articles of Incorporation of Peking University.

On motion of Dr. Fenn it was voted that: We will not allow the name of the institution to stand in the way of union.

On motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that: We request Mr. Ewing, Dr. Cochrane, Mr. Norris, Dr. Hobart and Mr. Gleysteen to represent us before the Home Boards in securing prompt action towards the Union.

On motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that: We ask Dr. Cormack to serve on this Board during the absence of Dr. Stuckey on furlough.

On motion of Dr. Fenn it was voted to adjourn.

Burton St. John,

Secretary.

[illegible] Mr. H.E. [illegible], Mrs. Cain, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Vicker, Rev. Wigan, Mr. L.C. Porter, [illegible] Isabella Phelps, Mr. J.H. McCann, Mr. E.W. [illegible], Mr. E.W. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard.

[illegible]: Miss F.E. Hessner, Mr. Mark Williams, Mr. P.L. [illegible], Dr. W.A. Hemingway, Mrs. Hemingway.

[illegible]: Miss O.E. McCannaughey, Mr. W.O. Fye.

[illegible], Haverlet

[illegible]: Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss M.I. Huggins, Mr. A.R. [illegible], Mrs. Dehoss, Dr. F.F. Tucker.

[illegible]: Miss M.O. Tallmon, Miss E.M. Long, Mr. V.P. Eastman.

[illegible] at Large: Mr. A.H. Smith, Mrs. Smith.

[illegible]: Rev. C.H. Corwin, Rev. Thomas Biggin, Rev. C.S. Heinlager, Rev. Lewis Hodge of Foochow, Rev. F.M. Price, Mr. E.T. Shaw.

On motion of Dr. Fenn it was voted that: We will not allow the name of the institution to stand in the way of union.

On motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that: We request Mr. Ewing, Dr. Cochrane, Mr. Morris, Dr. Hobart and Mr. Gleyteen to represent us before the Home Boards in securing prompt action towards the Union.

On motion of Dr. Stuckey it was voted that: We ask Dr. Cormack to serve on this Board during the absence of Dr. Stuckey on furlough.

On motion of Dr. Fenn it was voted to adjourn.

Burton St. John.

Secretary.

A Organization for Union Univ. Fuller Ed. Chinkiang Dist.

Nov. 1 - 1913

REC'D JUL 22 1914

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, TUNGCHOU, 1914.

PERSONNEL.

Chihli District
Tientsin: Mr. R. E. Chandler, Mr. C.A.Stanley.
Peking: Miss Luella Miner, Miss B.P.Reed, Miss M.E.Vanderslice, Miss L.E.Miske, Miss C.T.Sewall, Dr.Chauncey Goodrich, Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. W.B.Stelle, Mr. H.S.Martin.
Tungchou: Miss M.E.Andrews, Mrs. E.W.Sheffield, Dr. J.H.Ingram, Mrs. Ingram, Mr. H.S.Galt, Mrs. Galt, Mr. M.S.Frame, Mrs. Frame, Mr. D.R.Wickes, Mrs. Wickes, Mr. L.C.Porter.
Paotingfu: Miss Isabelle Phelps, Mr. J.H.McCann, Mr. E.W.Galt, Mrs. Galt, Mr. H.W.Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard.
Shansi District
T'aikuhsien: Miss F.K.Heebner, Mr. Mark Williams, Mr. P.L. Corbin, Dr. W.A.Hemingway, Mrs. Hemingway.
Fenchow: Miss G.E.McConnaughey, Mr. W.O.Pye.
Shantung District
Pangkiachuang: Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss M.I.Huggins, Mr. A.R. DeHaan, Mrs. DeHaan, Dr. F.F.Tucker.
Lintsinghsien: Miss E.C.Tallmon, Miss E.M.Long, Mr. V.P.Eastman.
Missionaries at Large: Dr. A.H.Smith, Mrs. Smith.
Guests: Rev. C.H. Corbett, Rev. Thomas Biggin, Rev. C.S.Heininger, Rev. Lewis Hodous of Foochow, Rev. F.M.Price, Mr. E.T.Shaw.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS

Saturday, June 20.

7:45 p.m. Devotional meeting led by Dr. Smith.
8:00 p.m. Meeting called to order by Secretary H.S.Galt.
By unanimous votes the officers nominated by the Business Committee were elected, viz., Chairman, Mr. Stanley, Clerk, Mr. Wickes, Assistant Clerk, Mr. Hubbard.
The tentative standing rules for the Mission, as previously circulated, by request of the Meeting were read by Mr. Galt, for the Committee. By vote of the Meeting these rules were adopted as a tentative working platform for the procedure in this session.
Committee on Estimates appointed by the Chairman: Shansi District, Mr. Pye, Dr. Hemingway; Shantung District, Dr. Tucker, Mr. Eastman; Chihli District, Dr. Ingram, Mr. E. W. Galt.
Meeting went into Committee of the Whole.
Committee reported progress.
9:00 p.m. Adjournment.

Monday, June 22.

9:00 a.m. Session opened.
The minutes of the meeting Saturday were read and approved.
Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chandler in the Chair.
10:15 Devotional meeting, led by Mr. Stanley.
10:50 Committee of the Whole.
Committee reported progress.
12:00 Adjournment.
2:00 p.m. Session opened.
Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stelle in the Chair.
Committee reported progress.
4:00 Adjournment, after prayer by Dr. Hemingway.

Tuesday, June 23.

9:07 Session opened.
Committee of the Whole, Mr. DeHaan in the Chair.
10:15 Devotional meeting, led by Mr. Hubbard.
10:50 Committee of the Whole.
Committee reported progress.
12:00 Adjournment.
2:08 p.m. Session opened.
Committee of the Whole.
3:44 Committee reported progress.
Choice of Mission Officers.
The following nominees of the Business Committee were unanimously elected: Treasurer, Mr. McCann; Auditors, Mr. E.W. Galt, Mr. Hubbard.
The election of the following committees was announced:
Language Study: Mr. H.S.Galt, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, Mr. Pye.
Property: Mr. McCann, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Eastman.
Needs of the Mission: Miss Miner, Miss McConaughey, Mr. Eastman.
The following committees were unanimously elected:
Program: Mrs. Wickes, Mr. Martin, Miss Vanderslice.
Business: Mr. Frame, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. DeHaan.

The following nominees of the Business Committee were unanimously elected: Endorser of Mission Drafts, Mrs. Hubbard; Principal of Bridgman Academy, Miss Payne.

General Business.
4:15 Adjournment, after prayer by Miss Miner.

Wednesday, June24.

9:10 Session opened.
The minutes of the sessions of Monday and Tuesday were read and approved.
Election of Officers, continued.
The following nominees of the Business Committee were unanimously elected: Secretary, Dr. Smith; Assistant Secretary, Mr. H.S.Galt; Editors of Mission Report, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield.
General Business, continued.
10:15 Devotional meeting, led by Mr. Price.
10:55 General Business, resumed.
12:03 Adjournment.
2:11 p.m. Session opened.
General Business, Continued.
Report of Committee on Estimates read by Mr. E.W.Galt.
The Estimates under the headings "Personal" and "General Work" submitted by the several Districts, and revised by the Committee merely in minor details to bring them into conformity with principles of the Mission, were adopted.
Report of Publication Committee, Mr. Wilder, read by Mr. Corbin, and accepted.
Report of Treasurer read and accepted.
4:20 Adjournment, after prayer by Dr. Goodrich.

(See Minutes of Chinese-foreign Joint Meeting.)

Saturday, June 27.

4:30 p.m. Session opened.
Unfinished Business.
Report of Committee on equalizing Traveling expenses, by Mr. Frame.
Report of the Committee on Needs of the Mission, read by Dr. Smith.
Minutes read and approved.
Prayer by Dr. Williams.
6:20 Adjourned, sine die.

Dean R. Wickes, Clerk.
H. W. Hubbard (Per W.) Assistant Clerk.

MOTIONS PASSED BY THE MISSION DURING ITS BUSINESS SESSIONS.

PERSONAL

1. Voted, that the following persons be cordially invited to be present during the sessions of the present meeting: Rev. C.S. Heininger, Rev. Lewis Hodous of Foochow, Rev. C.H.Corbett, Rev. Thomas Biggin, Mrs. Biggin, Rev. F.M.Price, Mr. E.T.Shaw.
2. Voted, That the Mission express its gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Biggin and to Mr. Corbett for their kind hospitality extended to delegates of this meeting.
3. Votd, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. G.D.Wilder after furlough.
4. Voted, that Miss Sawyer, though coming to the Mission under special conditions, be considered a full and regular member of the Mission, she having passed the required examinations entitling her to a vote.

REQUESTS TO THE BOARDS

RECRUITS

5. Voted, that the Mission repeat the requests of last year for new missionaries in the Chihli District as follows:

A. Men,-

Tientsin: One man for general work.
Peking: One man for general work.
One teacher for the Theological College.
Tungchou: One man for general work.
One man who should be secretary to the Principal of the College and to the Secretary of the Mission, and at the same time give as much attention as possible to the athletic and musical interests of the College. (His salary to be derived, at least in part, from the income of the Board's educational endowment fund.)

B. Women,-

Peking: One woman for general work.
Two teachers for the Bible woman's training school.
One physician for the Woman's Medical College.
One specially qualified teacher to have charge of the Normal Department in the Woman's College.
All from the W.B.M.I.
Tungchou: One woman for general work, W.B.M.
Paotingfu: One woman for general work, W.B.M.

also that the Mission ask for one specially qualified teacher to have charge of the Music Department in the Woman's College, Peking, from the W.B.M.I.

6. Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to send a trained nurse for the Union Hospital in Peking.
7. Voted, that the Mission request the W.B.M. to send a trained

nurse for union medical work for women and children in Tientsin, in accordance with the tentative plan.

8. Voted, that in view of the great need and opportunities for building up a more complete educational system, the Mission repeat urgently to the Prudential Committee the request for a man who shall have general supervision of primary and secondary education in the Chihli District.

9. Voted, that as regards the relative urgency of the needs for recruits noted above the Mission approve the action of the District in placing first the need of a man for general work in Tientsin; and second, as of equal importance among themselves, the need of (A) a man for general work in Peking, (B) a man who should be secretary to the Principal of the College and to the Secretary of the Mission, (C) a man for supervisory educational work in the District (Chihli).

10. Voted, that the Mission urge the Prudential Committee to secure a tutor of English for the North China Union College to take up Mr. E.T.Shaw's work at the end of his term, June, 1915.

11. Voted, that the Mission approve the requests of the Shansi District for recruits, as stated below in order of urgency:

Fenchoufu: (A) A trained woman educationalist to be sent immediately to take charge of the more advanced educational work for girls in Fenchow. W.B.M.I.

(B) A woman evangelist who shall have charge of the Fenchow outstation evangelistic and educational work. W.B.M.I.

(C) A stenographer and bookkeeper for Fenchow. Prudential Committee.

(D) A lady physician to be sent to Fenchow at the earliest possible moment. She should reach the field by this Autumn if at all possible. W.B.M.I.

(E) A physician, to be appointed at the earliest possible moment. Prudential Committee.

(F) The speedy return of Miss Chaney, or a trained kindergartner to take her place at once. W.B.M.I.

(G) A trained nurse. W.B.M.I.

Taikuhsien: (A) An educationalist to be associated with Messrs. Wolfe and K'ung in the Oberlin-Shansi work, requested from the Prudential Committee and the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association.

(B) A stenographer and book-keeper, requested from the Prudential Committee.

(C) A lady physician, reiterated request to the W.B.M.I.

For whole Shansi District: A building superintendent, requested from the Prudential Committee.

12. Voted, that ~~that~~ the Mission approve the requests of the Shantung District for recruits, as follows:

A. Men,-

Tehchow: One man for educational work.

Lintsing: One man for educational work.

One man physician.

B. Women,-
Tehchow: One Woman physician. W.B.M.I.
One woman for direct evangelistic work.
One woman for educational work, graduate of Grinnell.
Lintsing: One woman for general work.
All from W.B.M.I.

13. Voted, That women sent by the women's boards to one of the Districts in the North China Mission should not be designated to any particular Station by the home boards, even when they are sent in response to special appeals, the only exception being in the case of highly specialized work, like the teaching of music. Even those who, it is expected, will eventually teach in the Woman's Union College should be sent to the District undesignated, the District being entrusted with the matter of location after the new missionary has had a year or two of language study.

APPROPRIATIONS- REQUESTS TO MEET SPECIAL NEEDS.

14. Voted, that with the following words of explanation the Mission approve of the special requests of the various Districts as they appear below:
The requests below have been considered and passed upon by the Districts in separate meetings. The Shantung and Chihli Districts have confined their requests to items that they would urge as most important to work immediately in hand. While many of the requests of the Shansi District are also of this kind, others look to the further expansion of the work in that District.
The order of importance of requests made to any one body is indicated by each District in the order of arrangement of its votes.

Chihli District.

A.B.C.F.M.
A. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for $140 for the house rent of a second doctor at the Union Medical College.
B. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $5000 for the purchase of land and the building of a residence for a doctor at the Union Medical College.
C. Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1550 from the Tientsin Property Fund for use in enlarging and equipping the Hsiku boys' boarding school, Tientsin.
D. (Of like importance with (C)). Voted that we ask the Prudential Committee form permission to the Paotingfu Station to use $150 of funds saved out of the appropriation of this year for the remodeling of house No. 41, ~~in re-~~ pairs and equipment of the boys' boarding school.

W.B.M.I.
Voted that we repeat the requests of last year to the W.B.M.I. for: A. $3500 for land and building for the South Church Day School in Peking;
B. $3500 for additional house room;

C. $4000 for land and building for the Bible woman's training school;
D. $150 for sleeping porch on the ladies'house;
E. $500 for sanatorium for the girls' schools;
F. $4000 for finishing Academy dormitory and furnishings.
G. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $50,000 for buying land and putting up buildings for the Union Woman's College.

W.B.M.

A. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M. for $3500 for a ladies' house at Tientsin.
B. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M. for $1000 for the erection and equipment of the Girl's Day School and the Kindergarten at Tientsin, repeating to the W.B.M. the request made last year (Vote 33) to the Prudential Committee.
C. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M. for $100 for a lecture room and worker for Tungchou.

Shantung District.

A.B.C.F.M.

A. Voted, that we renew the request (Vote 45) of last year to the Prudential Committee for $1000 for equipment of the Williams Hospital at Tehchow.
B. Voted, that we renew the request (Vote 44) of last year to the Prudential Committee for $3500 for residence at Tehchow.
C. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1500 for Boy's School dormitories and equipment at Lintsing.
D. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $3500 for residence for an educational worker. (Tehchow)

W.B.M.I.

A. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $3500 as the Women's Work share in walls and land at Tehchow.

Voted, that we renew the requests of last year to the W.B.M.I. as follows:

B. For $1000 for equipment of (area) Porter Hospital at Tehchow (Vote 46).
C. For $3000 for Girl's School building (Vote 48) at Tehchow.
D. For $3000 for Girl's School dormitories (Vote 48) at Tehchow.
E. For $2500 for Girl's School building (Vote 53) at Lintsing.
F. For $2000 for buildings for Woman's Work (Vote 50) at Tehchow.
G. For $1000 for school dormitories (Vote 53) at Lintsing.
H. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $1000 for Nurse's Training Home at Tehchow.

W.B.M.P.

Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.P. for $2000 for hospital equipment at Lintsing.

Shansi District.

A.B.C.F.M.

A. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1500 for land and part aid in building the church in Liu Lin Chen.
B. Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $800 for a plant at Ch'ing Yuan.

C. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the sum of $300 for the chapel at Ch'i K'ou Chen.

D. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $7000 for two missionary residences in Fenchow.

E. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee to grant the sum of $1500 for land for the hospital in Fenchow.

F. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee to grant the sum of $10,000 for a hospital plant in Fenchow.

G. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the sum of $2000 for the plant for the Bible and Medical Training school in Fenchow.

H. Voted, that we ask the prudential committee for $1200 for a plant for street chapel and city work in Fenchow.

I. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate $250 to equip and develop the book-shop in Taaikuhsien city.

J. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for the sum of $1500 for parish house and Sunday school rooms in Fenchow.

K. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1000 for a plant at Yü Tao Ho for a summer school for the training of teachers and preachers; this plant is also to be used through the year as a preaching chapel and a sanatorium.

L. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for $1200 for two summer cottages at Yü Tao Ho.

M. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee for the sum of $500 for the purchase of the remaining court on the east of our present hospital property at T'aikuhsien.

N. Voted, that we ask the American Board for the sum of $500 a year for three years for the expansion of Sunday Schools throughout the field of both stations, to meet the expenses of delegates to the Summer School of Methods conducted by the China Sunday School Union at Pei Tai Ho, to help to defray expenses of Sunday School supplies for country Sunday Schools, and finally, to support trained Chinese secretaries to build up the Sunday Schools in the outstations.

W.B.M.I.

A. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $1500 to complete the dormitory plant of the Precious Dew Girl's School.

B. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $1500 for dormitories for the Bible School and Woman's court in T'aiku.

C. Voted, that we ask the W.B.M.I. for the sum of $3000 for the building and equipment of a plant which shall serve as a school for married women as well as for all the other branches of work for women, in Fenchow.

D. Voted that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $1500 for a day school and kindergarten building in Taiku.

E. Voted that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $1500 for land for the woman's hospital at Fenchow.

F. Voted that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $ 7000 for a woman's hospital in Fenchow.

G. Voted that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $5000 for a woman's hospital at Taiku.

H. Voted that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $2000 for the equipment of the same.

~~I. Voted that we reiterate the request to the W.B.M.I. for a woman physician for Taiku.~~

I. Voted that we ask the W.B.M.I. for $1500 for the building and equipment of a plant for a primary school and kindergarten in Fenchow, the same to include a training school for kindergarten teachers.

J. Voted that we request the W.B.M.I. for $1000 to build a bungalow at Yü Tao Ho for the ladies of the Shansi District.

Oberlin- Shansi Memorial Association.

A. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. for $8000 for a recitation building for the Academy.

B. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. for the sum of $2000 for the land required to complete the plant for the Atwater Grammar School.

C. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. for the sum of $4000 for dormitories for the Atwater Grammar School.

D. Voted that we reask the O.S.M.A. for $300 for needed repairs for the Flower Garden.

E. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. to give $5000. for the purchase of land adjoining the Flower Garden.

F. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. for $1000 for the building of teachers' homes for the Academy.

G. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. for $200 for industrial equipment for the Academy.

H. Voted that we ask the O.S.M.A. for $600 for additional land for the plant of the Primary Department of the T'ai Ho Ch'iao school at Fenchow.

15. Voted, that the Mission recommend to the W.B.M. that, from the balance in hand after re-roofing the ladies' house in Paotingfu, $25 be set aside to be used, in conjunction with $80 Mexican received from the sale of second-hand roofing materials, for the purchase of a furnace for the ladies' house in Paotingfu.

16. Voted, that the committee on the Peking Institute of Progress be continued, and that the ~~request for $40~~ Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the use of $40 from the unused funds of the Theological Seminary to meet the expenses connected with the work of the committee.

17. Voted, that in accordance with vote 81 of last year we request the Prudential Committee to grant temporarily to the Shantung District its proportion of scholarship money now going to Tungchou College, it being understood that the District shall be free to send students to either the North China or the Shantung Educational Union.

18. Voted, that the Mission join with the South China and Foochow Missions in asking the Prudential Committee for a donation, which it hopes may be repeated annually, to the China Continuation Committee to help meet its budget. This Mission asks that the sum be made $500.

19. Voted, that it is the sense of the Mission that the securing of the face of the estimates is of paramount importance, taking preference over calls for specials.

MATTERS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

20. Voted, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to arrange a method of equalizing the traveling expenses entailed by missionaries in coming to this Mission Meeting. (Mr. Frame, Miss Heebner, and Mr. DeHaan were appointed.) This committee to report ways + means before this meeting adjourns.
21. Voted, that the matter of the traveling expenses of men allocated by this mission to Y.M.C.A.work, incurred in attending Y.M.C.A.comferences, be referred to the C.R.C. for consultation with the Y.M.C.A. and decision.
22. Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to explain to the Faculty of the Theological College the inability of the Mission to supply a man for the teaching staff during the absence of Mr. Wilder, and suggest the plan of inviting Chinese and foreigners to give courses of lectures, as may be arranged. (Mr. Stelle, Miss Miner, and Dr. Smith were appointed.)
23. Voted, that the ~~xxx~~ committee on School for Missionaries' Children be reelected as follows: Mr. Stanley, Mrs. Ingram, and Mr. H.S.Galt.
24. Voted, that the Committee on Language Study be requested to present its report by sending it in written form to the Stations.
25. Voted, that the Property Committee be requested to present it s report by sending it in written form to the Stations.

MOTIONS PASSED CONCERNING ORGANIZATION

26. Voted, that matters of furlough be considered as belonging to the District concerned.
27. Voted, that all business matters connected with the work of the Publication Committee be assumed by the Mission Treasurer, leaving for the Publication Committee only the matters pertaining to revision, editing, etc.
28. Voted, that the Treasurer, when a regular Missionary, may be considered as belonging to the District in which he resides.
29. Voted, that all classes of Mission business be referred to a Committee of Reference and Counsel composed of equal numbers of foreigners and Chinese from each of the three districts, except matters concerning missionaries' salaries, furloughs, care of the Board's property, language study, school for missionaries' children, and other matters manifestly relating only ~~only~~ to the missionary body,. ~~which shall be referred to the Districts~~
30. Voted, that in all negotiations for the formation of a union university in Peking, including the union medical plan, the Chihli District of the North China Mission, rather than the whole Mission, should be regarded as the contracting unit. In view, however, of the fact that the funds for such an institution would come from the American Board's general resources, participation in the privileges of the institution should be given to the students of the Shantung and Shansi Districts upon equal terms with the students of the Chihli District.
31. Voted, that expenses incurred in printing the minutes of

District Meetings be met from the Mission publication fund.

32. Voted, that the Mission approve of the plans for the reorganization of the work of the Stations, Districts, and Mission, which have just been prepared in collaboration with our Chinese colleagues, and refer them to the Prudential Committee for approval.

33. Voted, that the tentative standing rules be referred back to the C.R.C. for revision in the light of the constitution of the new Chinese-English organization.

34. Voted, that the present C.R.C. continue to act until the joint council (Chinese and foreign) is organized, at which time the foreign members of this council shall constitute the C.R.C. of the Mission, of which the Secretary of the Mission shall be a member ex officio.

MISCELLANEOUS

35. Voted, that the Mission ask the permission of the Prudential Committee to report the status of the Mission's Publication Fund to the Treasurer of the Board at each semi-annual settlement in local currency.

36. Voted, that (in accordance with the Board's Handbook, Chap.VI.; sec. 33 &37, pp. 34 & 36) special gifts exceeding $100 gold should have the approval of the District before expenditure, and should be reported to the District after expenditure.

37. Voted, that the North China Mission approve of the proposal whereby the Grinnell-China Educational Movement may undertake higher educational work in the Shantung Christian University, subject to the approval of the Shantung District.

38. Voted, that the Treasurer of the Mission be commissioned by the Mission to visit each Station once a year or as often as feasible and examine all accounts having to do with Mission funds.

39. Voted, that, subject to the approval of the Board, the Mission adopt the following as its policy with regard to interchange of medical services with other Missions:

a. Where two or more Missions maintain physicians in the same place it is recommended that the question of charges be not considered in any temporary exchange of service which may be found necessary.

b. In Stations where our Mission maintains a physician and other Missions do not, it is recommended that the charge to them be (Mex.) $100 per year for a family, $50 per year for single individuals, or three dollars per visit in the home and one dollar per office call, as may be agreed upon. (Office calls shall be interpreted to include calls of servants with notes.) A charge of $30 extra for an obstetric case may be made. Charges for surgical operations shall be mutually arranged, but may not exceed $100 for any one operation. The cost of medicines, surgical dressings, etc., shall be in addition to the above charges.

c. In Stations where our Mission does not maintain a physician, the necessary estimate for the payment of med-

ical charges to other Missions or to outside physicians, should be entered in the regular estimates of the Station.

40. Voted, that the Mission approves of the erection of a building for the Tungchou Foreign School in the Tungchou compound without further delay.

41. Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to make its general appropriations to the Chihli and Shantung Districts in the same ratio in which the lump sum for these Districts for 1914 was divided, viz., the ratio of 8262 to 4738.

42. Voted, that the Property Committee should have at least two stated meetings each year:- (a) early in January, at which all principal building plans for the year should be submitted and considered; and (b) at the time of Mission (or District) Meeting, when all estimates for future building should be considered, having been submitted previously by those interested, this before presentation to the Committee on Estimates or to the Mission.

43. Voted, that the question of the revision of the American Board supplement to the C.I.M. Code book be referred to a committee consisting of the Secretaries of the three Districts and the Assistant Secretary of the Mission as chairman.

44. Voted, that the English minutes of the joint session (foreign and Chinese) be printed with the minutes of this meeting.

45. Voted, that the expenses of delegates to this Annual Meeting be met by subscription from those attending the meeting, unless there be in any District special funds to meet the expenses of delegates from that District.

46. Voted, that the Mission request its Secretary to make a vigorous protest to the Prudential Committee against the ruling of that Committee in regard to payment of cablegrams sent by the Mission Secretary on Mission business.

47. Voted, that at the discretion of the Clerks, in consultation with the Secretary of the Mission, important votes passed by the C.R.C. in 1913-1914 be added to the Mission Meeting minutes and indexed with them.

48. Voted, that the Secretary of the Mission be requested to communicate to Dr. Fenn our endorsement of the plan whereby definite service will be required of Seminary students receiving scholarship aid.

49. Voted, that the Mission reply to Dr. Fenn that either of the plans suggested by him as to the food of the students in the Seminary which may meet with the approval of the Faculty will be in accord with the will of the Mission.

50. Voted, that, in the estimates of each Station having a member or members on the C.R.C., there be included an estimate to cover their expenses incurred in attendance on the regular meetings of the Committee.

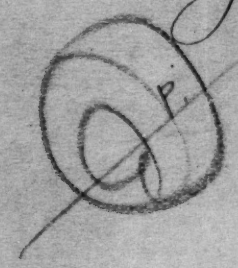
51. Voted, that the North China Union Woman's College be separated as soon as possible in location, property, and organization, from the Bridgman Academy.

52. Voted, that the Chairman of the Property Committee of the Mission be designated to act with any who may be designated by other bodies interested, on a special committee that shall pass upon the plans of the plant for the School for Missionaries' Children in Tungchou.

53. Voted, that it is the sense of the Mission that before any of our Chinese students are aided in going to America a vote of the Mission in favor of the step should be secured.

North China Mission

June - 1914



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½ [illegible] Remarks

[illegible]

Boxes 2 and 3 are attached to
a file of letters and
documents concerning
Dr. Arthur Smith's
retirement from the
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions
and Dr. Smith's
appointment as
Advisor to the
Chinese delegate
to the League of Nations.

CD JUL 23 1914

9

A. B. C. F. M.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

CHIHLI DISTRICT

MINUTES

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

1914.

PEKING GAZETTE

A. B. C. F. M.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

CHIHLI DISTRICT

MINUTES

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

1914.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

First Annual Meeting.

Held at Tengshihkou, Peking, May 25-27, 1914.

PERSONNEL.

Tientsin: Mr. Chandler, Miss Davis, Miss Sewall.

Peking: Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Miner, Miss Reed, Miss Payne, Miss Vanderslice, Miss. Miske, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Stelle, Dr. and Mrs Young and Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Tungchou: Miss Andrews, Miss Leavens, Mrs. Sheffield, Dr. Smith Dr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Frame, Mr. Wickes and Mr. Porter.

Paotingfu: Miss Phelps, Mr. McCann, and Mr. E. W. Galt.

Monday, May 25, 1914.

The sessions opened with a devotional meeting led by Dr. A. H. Smith.

At 2.30 p.m. the business session was called to order by the District Secretary.

By unanimous ballots Mr. Wilder was elected chairman and Mr. Porter clerk.

The agenda as prepared by the district secretary were read.

The chairman presented the topic of estimates.

Voted that a member of each station and the Mission teasurer be appointed a committee on estimates, and that the ladies elect a corresponding committee on estimates for Woman's Work.

Committees were appointed consisting of Mr. McCann, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Stelle, Mr. Wickes, Mr. E. Galt; Miss Davis Miss Miner, Miss Leavens and Miss Phelps.

Voted that a committee of three be appointed to prepare rules for the District.

The following were appointed; Mr. H. Galt, Mr. Chandler and Dr. Smith.

Voted that a Business Committee be appointed.

Mr. Martin, Miss Davis and the Clerk were appointed.

Voted that a Program committee be appointed.

Mr. Stelle and Mrs. Frame were appointed.

At 2.50 p.m. the District went into Committee of the Whole.

At 5.05 p.m. the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress. The session adjourned to meet at 7.45 p.m.

Evening session. In the absence of the Chairman session called to order by the clerk. The District went into Committee of the Whole.

At 10.05 the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress.

Voted that a committee of three be appointed to prepare;

1. A statement of the views of the District in regard to the possible adjustment between the Union Medical plan and the Union University scheme.

2. A statement of those items in the Articles of Certification and By-Laws of Peking University in regard to which the District desires a more definite understanding.

3. A statement of the views of the District on the above subjects to be presented to the London Missionary Society for discussion and conference.

Mr. H. Galt, Dr. Young and Mr. Frame were appointed on this committee.

Session adjourned.

Tuesday May 26th 1914.

The devotional Service was led by Mr. E. W. Galt.

Business session called to order by the Chairman at 9.00 a.m.

The Committee on Rules for the District made a report presenting a tentative outline of necessary rules for the present meetings. The report was accepted and adopted.

Voted that the Committee on Rules for the District be continued to prepare, after consultation with other Districts, permanent Rules for the District.

Voted that Mr. E. W. Galt upon recommedation of Language Study Committee be given a vote in the District.

The District went into Committee of the Whole.

At 12.00 m. the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress.

Voted that a committee consisting of one representative from each station be appointed by the chair to report upon the possibility of co-operation with the Chinese in District business.

Mr. E. Galt, Mr. Stelle, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Frame were appointed.

The session adjourned.

2.00 p.m. Session opened with prayer by the Chairman.

The District went into Committee of the whole.

At 4.30 the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress.

Session adjourned.

8.00 p.m. Session called to order by the Chairman.

The Committee on Educational Union presented a report.

Voted that Mr. H. S. Galt and Mr. Wilder consititute a committee to co-operate with two members of the Presbyterian Mission in an informal conference with local members of the London Mission with a view to explaining the attitude, so far as defined, of these missions in relation to the Union University project, and especially our desire for co-operation with the London Mission in these plans; and further that these representatives endeavor to obtain from the London Mission, as soon as possible, and not later that the Board of Manager's Meeting, an official expression of its attitude toward the immediate carrying out of the "articles of agreement" as to the wider medical union, and the desires of the London Mission in relation to the proposed Union University.

The District went into Committee of the Whole.

Committee of the Whole reported progress.

10.00 p.m. Adjournment.

Wednesday, May 27th.

8.45 a.m. Devotional Service, led by Mr. Chandler.

9.15 Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

Election of officers.

Secretary, Mr. Porter.

Secretary for W.B.M., Miss Phelps.

Secretary for W.B.M.I., Miss Miner.

District Committee, Mr. Porter *ex officio.*

Mr. Chandler, Mr. E. W. Galt, Miss Miner, Mr. Stelle.

Committee on Language Study, Mr. H. S. Galt, Miss Payne, Mrs. Frame.

Property Committee, Mr. McCann, Dr. Ingram, Mrs. Goodrich.

Committee on Needs of the District, Miss Miner, Mr. Frame, Miss Davis.

Committee on Business, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hubbard, Miss Leavens.

Program Committee, Miss Sewall, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Wickes.

District Assistant Editor, Mrs. Wickes.

General Business.

Report of Estimates Committee, Mr. McCann, Adopted.

Minutes read and approved.

12.45 Adjourned, after prayer.

MOTIONS PASSED BY THE DISTRICT.

I. LOOKING TO ACTION BY THE MISSION.

ON REQUESTS TO THE BOARDS.

RECRUITS.

1. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to repeat the requests of last year for new missionaries in the Chihli District as follows :

A. Men,—

Tientsin: One man for general work.

Peking: One man for general work.

One teacher for the Theological College.

Tungchou: One man for general work.

One man who should be secretary to the Principal of the College and to the Secretary of the Mission, and at the same time give as much attention as possible to the athletic and musical interests of the College. (His salary to be derived, at least in part, from the income of the Board's educational endowment fund.)

B. Women,—

Peking: One woman for general work.

Two teachers for the Bible Woman's Training School.

One physician for the Woman's Medical College.

One specially qualified teacher to have charge of the Normal Department in the Woman's College.

All from the W.B.M.I.

Tungchou: One woman for general work, W.B.M.

Paotingfu: One woman for general work, W.B.M.

Also to ask for one specially qualified teacher to have charge of the Music Department in the Woman's College, Peking, from the W.B.M.I.

2. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to request the Prudential Committee to send a trained nurse for the Union Hospital in Peking.

3. Voted, that the District favors the organization of Union Medical Work for Women and Children in Tientsin, and in accordance with the tentative plan urges the Mission to ask the W. B. M. to send a trained nurse for this work.

4. Voted, that in view of the great need and opportunities for building up a more complete educational system, the District urge the Mission to repeat urgently to the Prudential Committee the request for a man who shall have general supervision of primary and secondary education in the Chihli District.

5. Voted, that in connection with the request for a man for supervisory educational work in Chihli, the District urge the Mission to request the Prudential Committee to invite for this or other educational work in the District a man who has already proved his value as an educator in China, Mr. C. B. Malone of Ch'ing Hua College.

As regards the relative urgency of these needs for recruits, it was

6. Voted, that the District place first the need of a man for general work in Tientsin; and second, as of equal importance among themselves, the need of (A) a man for general work in Peking, (B) a man who should be secretary to the Principal of the College and to the Secretary of the Mission, (C) a man for supervisory educational work in this District.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Tientsin.

7. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to request from the W. B. M. an appropriation of $1,000 for the erection and equipment of a building for the Girls' Day School and the Kindergarten at Hsiku, repeating, to the W. B. M., the request made last year (Mission vote 33) to the Prudential Committee.

Peking.

8. Voted, that the Chihli District urge the Mission to request from the Prudential Committee an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of ground and building of house for a doctor at the Union Medical College.

9. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to request the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of $140 as house rent for a second doctor in Peking during the four months, September to December, 1914.

10. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to ask for $50,000 from the W. B. M. I. for buying land and putting up buildings for the Union Woman's College, Peking.

11. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to repeat the requests for special appropriations from the W. B. M. I. for Peking, for last year. Last year's requests were as follows: $4,000 for land and building for the Bible Woman's Training School in Peking; $3,500 for land and building for the South Church Day School in Peking; $150 for sleeping porch on the Ladies' House (21) in Peking; (renewed) $4,000 for finishing College dormitory and furnishings; $3,500 for additional house room; $500 for sanatorium for the girls' schools, in Peking.

Tungchou.

12. Voted, that the District urge the Mission to ask for $100 for a lecture room and worker for Tungchou, from the W. B. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. Voted, that the District extend a call to Mr. Pi Yung Kuei to take the course of study for Sunday school workers at Peitaiho this summer

as provided by the China S. S. Union, and subsequently engage in Sunday school superintendence in the District, this plan being subject to approval by the coming Mission Meeting in which Chinese are represented, and that the District Committee be requested to take up the preliminary negotiations with Mr. Pi.

14. Voted, that the funds necessary to carry out the above plan, so far as not provided for by other sources, be drawn from funds accumulated to the credit of the Theological College, provided this plan be approved by the Mission.

15. Voted, the Chihli District recommends that the chairman of the Property Committee of the Mission be designated to act with any who may be designated by other bodies interested, on a special committee that shall pass upon the plans of the plant for the School for Missionaries' Children in Tungchou.

16. Voted, that the District recommends that the North China Union Woman's College be separated as soon as possible in location, property, and organization, from the Bridgman Academy.

17. Voted, that the District recommends that the Principal of Bridgman Academy be elected by the North China Mission of the American Board.

18. Voted, that it is the sense of the Chihli District that before any of our Chinese students are aided in going to America, a vote of the Mission in favor of the step should be secured.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

19. Voted, that the request for an appropriation of $4,000 for a Ladies' House at Tientsin be referred to the District Property Committee.

20. Voted, that the request for $1,300 for a new building and repairs for the Boys' School at Tientsin be referred to the District Property Committee.

21. Voted, that the Property Committee of the Mission be asked to take into consideration the advisability of erecting buildings for rent in the French Settlement in Tientsin, and to report at the next Mission Meeting.

II. NOT REQUIRING MISSION ACTION.
MATTERS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

22. Voted, that each Station of the District sending Scholarship pupils to the North China Union Woman's College and Bridgman Academy shall appoint one member of the Station to co-operate with three teachers representing the College and Academy, the committee thus constituted to be responsible for the pupils sent to these institutions in the matter of contracts, fees, etc., and to decide at what time and in what place or line of work the pupils concerned should fulfil their obligations. Similar action is recommended to the Stations in other Districts of the Mission.

23. Voted, that a committee consisting of Mr. Porter, Miss Miner and Mr. Martin be appointed to have general supervision of education in higher primary and middle schools of the Chihli district during the coming year; and that this committee arrange for an educational conference to be held during the coming Mission meeting at Tungchou.

24. Voted, that the Peking Station be instructed to communicate with other Missions in North China on the subjct of enlarging the Angell Memorial Bible School, making it a union institution.

PERSONAL.

25. Voted, that by recommendation of the Committee on Language Study Miss Davis be given her vote in the District.

26. Voted, that Miss Davis be allowed to give half time for the work of the Student Evangelistic Campaign in Tientsin during the autumn.

27. Voted, that the District designate Mr. Wickes to the work of Bible Instruction in the North China Union College, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers, the details regarding his work being arranged in consultation with the Tungchou Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Voted, that in view of changes in conditions since the Mission "Statement of Policy" was adopted, the Chihli District states its present policy to be in favor of the developing of schools in its separate Stations into full grade union middle schools as rapidly as union schemes and local development make schools of such high grade practicable.

29. Voted, that each applicant for admission to either the regular or special class in the Seminary must have his application approved by vote of his Station, both Chinese and foreigners being represented if practicable.

30. Voted, that the Chihli District heartily approves of the desire of the Paoting-fu Station to open dispensary work in charge of a native medical graduate, and that it favors the plans of the Station to seek, on its own initiative, special funds for this object.

31. Voted, that we encourage the Volunteer Band of the North China Union College to send out during the coming summer vacation a band of three to such stations as wish to invite them, and if there are funds for others, to send individual members to various stations as invited.

32. Voted, that the Chihli District approve of the Mission Treasurer's securing from the other Districts data regarding their estimates in order to tabulate them for presentation to the Mission Meeting.

(Signed) L. C. Porter, Clerk.
D. R. Wickes, Ass't Clerk.

RECD JUL. 22 1914

A.B.C.F.M.
North China Mission
Chinese-Foreign Joint-Meeting, June 24-28, 1914.
Minutes.

Preface.

According to Vote 78 in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the North China Mission of the American Board at Peitaiho in the year 1913, an invitation was extended to the Chinese Congregational Association, in session at Ts'angchou, to plan its meeting for 1914 so that the dates and place of that meeting might come in close association with those of the Mission. This invitation was heartily accepted. In accordance with the same vote, the Association was then requested to appoint a committee to cooperate with the C.R.C. of the Mission in arranging all details of plans. That committee was appointed.

In accordance with Vote 64 of the Minutes for 1913, the C.R.C. decided that Mission Meeting this year should be at Tungchou, beginning about June 20. And the C.R.C. appointed Mr. Wilder and Mr. Frame a committee to cooperate, as its agents, with the committee appointed by the Chinese Congregational Association, in determining the exact date and in arranging for a joint meeting.

This joint committee met in Peking on Feb. 16, chose Pastor Li as chairman, decided that joint sessions should begin on Wednesday evening, June 24, and sent out a letter urging each station to send as large a number of Chinese delegates as possible.

The minutes of the joint session which originated in this way are here recorded.

Personnel.

FENCHOUFU

成治田 Ch'êng Chih T'ien-Student in North China Union College.

劉志珍 Liu Chih Chên-Student in North China Union College.

王冀山 Wang Chi Shan-Principal of Boys' School.

TAIKUHSIEN

韓明衛 Han Ming Wei- Dr.W.A.Hemingway.

韓美瑞 Han Mei Jui--Mrs.Hemingway.

賀芳蘭 Hê Fang Lan--Miss F.K.Hecbner.

康保羅 K'ang Pao Lo-Rev.P.L.Corbin.

劉 瑜 Liu Yü--Hospital Assistant.

劉法成 Liu Fa Ch'êng-City Evangelist (on way to America for study)

馬維聯 Ma Wei Lien--Dr. Mark Williams.

溫德理 Wên Chung Li-City Evangelist.

楊洪源 Yang Hung Yüan--Country Evangelist.

LINCHINGCHOU

趙明德 Chao Ming Tê--City Evangelist.

賀啟興 Hê Ch'i Hsing--Teacher in Boys' School.

高玉德 Kao Yü Tê--Bible-woman.

滿德 Man Tê--Rev.V.P.Eastman.

丁淑靜 Ting Shu Ching--Principal of Girls' School.

P'ANGCHIACHUANG

韓愛瑞 Han Ai Jui--Reb.A.B.DeHaan.

韓西美 Han Hsi Mei--Mrs.DeHaan.

辛德潤 Hsin Tê Jun--Teacher in Boys' School.

李朝督 Li Ch'ao Tu--Country Evangelist.

山理 Shan Li--Rev.C.A.Stanley.

王書田 Wang Shu T'ien--Country Evangelist (ordained).

衛書光 Wei Shu Kuang--Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff.

TIENTSIN

張繼新 Chang Chi Hsin--Teacher in Boys' School.

常德立 Ch'ang Tê Li--Rev.R.E.Chandler.

李春藪 Li Ch'un Fu--Country Evangelist.

石殿勳 Shih Tien Hsün--City Evangelist.

吳希聖 Wu Hsi Shêng--Farmer (deacon).

PAOTINGFU

賈牧師 Chia Mu Shih--Rev.F.M.Price.

芳道役 Fang Tao I--Miss Isabelle Phelps.

胡本德 Hu Pên Tê--Rev.H.W.Hubbard.

胡太太 Hu T'ai T'ai--Mrs.Hubbard.

任常年 Jên Ch'ang Nien--Teacher in Boys' School.
高牧師 Kao Mu Shih--Rev.E.W.Galt.
李紹山 Li Shao Shan--Teacher in Boys' School.
孫吉山 Sun Chi Shan--City Evangelist.

王哲 Wang Chê--Country Evangelist.

楊張氏 Yang Chang shih--Teacher in Girls' School.

PEKING

章適駿 Chang Yü Chün--Military Adviser to President Yüan Shih K'ai.

章淑南 Chang Shu Nan--Mrs.Chang.

全紹武 Ch'üan Shao Wu--Temperance Lecturer.

景撒拿 Ching Sa Na--Bible-woman.

樊景文 Fan Ching Wên--Country Evangelist.

富善 Fu Shan--Dr.Chauncey Goodrich.

富慕慈 Fu Mu T'zu--Mrs.Goodrich.

洪高氏 Hung Kao shih--Bible-woman.

雷思德 Lei Szu Tê--Rev.W.B.Stelle.

李本源 Li Pên Yuan--City Pastor.

麥美德 Mai Mei Tê--Miss Luella Miner.

德亮 Tê Liang--Country Evangelist.

田和瑞 T'ien Hê Jui--Rev.H.S.Martin.

曹文德 Ts'ao Wên Tê--Country Evangelist.

王文治 Wang Wên Chih--Superintendent of Country Evangelistic Work (ordained).

王西園 Wang Hsi Yüan--City Evangelist.

楊鑑 Yang Chien--City Evangelist.

延澤 Yên Tsê--Country Evangelist.

TUNGCHOU

安美瑞 An Mei Jui--Miss M.E.Andrews.

張撒拉 Chang Sa La--Bible-woman.

費慕禮 Fei Mu Li--Rev.M.S.Frame.

費閨臣 Fei Kuei Ch'en--Mrs.Frame.

謝太太 Hsieh T'ai T'ai--Mrs.D.Z.Sheffield.

高厚德 Kao Hou Tê--Rev.H.S.Galt.

高太太 Kao T'ai T'ai--Mrs.Galt.

管玉振 Kuan Yü Chên--Professor in North China Union College.

龔春福 Kung Ch'un Fu--Country Evangelist (ordained).

李文郁 Li Wên Yu--City Evangelist.

李炳文 Li Ping Wên--Business Man.

李文鎔 Li Wên Jung--Country Evangelist.

劉心齋 Liu Hsin Chai--Country Evangelist.

明恩普 Ming Ên P'u--Dr.A.H.Smith.

明寶愛 Ming Pao Ai--Mrs.Smith.

博晨光 Po Ch'ên Kuang--Rev.L.C.Porter.

崔岳 Tsui Yüeh--Professor in North China Union College.

衛克思 Wei K'ê Szu--Rev.D.R.Wickes.

衛太太 Wei T'ai T'ai--MrsWickes.

盈亨利 Ying Hêng Li--Dr.J.H.Ingram.

盈太太 Ying T'ai T'ai--Mrs.Ingram.

Wednesday, June 24, 1914.
7.30 p.m.

The sessions opened with a devotional service, led by Dr. Smith.

Thursday, June 25.
9.00 a.m.

Pastor Wang of Peking called the meeting to order.

(Business was presented through a business committee, appointed by the joint program committee at its meeting in Peking. The members of this Business Committee were Pastor Li and Pastor Kung, Mr. Corbin and Mr. H.S.Galt.)

Pastor Li and Mr. Stanley were elected chairman.

Mr. Liu Fa Ch'eng and Mr. Li Ch'un Fu were elected Chinese secretaries; and Mr. Frame and Mr. H.S.Galt were elected English secretaries. (The proceedings were conducted in Chinese.)

By motion, Pastor Li first took the chair.

By request of the business committee, Mr. Frame explained briefly the origin and purpose of the meeting.

Pastor Li gave a brief account of the method of Chinese-foreign cooperation in the American Board Mission in Foochow.

There followed discussion of the best method of securing fuller cooperation between Chinese and foreigner in the conduct of the affairs of the North China Mission.

10.30 a.m.

Devotional Service, led by Mr. Yang Chien.

10.50 a.m.

Voted, by the representatives of Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli, voting separately, that each province establish a Provincial Association.

Voted that there be an annual tri-provincial gathering of some sort.

Voted that each province elect three representatives to form a committee of nine to draw up a draft constitution for the Provincial Association and the Tri-provincial gathering.

The following committee was elected:-

Shansi:-Messrs. Corbin, Wang Chi Shan, and Yang Hung Yuan
Shantung:- Messrs. Stanley, Wang Shu T'ien, and Chao Ming Te
Chihli:- Messrs. Chang Chi Shih, Galt, and Wang Wen Chih

Voted, that the committee be empowered to invite other delegates to serve on it.

2.00 p.m.

Pastor Li in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

Reports of the year's work were presented as follows:-

Foochow:- Mr. Wang Chi Shan
Taikuhsien:- Mr. Liu Fa Ch'eng
Pangchwang:-Messrs. Li Ch'ao Tu, Hsin Te Jung, and Wu Hua Hsing

7.30 p.m.

Devotional Service, led by Mr. Wang Shu T'ien

Friday, June 26.
9.00 a.m.

Mr. Stanley in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Wang Chi Shan presented the report of the Constitutional

Committee.

Voted, that the draft constitution be considered section by section. (Changes made by vote of the meeting are incorporated in the constitution as adopted, and appended to these minutes.)

Voted that the constitutional committee, with additions to secure the representation of each of the eight Mission Stations of the three provinces, be requested to prepare a section upon the organization of the Stations. (The committee invited the following delegates to sit with it:- Mr. Shih Tien Hsun, to represent Tientsin; Mr. Sun Chi Shan, to represent Paotingfu; and Miss Miner.)

Voted that annual reports be the order of the day till 9.00 a.m. Saturday, at which hour the committee be requested to report.

11.00 a.m.

Devotional Service, led by Mr. Price.

11.20 a.m.

Pastor Li in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

Reports of the year's work were presented as follows:-

Lintsingchow:- Messrs. Chao Ming Te and Ho Ch'i Hsing.

2.00 p.m.

Pastor Li in the chair

The minutes were read and approved.

Reports of the year's work were presented as follows:-

Paotingfu:- Messrs. Sun Chi Shan, Wang Lien Ch'ung, Jen Ch'ang Nien, and Mrs. Yang Chang Shih.

Tungchou:- Messrs. Kuan Yu Chen, Li Wen Yu, Li Wen Jung, and Liu Hsin Chai.

Tientsin:- Mr. Shih Tien Hsun

8.00 p.m.

Devotional Service, led by Miss Andrews.

Saturday, June 27.

9.00 a.m.

Mr. Stanley in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

In behalf of the Constitutional Committee, Mr. Wang Chi Shan reported a chapter on Station Organization. The report was considered section by section. (Changes made by vote of the meeting are incorporated in the constitution as adopted and appended to these minutes.)

10.30 a.m.

Devotional Service, led by Mr. Chao Ming Te

10.50 a.m.

Pastor Li in the chair.

Voted, that this meeting cordially approves of each province's entering into cooperation with other churches in the province.

Voted, that, in view of the increased need of Christian Literature in this part of North China, we recommend to the Board of Managers of the North China Tract Society that they enter into some arrangement with the tract societies of central, western, and southern China, whereby the publications of the latter may be handled by the North China Tract Society at its central depot, and at its depositories. (N.B. At the foreign meeting, the Society was, by vote, requested to open a depository in Shansi.)

Voted, that a provisional tri-provincial Congregational Council be convened as soon as possible, to serve till the Provincial Associations shall have been organized and have chosen the permanent

Congregational Council, according to the constitution.

Voted, that the representatives of each station convene their Station Associations as soon as possible, and elect one Chinese and one foreigner for each station to constitute the Provisional Congregational Council.

Voted, that the Station Associations communicate to Dr. Smith the results of the respective elections for the Provisional Congregational Council, and that Dr. Smith consult with the newly elected members about the time and place of the first meeting of the Council.

Voted, that the Business Committee devise a plan for assisting the Chinese secretaries to prepare the minutes and reports of this meeting for publication.

Voted ; that the Constitutional Committee appoint a committee to make necessary verbal changes in the language of the Chinese draft of the Constitution.

Voted, that the Business Committee nominate a committee to attend to the printing and circulation of the minutes, the reports, and the constitution.

Voted, that the Business Committee nominate a Chinese and a foreign secretary for the Provisional Congregational Council.

2.00 p.m.

Pastor Li in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Constitutional Committee nominated Pastor Li, Mr. Galt, and Mr. Ch'uan Shao Wu a committee to make necessary verbal changes in the language of the Chinese draft of the Constitution, with General Chang Chi Shih as a consulting member. They were elected.

The Constitutional Committee, through Mr. Wang Chi Shan, presented an additional article of the Constitution. It was adopted. (It is incorporated in the constitution as adopted and appended to these minutes.)

The Business Committee recommended that two men be secured to assist Mr. Li Ch'un Fu in preparing the minutes and reports for publication. Their recommendation was approved.

The Business Committee nominated Dr. Smith and Mr. Ch'uan Hsi Hsien as foreign and Chinese secretaries, respectively, of the Provisional Congregational Council. They were elected.

Voted, that the secretaries of the Provisional Congregational Council attend to the printing and circulation of the minutes and reports, and of the constitution.

Voted, that each Station Association be assessed Mex. $10.00 to meet the above cost of printing and circulation, and the cost of stationery and postage used by the secretaries of the Provisional Council in the fulfilment of their duties; and that, temporarily, the Mission Treasurer be requested to debit this amount against the evangelistic work account of each station.

Reports of the year's work were presented as follows:-

Peking:- Messrs. Ts'ao Wen Te, Yang Ming Chai, Wang Hsi Yuan, Li Pen Yuan, and Te Lien.

Voted, that the Chinese minutes and the reports be printed separately, but bound in one volume.

Voted, that all unessential details be excluded from the printed Chinese minutes, and that the secretaries be empowered to redact the reports.

8. p.m.

Devotional Service, led by Mr. Shih Tien Hsun.

Sunday, June 28.
10.30 p.m.
Paster Wang, of Peking, preached in the Tungchou church.

8.00 p.m.
Devotional Service, led by Mr. Frame. Mr. Hedeus of Foochow told of the new evangelistic campaign in Fukien Province.

M. S. Frame, Sec.

In the Foreign Mission Meeting on Saturday, June 27th, it was voted, (No. 32)"that the Mission approve of the plans for the reorganization of the work of the Stations, Districts, and Mission, which have just been prepared in collaboration with our Chinese colleagues, and refer them to the Prudential Committee for approval."
Note also Vote No.29 of the foreign Meeting, passed before the joint sessions.

Sunday, June 28.

10.30 p.m.
Pastor Wang, of Peking, preached in the Tungchow church.

8.00 p.m.
Devotional Service, led by Mr. Frame. Mr. Hodous of Fengchow told of the new evangelistic campaign in Shansi Province.

Mr. & Mrs. Frame, &c.

In the Foreign Mission Meeting on Saturday, June 27th, it was voted, (No. 32) "that the Mission approve of the plans for the reorganization of the work of the Stations, Districts, and Mission which have just been prepared in collaboration with our Chinese colleagues, and refer them to the Prudential Committee for approval." Note also Vote No. 29 of the Foreign Meeting, passed before the joint session.

Joint Meeting
June 24
28-1914
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Needed
5 copies

REC'D JUL 1 1914

Shantung District, North China Mission.

Minutes of annual meeting on Grand Canal and at Tehchow, May 6 and 7, 1914.

Personnel.

Tehchow, Miss H.Grace Wyckoff, Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss Myra L.Sawyer, Miss Mabel Higgins, Dr. F.F.Tucker, Mrs. Emma B.Tucker, Mr. A.B.DeHaan, Mrs. De Haan.

Lintsingchow, Miss Edith C.Tallmon, Miss Ethel M.Long, MR. V.P. Eastman, Mrs. V Eastman, Mr. E.W.Ellis, Mrs. Ellis.

Guests: Dr. O.H.Love of T'ungchow, Mrs. Love, Mr. Jas.W.Ridgway of Seattle, Wash.

Minutes of the General Meetings.

Wednesday, May 6. at SSu Mi Sau.

2:06 p.m. Mr. DeHaan called the meeting to order. Prayer by Mr. Eastman. Voted, that Dr. Tucker be chairman of the Meeting. Voted, that Mr. Ellis be secretary of the meeting. Voted, that Dr. and MRs. Love and Mr. Ridgway be invited to sit with us as corresponding members.

Report of the Business Committee by Mr. DeHaan.

Committee of the Whole in the Chair.

Committee reported progress.

Adjourned until Thursday Morning.

Thursday, May 7, at Tehchow.

Session opened with prayer by Mr. Ellis.

Went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DeHaan in the chair.

Rose and reported progress.

8:00 Took a recess until 9:30.

11:30 Moved that the minutes be considered read. Mrs. Ellis appointed assistant Secretary.

Devotional Service led by Mrs. Ellis.

12:00 Adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SHANTUNG DISTRICT
NORTH CHINA MISSION
A.B.C.F.M.
1914.

Shantung District, North China Mission.

Minutes of annual meeting on Grand Canal and at Tehchow, May 6 and 7, 1914.

Personnel.

Tehchow, Miss H.Grace Wyckoff, Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss Myra L.Sawyer, Miss Mabel Huggins, Dr. F.F.Tucker, Mrs. Emma B.Tucker, Mr. A.B.DeHaan, Mrs. De Haan.

Lintsingchow, Miss Edith C.Tallmon, Miss Ethel M.Long, MR. V.P. Eastman, Mrs. Eastman, Mr. E.W.Ellis, Mrs. Ellis.

Guests: Dr. O.H.Love of T'ungchow, Mrs. Love, Mr. Jas.W.Ridgway of Seattle, Wash.

Minutes of the General Meetings.

Wednesday, May 6. at SSu Nü Ssu.

2:08 p.m. Mr. DeHaan called the meeting to order. Prayer by Mr. Eastman. Voted, that Dr. Tucker be chairman of the Meeting. Voted, that Mr. Ellis be secretary of the meeting. Voted, that Dr. and MRs. Love and Mr. Ridgway be invited to sit with us as corresponding members.

Report of the Business Committee by Mr. DeHaan.

Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eastman in the Chair.

Committee reported progress.

Adjournment until Thursday morning.

Thursday, May 7, at Tehchow.

Session opened with prayer by Mr. Ellis.

Went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DeHaan in the chair.

Rose and reported progress.

8:00 Took a recess until 9:30.

11:30 Moved that the minutes be considered read. Mrs. Ellis appointed assistant Secretary.

Devotional Service led by Mrs. Ellis.

12:00 Adjournment.

Motions passed by the District During its

Business Sessions.

Personal.

1. Voted, that the District thank Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith for their help in our Shantung field during the past year and express the hope that there may a repetition of the same in the coming years.

2. Voted, that the Shantung District desires to express its sincere gratitude to Dr. and Mrs. Love for their year's service at Lintsingchow.

3. Voted, that we approve of the sending of Mr. Hou Hsiao Ch'eng to Grinnell College.

Requests to the Boards. For recruits.

4. Tehchow.

One man for educational work.

Lintsing.

One man for educational work.

One Physician.

Tehchow.

One Woman for direct evangelistic work. W.B.M.I.

One physician. W.B.M.I.

One woman for educational work, graduate of Grinnell, W.B.M.I.

Lintsing.

One woman for general work. W.B.M.I.

5. Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of $738. for architect fee and salary and travelling expenses of Mr. D.M.Campbell. This sum to come out of ~~[illegible]~~ 1914. apprpriations.

6. Voted, that the estimates for ~~regular~~ general work of the District be made out on the basis of the work in hand with the understanding that specials and local income make up the possible cut in A.B.C.F.M. appropriations.

For Special Appropriations.

Tehchow.

7. Voted, that we renew the request of last year, Vote 44, for ~~[illegible]~~ $3,500 with which to build a residence at Tehchow.

8. Voted, that we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $3,500 with which to build a residence for the educational worker

at Tehchow.

8. 8. Voted, that we renew ~~the renew~~ the request of last year, Vote 45, for $ 1,000 for equipment of the new Williams Hospital at Tehchow.

9. Voted, that we renew the requests of last year to the W.B.M.I. Votes 46,48,49 and 50, for Girls' School Building for $3,000 Girls' School Dormitories $3,000, Equipment Porter Hospital $1,000 Buildings for Woman's Work$2 000,

20. Voted, that we request the W.B.M.I. to grant $3,500 as the Women's work share in walls and land at Tehchow.

11. Voted, That we request the W.B.M.I. to appropriate $1,000 for Nurse's Training home at Tehchow.

Lintsingchow.

12. Voted, that we ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate $2,000 for Boys' School Dormitories and equipment at Lintsing of which the proceeds of the sale of the old Hsi Ch'ang property (about Gold 500 Dollars) shall be a part.

13. Voted, that we renew the request to the W.B.M.I. of last year, Vote 53, for $2500 for a Girls' Boarding School building, and $1000 for Dormitory for Girls' School at Lintsing.

14. Voted, That ~~%~~ we request the W.B.M.P. to appropriate $2000 for Hospital Equipment at Lintsing.

~~1/3~~.

General Votes.

15. ~~Moved~~ Voted that the suggested rules be tentatively adopted and the Committee continued.

16. ~~Mo~~ Voted, that Mr. Stanley, Mr. De Haan, Mr. Eastman, Miss E.G. Wyckoff and Miss Tallmon be appointed a Committee to draw up an adequate plan for the evangelization of our Shantung District.

17. Voted, that we approve of the principle of the sale of drugs and supplies at cost both to Dispensary and Hospital patients.

18. Voted, that the Secretary of the District send ~~p~~ fraternal greetings to the annual meeting of the Shansi ~~H~~ District.

19. Voted, that we approve of a Girls' Middle School for the Tsang chow, Siao Chang, Lintsing and Tehchow stations at Tehchow and that Miss H.Grace Wyckoff be appointed our member of a Committee with power to act.

20. Voted that we approve of the Union Boys' Middle School for the Tsangchow, Siaochang, Lintsing and Tehchow stations at Tehchow and appoint Mr. DE Haan as our representative for the permanent committee.

21. Voted, that we approve of the proposed Shantung educational institute for Bible women at Tsinanfu and appoint Mrs. Ellis and Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff as our members on the Committee.

22. Voted, that a reply be made to the letter concerning a Shantung language school for new missionaries that this District favors the Peking rather than the Shantung language school.

23. Voted, that the Shantung District appoint Mr. He Ch'i Hsing, Mr. De Haan, Mr. Ellis (and a fourth to be appointed by Tehchow I Shih Hwei) as delegates to the Provincial Federation Council at T'ai An fu August 28th to 31st.

24. Voted, that in accordance with Vote 81 of last year, we ask the North China Mission to request the Prudential Committee to grant the Shantung District its proportion of scholarship money now going to Tungchow College, it being understood that the District shall be free to send students to either the North China or the Shantung Educational Union.

The following officers and Committees were elected.

District Secretary,	De Haan	
W.B.M.I.Secretary,	Miss H.Grace Wyckoff.	80.
W.B.M.P. Secretary,	Dr. S.B.Tallmon.	30.
Preacher,	DeHaan.	
Alternate,	Eastman.	
Essayist,	Dr. Emma B.Tucker,	
Alternate,	Mrs. Stanley,	
District Compiler,	Mrs. Eastman.	120.
C.R.C.Members,	Eastman, Tucker, De Haan.	$2790.
Language Committee,	Miss E.Gertrude Wyckoff, Mrs. Ellis.	
Building "	Mr. V.P.Eastman, Stanley, Dr. S.B.Tallmon.	
Needs of the District,	Eastman, Mrs. DeHaan.	
Business Committee,	Stanley, Miss Tallmon, Ellis.	
Estimates,	Eastman, DeHaan.	
Annual Meeting,	Miss Sawyer, Ellis.	

Estimates.Personal A.B.C.F.M.

(Delayed until Mission meeting).

General Work.

	Tehchow.	Lintsingchow	
Evangelistic	$1545.	$1100	
Educational	1100.	600.	
Buildings	120.	200.	
Medical	1375.	200.	
Miscellaneous	280.	200.	$6720.
Total	$4420.	$2300.	Grand total

Special Requests. A.B.C.F.M.

Tehchow.

$3500 for residence for preaching missionary.

$3500 " " " educational "

$1000 for Equipment new Williams Hospital.

Lintsing.

$ 2000. for Dormitories and Equipment of Boys' School.

Total$10,000 .

W.B.M.I. General work.

Bible women, Evangelistic,Tehchow.	$150.	Lintsing	$90.
Educational,Boarding School,	600.		300.
Country " Schools,	120.		
Kindergarten,	60.		60.
Day Schools,			50.
Training class,	125.		
Station classes			80.
Buildings, repairs,general,	35.		30.
" utstations	30.		
Medical, supplies,	250.		
assistants,	75.		
nurses' training	250.		
Miscellaneous, tours,	300.		120.
Incidentals	15.		$2790.
total	$2060.	$730	grand total

W.B.M.I. Personals.

	Salary.	Teacher,	Health,	House,	Busi. Agt.	Total.
Miss Sawyer,	500.	100.00.	15.00	20.00	12.00.	647.00
Miss Huggins,	500.	100.00.	15.00		12.00.	627.00
Miss H.G. Wyckoff,	500.	15.00.	15.00		12.00.	542.—
" E.G. "		15.00.	15.00	20.00.	12.00.	562.00
	2000.	230.00	60.00	40.00	48.00	2378.00

W.B.M.I. Special Requests.

Tehchow.	Girls' School Bld.	$3000.	Lintsing, Girls' School Bld.	$2500.
	Girls' Dormitories	3000.	Girls' Dormitories	1000.
	Land and walls	3500.	total	$3500.
	Equipment Hospital	1000.		
	Womans' Work Blds.	2000.		
	Nurses' Training home	1000.	W.B.M.I. Specials	
	total	$13500.	Grand total	$17,000.

W.B.M.I. Lintsing. Personals.

	Salary,	Teacher,	Health,	House,	Bus. Agt.	Total.
Miss Tallmon	$500.	$ 75.	$15.	20.	12.	$602.
Miss Long.	500.	100.	15.		12.	647.
					Total	1249.

W.B.M.P.

Dr. S.B.Tallmon	$500.	$50.	15.	20.	12.	$592.

W.B.M.P. Special Request.

Lintsing. For Hospital Equipment $2000.

W.B.M.P. Regular Hospital request.

Lintsing.

Medical, Supplies, Drugs,	$280.	$200.
Assistants	250.	150.
Nurse:		20.
Matron,		20.
Coolie:		20.
Gatekeeper,		20.
Repairs, Incidentals,		25.
Fuel and Light		10.
Hospital Evangelistic		20.
For Nurses' Training		25. (@ $25.)
	Total	$610.

Those present were:-

Peking University: H.H.Lowry, Bishop Bashford, Mr. Felt, Dr. Hopkins, Dr.Chen

Peking Medical Missionary Association: Dr.Wenham, Dr.Wheeler, Mr.Read, Dr. Leung, Miss Howard.

Church of England Mission: Bishop Norris, Mr.Scott.

North China Education Union: Dr.Strycker, Dr.Gloss, Mr.Wilder, Miss Payne, Dr.Young, Mr.Porter, Mrs.Wheeler, Mr.Ogilvie, Mr.Corbett, Dr.Fenn, Mr.Cunningham, Dr.Neill, Miss Weed, Mr.Mateer, Dr.Cochrane, Mr.Dawson, Mr.Biggin, Mr.Galt, Miss Nisser, Dr.Cormack, Dr.Lessing.

Last four are principals of union colleges.

W.B.M.I. Special Requests.

Rainbow. Girls' School Bld.	$3000.
Girls' Dormitories	3000.
Land and walls	3500.
Equipment Hospital	1000.
Womens' Work Blds.	2000.
Nurses' Training home	1000.
Total	$13500.

W.B.M.I. Listening, Girls' School Bld. $2500.
Girls' Dormitories 1000.
Total $3500.

W.B.M.I. Specials

Grand total $17,000.

W.B.M.I. Listening. Personals.

[illegible]					
[illegible]		20.		12.	$602.
[illegible]				12.	647.
Total					1249.

W.B.M.P.	$50.	15.	20.	12.	$92.

Dr. S.B. Tallmon $500.

W.B.M.P. Special Request.

Listening. For Hospital Equipment $2000.

W.B.M.P. Regular Hospital request.

Medical, Supplies, Drugs,	$200.	$200.
Assistants	150.	
Nurse	20.	
Matron,	20.	
Cooks	20.	
Stakeeper,	20.	
Repairs, Incidentals,	25.	
Fuel and Light	10.	
Hospital Evangelistic	20.	
For Nurses' Training	125.	(125.)
Total	$610.	

Listening.

Delayed until March meeting.

Evangelistic Work, Listening - Training Work, Equipment for 1915 - Jan 6-7-1914

REC'D DEC 9 1914

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, JUNE 12th 1914.

The Board then proceeded to consider resolutions brought forward by Dr. Fenn relating to the proposed Union University, as follows:-

WHEREAS (1) A Union Committee called by the Faculty of the Union Medical College has devised a scheme for a larger and more perfect union; and

(2) This scheme provides that the Union Medical College and Hospital shall become an integral part of the proposed federated university; and

(3) The plans for this union medical work have been developed more rapidly than those for the university as a whole, and it is desirable that corporate Boards of Trustees to hold property should be organized as soon as possible:-

THEREFORE be it resolved (1) That we accept and adopt the scheme of Medical Union with the exception of its provisions for a distinct Board of Managers and a distinct American Board of Trustees; and

(2) That we enter heartily into the plan for a federated university on the understanding that the Medical College shall always be given a sufficiently large and expert Executive Committee or Board of Supervisors; and

(3) That we urge upon the British Societies the speedy organization of a British Board of Trustees and upon the American Societies the speedy organization of the Board of Trustees of the Peking University in line with the new federated university scheme, letting the details take their natural course.

(4) That upon the acceptance of the plan for federation by the Missions and Boards concerned, and the organization of the University Board of Managers, this Board of Managers shall transfer to that Board all its powers, and by common consent, cease to exist.

This resolution was passed nem. con.

RESOLVED further that his meeting endorse the action of the North China Educational Union as expressed in the following resolution:-

The North China Educational Union as composed of the representatives of four missions endorses the hope ~~xxxx xxx Methodist Episcopal xxxxxx~~ expressed by the faculty of the Medical College that the Methodist Episcopal Mission shall be come a partner in the enlarged medical union on a basis similar to the other missions.

Those present were:-

Peking University: H.H.Lowry, Bishop Bashford, Mr. Felt, Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Chen

London Medical Missionary Association: Dr. Wenham, Dr. Wheeler, Mr. Read, Dr. Young, Miss Haward.

Church of England Mission: Bishop Norris, Mr. Scott.

North China Educational Union: Dr. Strycker (M.E.), Dr. Gloss (M.E.), Mr. Wilder (A.B.), Miss Payne (A.B.), Dr. Young (A.B.), Mr. Porter (A.B.), Mrs. Frame (A.B.), Mr. Ogilvie (Presb.), Mr. Corbett (Presb.), Dr. Fenn (Presb.), Mr. Cunningham (Presb.), Dr. Peill (Lond. Mission), Miss Wood (L.M.), Mr. Meech (L.M.), Dr. Cochrane (L.M.), Mr. Dawson (L.M.), Mr. Biggin (L.M.), Mr. Galt (Presb.), Miss Miner, Dr. Cormack, Dr. Leonard.

Last four ex-officio, as principals of union colleges.

Those present were:-

<u>Peking University</u>: H.H.Lowry, Bishop Bashford, Mr. Felt, Dr. Hopkins, Dr.Chen

<u>London Medical Missionary Association</u>: Dr.Wenham,Dr.Wheeler,Mr.Read,Dr.

Young,Miss Howard.

<u>Church of England Mission</u>: Bishop Norris, Mr.Scott.

<u>North China Educational Union</u>:Dr.Stryker,Dr.Gloss,Mr.Wilder,Miss Payne,

Dr.Young,Mr.Porter,Mrs.Frame,Mr.Oglivie,Mr.Corbett,Dr.Henn,Mr.Cunningham,

Dr.Pelli,Miss Wood,Mr.Meech,Dr.Cochrane,Mr.Dawson,Mr.Riggin,Mr.Galt,Miss

Miner,Dr.Corrack,Dr.Leonard.

Minutes
Agreed
Pres
Secy

Meeting - Bd. of Managers -
Union Med. Coll. Tabang
Friday 2-4-14

D JUL. 16 1914

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

20 June, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith reports from various Districts and Stations of the Mission, which have been received since sending others to you on June 1st.

Tungchou Station. Woman's Work.
Pang Chuang Station. Woman's Evangelistic Work. Girls' Boarding School.
Shansi District. Literature Committee. Language Study Committee. Committee on Educational Policy.
Taiku Station. Board of School Visitors.
Fenchow Station. Medical Work. Industrial Work for Women.

I also enclose a copy of two motions dated May 11th, which have been passed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission. While Mr. Wilder was circulating these motions I called his attention to the correspondence from your office indicating that, in addition to $500 annually toward a teacher's salary for a school for missionaries' children, the Board would be responsible for only $150 per child. Perhaps the Board will make an exception of these cases, at least the first one. There is a feeling on the part of some that the sum of $150 per year for children from 12 to 16 years, or older, is quite inadequate, and the Mission may take some action at the present meeting.

We gathered for the first session of our annual meeting this evening. As you have doubtless heard the meeting this year is unique in that for three days or more we are to have a large number of our Chinese colleagues with us, and talk over plans for a more complete cooperation with them in the future, in all forms of mission work. Most of us are hoping that the sessions the coming week are going to be of great significance.

Last week the meetings of the Boards of Managers of the North China Educational Union, and of the Medical College were held in Peking, and passed with unaninimity and much enthusiasm resolutions in favor of the union university, and Medical Union, schemes, which have already been reported to you. All bodies related to these schemes here on the field have now acted favorably and we await with great eagerness the action of the home Boards.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt
Mission Secretary.

Mr. Bell's letter of May 18 just received. -

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

20 June, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith reports from various Districts and Stations of the Mission, which have been received since sending others to you on June 1st.

Tungchou Station. Woman's Work.
Pang Chuang Station. Woman's Evangelistic Work. Girls' Boarding School.
Shunei District. Literature Committee. Language Study Committee. Committee on Educational Policy.
Taiku Station. Board of School Visitors.
Fengchow Station. Medical Work. Industrial Work for Women.

I also enclose a copy of two motions dated May 11th, which have been passed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission. While Mr. Wilder was circulating these motions I called his attention to the correspondence from your office indicating that, in addition to $500 annually toward a teacher's salary for a school for missionaries' children, the Board would be responsible for only $150 per child. Perhaps the Board will make an exception of these cases, at least the first one. There is a feeling on the part of some that the sum of $150 per year for children from 12 to 16 years, or older, is quite inadequate, and the Mission may take some action at the present meeting.

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Sincerely yours,

Frank Wilder

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow.

June 20, 1914.

REC'D JUL 16 1914

Peking, May 11th, 1914.

To the C.R.C. of the North China Mission:-

A letter from Mr. McCann to this body says "On our return from our furlough we sent Ruth to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission School at Weihuifu, where Robert has been attending. The allowance made for a child of her age $100 will not in any sense cover her extra expense; So I beg herewith to a sk that you request the Prudential Committee to grant me a special allowance of $100 for the remaining eight months of this year, this being two thirds of the usual extra grant allowed in such cases. It is our hope that both children will be able to attend the school at Tungchou next Fall."

Three of my own children are in a similar case to that of Ruth McCann. The extra allowance for Durand Margaret and Theodore was not included in the appropriations whereas the first two have attended the school at Tungchou for five months and Theodore has attended the Peking University for nine months and for one month was at Chefoo. Accordingly I would like to ask for special grant from the Prudential Committee as follows:-

For Margaret, (already appropriated for six months $83.50 to be deducted from 5/12ths of $250 or $104.17 = $21.67

Durand, (already appropriated $55 deducted from 5/12 of $250 or 104.17 = 49.17

Theodore, (appropriated for the year 165 deducted from $250 = 85.00

$155.84

Possibly Theodore's allowance ought to be reckoned for only 10 months, but that is a full school year and more and the extra expense of sending to Peking University has been about $93 so I have let it stand at the full year allowance.

Therefore I make the motions appended below.

Sincerely yours,

G.D. Wilder

Peking, May 11th, 1914

Moved that the Committee of Reference and Counsel request the Committee to grant a special allowance to Mr. McCann to make up the regular allowance of $250 a year for a child away at school in the case of his daughter Ruth who attends at Weihuifu for eight months i.e. an allowance of (2/3 of $150 or) $100 additional to the amount of $150 already appropriated.

Neg.

Aff. V.P. Eastman & other members of CRC.

Moved that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant a special allowance to Mr. G.D. Wilder of $155.84 to make up the extra allowance of children away at school as follows:-

Theodore 1yr at school already received $165.00	balance due	$85.00	250
Margaret 5 months " " "	83.50	" "	21.67	104.17
Durand " " " " "	55.00	" "	49.17	104.17
Total			155.84	

Neg.

Aff. V.P. Eastman & other members of the CRC

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

20 June, 1914.

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Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

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Tungchou Station. Woman's Work.
Pang Chuang Station. Woman's Evangelistic Work. Girls' Boarding School.
Shunei District. Literature Committee. Language Study Committee. Committee on Educational Policy.
Taikn Station. Board of School Visitors.
Penchow Station. Medical Work. Industrial Work for Women.

I also enclose a copy of two motions dated May 11th, which have been passed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission. While Mr. Widder was circulating these motions I called his attention to the correspondence from your office indicating that, in addition to $500 annually toward a teacher's salary for a school for missionaries' children, the Board would be responsible for only $150 per child. Perhaps the Board will make an exception of these cases, at least the first one. There is a feeling on the part of some that the sum of $150 per year for children from 12 to 16 years, or older, is quite inadequate, and the Mission may take some action at the present meeting.

We gathered for the first session of our annual meeting this evening. As you have doubtless heard the meeting this year is unique in that for three days or more we are to have a large number of our Chinese colleagues with us, and talk over plans for a more complete cooperation with them in the future, in all forms of mission work. Most of us are hoping that the sessions the coming week are going to be of great significance.

Last week the meetings of the Boards of Managers of the North China Educational Union, and of the Medical College were held in Peking, and passed with unanimity and much enthusiasm resolutions in favor of the union university, and Medical Union schemes, which have already been reported to you. All bodies related to these schemes here on the field have now acted favorably and we await with great eagerness the action of the home Boards.

Sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow.

June 20, 1914.

REC'D JUL 16 1914

14

Peking, May 11th, 1914.

To the C.R.C. of the North China Mission:-

A letter from Mr. McCann to this body says "On our return from our furlough we sent Ruth to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission School at Weihuifu, where Robert has been attending. The allowance made for a child of her age $100 will not in any sense cover her extra expense; So I beg herewith to ask that you request the Prudential Committee to grant me a special allowance of $100 for the remaining eight months of this year, this being two thirds of the usual extra grant allowed in such cases. It is our hope that both children will be able to attend the school at Tungchou next Fall."

Three of my own children are in a similar case to that of Ruth McCann. The extra allowance for Durand Margaret and Theodore was not included in the appropriations whereas the first two have attended the school at Tungchou for five months and Theodore has attended the Peking University for nine months and for one month was at Chefoo. Accordingly I would like to ask for special grant from the Prudential Committee as follows:-

For Margaret, (already appropriated for six months $83.50 to be deducted from 5/12ths of $250 or $104.17 =		$21.67
Durand, (already appropriated $55 deducted from 5/12 of $250 or 104.17 =		49.17
Theodore, (appropriated for the year 165 deducted from $250 =		85.00
		$155.84

Possibly Theodore's allowance ought to be reckoned for only 10 months, but that is a full school year and more and the extra expense of sending to Peking University has been about $93 so I have let it stand at the full year allowance.

Therefore I make the motions appended below.

Sincerely yours,

G.D. Wilder

Peking, May 11th, 1914.

Moved that the Committee of Reference and Counsel request the Prudential Committee to grant a special allowance to Mr. McCann to make up the regular allowance of $250 a year for a child away at school in the case of his daughter Ruth who attends at Weihuifu for eight months i.e. an allowance of (2/3 of $150 or) $100 additional to the amount of $150 already appropriated.

aff. V.P. Eastman & other members of C.R.C. Neg.

Moved that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant a special allowance to Mr. G.D. Wilder of $155.84 to make up the extra allowance of children away at school as follows:-

Theodore 1yr at school	already received	$165.00	balance due	$85.00	250
Margaret 5 months	"	"	"	83.50	"	"	21.67	104.17
Durand " " "	"	"	"	55.00	"	"	49.17	104.17
	Total						155.84	

Aff. V.P. Eastman Neg.

14

Peking, May 11th, 1914.

To the G.R.G. of the North China Mission:-

A letter from Mr. Medsum to this body says "On our return from our furlough we sent Ruth to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission School at Weihsien, where Robert has been attending. The allowance made for a child of her age $100 will not in any sense cover her extra expense; So I beg herewith to ask that you request the Prudential Committee to grant me a special allowance of $100 for the remaining eight months of this year, this being two thirds of the usual extra grant allowed in such cases. It is our hope that both children will be able to attend the school at Tsingtaou next fall."

Three of my own children are in a similar case to that of Ruth Medsum. The extra allowance for Durand Margaret and Theodore was not included in the appropriations whereas the first two have attended the school at Tsingtaou for five months and Theodore has attended the Peking University for nine months and for one month was at Chefoo. Accordingly I would like to ask for special grant from the Prudential Committee as follows:-

For Margaret (already appropriated for six months $83.50 to be deducted from 5/12ths of $250 or $104.17 =			$21.67
Durand (already appropriated $55 deducted from 5/12 of $250			
104.17 =			49.17
Theodore, (appropriated for two years 165 deducted from $250 =			85.00
			$155.84

Possibly Theodore's allowance ought to be reckoned for only 10 months, but that is a full school year and more and the extra expense of sending to Peking University has been about $25 so I have let it stand at the full year allowance.

Therefore I make the motions appended below.

Sincerely yours,

Peking, May 14, 1914.

Moved that the Committee of References and General request the Prudential Committee to grant a special allowance to Mr. Medsum to make up the regular allowance of $250 a year for a child away at school in the case of his daughter Ruth who attends at Weihsien for eight months i.e. an allowance of (2/3 of $150 or) $100 additional to the amount of $150 already appropriated.

Neg.

Moved that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant a special allowance to Mr. G.D. Wilder of $155.84 to make up the extra allowance of children away at school as follows:-

Theodore 1yr at school already received $155.00	balance due	$85.00	250
Margaret 5 months " " "	83.50	" "	21.67 104.17
Durand " " " "	55.00	" "	49.17
	Total		155.84

Neg.

RECD JUL 10 1915.

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NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, HSIKU, TIENTSIN, 6 MAY 1915.

PERSONNEL.

(The delegates included only the American members of the North China Council of the Congregational Union of Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli.)

Shansi District

Taikuhsien: Mr.P.L.Corbin

Fenchow: Mr.Watts O.Pye

Shantung District:

Tehchou: Mr.C.A.Stanley

Lintsing: Mr.V.P.Eastman

Chihli District

Tientsin: Mr.R.E.Chandler

Peking: Miss Luella Miner

Tungchou: Mr.H.S.Galt

Paotingfu: Miss Abbie G.Chapin, Mr.J.H.McCann(Mission Treasurer).

MINUTES.

3.30 P.M. Meeting called to order by Assistant Secretary, Mr. Galt.

Prayer by Mr.Corbin.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, P.L.Corbin; Clerk, R.E.Chandler; Business Committee, C.A.Stanley, W.O.Pye, R.E.Chandler.

Report of Language Study Committees: Shantung District, read by Mr.Eastman, Shansi and Chihli Districts, given by Mr.Galt, Chairman of the Mission Committee.

Standing Rules of the Mission read, and approved. But the following amendment was approved and submitted to the Districts for consideration: Section III (The Districts) 1. C. to read "Recommendations regarding the furlough of missionaries shall be dealt with by the Districts concerned, but action regarding the return of missionaries from furlough shall be taken by the North China Council."

Discussion of Rules governing procedure of Property Committee.

Report of Property Committee, presented by J.H.McCann, Chairman, and approved.

Report of Treasurer, accepted as read.

Committee on School for Missionaries' Children, i.e."North China American

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, HSIKU, TIENTSIN, 6 MAY 1915.

PERSONNEL.

(The delegates included only the American members of the North China Council of the Congregational Union of Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli.)

Shansi District

Taikuhsien: Mr.P.L.Corbin

Fenchow: Mr.Watts O.Pye

Shantung District:

Tenchow: Mr.C.A.Stanley

Lintsing: Mr.V.P.Eastman

Chihli District

Tientsin: Mr.R.E.Chandler

Peking: Miss Lucile Miner

Tungchow: Mr.H.S.Galt

Paotingfu: Miss Abbie G.Chapin, Mr.J.H.McCann(Mission Treasurer).

MINUTES.

3.30 P.M. Meeting called to order by Assistant Secretary, Mr. Galt.

Prayer by Mr.Corbin.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, P.L.Corbin; Clerk, R.E.Chandler; Business Committee, C.A.Stanley, W.O.Pye,R.E.Chandler.

Report of Language Study Committee: Shantung District, read by Mr.Eastman, Shansi and Chihli Districts, given by Mr.Galt, Chairman of the Mission Committee.

Standing Rules of the Mission read, and approved. But the following amendment was approved and submitted to the Districts for consideration: Section III (The Districts) 1. C. to read "Recommendations regarding the furlough of missionaries shall be dealt with by the Districts concerned, but action regarding the return of missionaries from furlough shall be taken by the North China Council."

Discussion of Rules governing procedure of Property Committee.

Report of Property Committee, presented by J.H.McCann, Chairman, and approved.

Report of Treasurer, accepted as read.

Committee on School for Missionaries' Children, i.e."North China American

School", re-elected: Mr.H.S.Galt, Mrs.Ingram, Mr.Stanley.

6.30 P.M. Adjournment for dinner.

8.00 P.M. Prayer by Mr.Stanley.

Election of Mission Secretary - Mr.H.S.Galt; Assistant Secretary, Dr.A.H.Smith; Secretary for the W.B.M.I., Miss Miner; Treasurer, Mr.McCann; Auditors, Mr.E.W.Galt, Mr.H.W.Hubbard; Endorser of Drafts, Mr.Hubbard.

Committee to administer Medical Fund elected: Dr.Hemingway, Dr.Young, Dr.Tallmon.

Personal Estimates, and Special Requests, as passed by the three Districts, were presented and approved.

Report of Committee of Reference and Counsel, accepted as read.

Prayer by Miss Miner.

9.40 P.M. Adjourned sine die.

MOTIONS PASSED.

1. Voted, that the Mission deem the action of the Shantung District relative to the language examinations of persons returning from their first furlough, as recorded in the first part of Vote *39, unwise, and request the District to reconsider the same.

2. Voted, that the Mission endorse the vote of the Property Committee concerning site for Y.M.C.A. residence in Paotingfu, and request the approval of the Prudential Committee.

The said vote is transcribed:

Whereas, the Y.M.C.A. workers in Paotingfu have expressed their desire to erect a residence in the American Board Compound, as soon as they have funds available, provided the Mission is prepared to offer them a site, (this of course subject to their National Committee); and whereas we recognize the impetus that would come to our work from having the Y.M.C.A. workers located with us, the Station seeks the approval of the Mission Property Committee to offer such a site, and presents the following motion:

Moved, that the Mission Property Committee heartily approve of a site being offered to the Y.M.C.A. for a residence in the American Board Compound at Paotingfu, South Suburb. The details connected with such an arrangement to be settled by mutual consent and with the approval of the Committee and the American Board. (Motion passed by Mission Property Committee, Oct.1914)

3. Voted, that the Mission endorse Vote 6 of the Chihli District in Annual Meeting, as follows:

Voted, that the District request the Prudential Committee to grant an extra allowance to such of the American Board children in Peking as shall attend the Peking Primary School or Kindergarten; the rate being $50.00 for the Primary School and $25.00 for the Kindergarten.

4. Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $8.00 per individual adult as Medical Allowance, thus creating a mission medical fund, which may be administered by a committee of physicians; it being understood that medical care for missionaries in stations without an American Board physician would be a first charge on this fund. (See Chihli District Vote 3.)

5. Voted, that the Mission recommend that all "House" funds be placed in a Mission House Fund under the control of the Mission Property Committee; appropriations from the same to be made after approving applications endorsed by Station Property Committees. (See Chihli District Vote 4).

6. Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to transfer the loan of $5000 for the rebuilding of Williams Hospital, at Techou, (see Mission Meeting Vote 34, 1912), from the Tientsin Property Fund to the Mission Indemnity Fund.

7. Voted, that the Treasurer be requested to determine, in conjunction with the Techou Station, the terms of repayment of the above loan. (See letter from Secretary Bell, under date 26 September 1912).

8. Voted, that in the judgment of the Mission, the value of the land occupied and to be occupied by the Woman's Board of Missions at Hsiku, should be considered an equivalent for the value of the land formerly owned by the W.B.M. on the old property in Tientsin.

9. Voted, that the Mission recommend to the Prudential Committee that a sum of $3500 be reserved from the Tientsin Property Fund to provide a house for the Mission Treasurer.

10. Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to authorize the expenditure from the Tientsin Property Fund of $150 for a safe for the use of the Mission Treasurer.

11. Voted, that the Mission endorse the action of the North China Council, proposing that the Tsangmenkou (former City Chapel) property be sold to the Chinese Christian Church for the sum of $9000, local currency; if they do not wish to buy, the property should revert to the Tientsin Station for use from the expiration of the loan period, i.e. November, 1916.

12. Voted, that the Mission concur in the proposed transfer of the Tungchou Church building and site to the local Chinese Church, provided that before

action is taken the method of procedure be approved by the Mission Property Committee. The plan is transmitted to the Prudential Committee for consideration. (See Chihli District Votes 12 & 13.)

13. Voted, that the Mission request the Board to secure from special sources if possible a sum of $750 for equipment for the North China American School.

14. Voted, in view of the services rendered by Mr. & Mrs. Price in the Paotingfu field and of the peculiar conditions connected with their support at home, that the Mission endorse the action of the Chihli District in requesting the Board to assume responsibility for the support of Mr. & Mrs. Price for a term of three years, beginning with 1 January 1916, either by appointment at a salary of $1000 per year, or by the Board making a grant of $1000 per year for a term of three years, thus enabling the Mission to engage their services.

It is understood that Mr. & Mrs. Price do not make any claims upon the Board beyond the salary for the term specified. Travelling expenses and other emergency expenditure will be provided by Mr. & Mrs. Price.

15. Voted, that the words "an Endorser of Mission Drafts," be inserted after the word "Auditors," in Section II. 1. of the Standing Rules.

16. Voted, that the Clerk be requested to print the new Standing Rules of the Mission as adopted; and that the Mission ask the North China Council to sanction the expenditure of the amount necessary for the same out of the Publication Fund.

(Signed) R. E. Chandler, Clerk
(for H.S.G.)

action is taken the method of procedure be approved by the Mission Property Committee. The plan is transmitted to the Prudential Committee for consideration. (See Chihli District Votes 12 & 13.)

13. Voted, that the Mission request the Board to secure from special sources if possible a sum of $750 for equipment for the North China American School.

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It is understood that Mr. & Mrs. Price do not make any claims upon the Board beyond the salary for the term specified. Travelling expenses and other emergency expenditure will be provided by Mr. & Mrs. Price.

15. Voted, that the words "an Endorsement of Mission Drafts," be inserted after the word "Auditors," in Section III. 1. of the Standing Rules.

16. Voted, that the Clerk be requested to print the new Standing Rules of the Mission as adopted; and that the Mission ask the North China Council to sanction the expenditure of the amount necessary for the same out of the Publication Fund.

(Signed) R. E. Chandler, Clerk
(In Mem.)

Protocol - Annual Meeting
Tsu. E Chiu Station
Tsu. E Chiu Station
Foreign
Chihli
Mission
6-1915

REC'D FEB 18 1916

American Board Mission
Chihli District
Minutes of Annual Meeting
1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Chihli District for 1915 was called to order by the District Secretary at 8:30 P.M. on April 15th, 1915 at the home of Dr. Ingram, at Teng Shih K'ou, Peking.

Mrs. Goodrich led in prayer.

Mr. R. E. Chandler was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Porter was elected Clerk.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

District Secretary, Mr. M.S.Frame, ex officio on District Committee.

District Committee, Mr. McWann, Dr. Ingram, Mrs. Goodrich.

District Assistant Editor, Mrs. Wickes.

General Business.

1. Voted that the District Committee be instructed to prepare a constitution for the District, to be reported to the several stations by letter.
2. Voted that the Personal Estimates be passed on as read, and that each Station Secretary send copies of the same to the Mission Treasurer and District Secretary at the earliest opportunity.
3. Voted that a "Medical Fund" appropriation of Gold $8. be added to the personal estimates for each adult member of the District.
   Note: This Motion is in line with Dr. Barton's suggestion in a letter to Dr. Young, dated Feb. 3rd, 1915. The Medical Fund secured by this appropriation is to be controlled by a Mission committee. Medical care for families in Stations without an American Board physician would be a first charge on this fund.
4. Voted that the District recommend that all "House" funds be placed in a Mission House Fund under the control of the Mission Property Committee, appropriations to be made from this fund after approving applications endorsed by the Station Property Committees.
5. Voted that the District request the Prudential Committee to make the salaries of W. B. M. missionaries in Tientsin equal to that of a lady missionary of the A.B.C.F.M.
6. Voted that the District request the Prudential Committee to grant an extra allowance to such of the American Board children in Peking as shall attend the Peking Primary School and Kindergarten; the rate being, $50. for the Primary School and $25. for the Kindergarten.
7. Voted that the District request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return to the Mission of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Porter, at the expiration of their furlough.
8. Voted that for the future all questions in regard to return from furlough be referred to the Provincial Association.
9. Voted that the District express hearty thanks to Dr. Arthur H. Smith for the generous offer whereby a sum equivalent to his annual salary becomes available for use in the Chihli and Shantung Districts in furthering a wider use of literature by Chinese workers.
10. Voted that Dr. Smith's generous offer for the furthering of a wider use of literature be referred to the American members of the Chihli District Council, with instructions to consult with the American members of the Shantung District Council in regard to the use of the same.

Annual Meeting - Committee

American Board Mission
Ghihli District
Minutes of Annual Meeting
1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Ghihli District for 1915 was called to order by the District Secretary at 8:30 P.M. on April 16th, 1915 at the home of Dr. Ingram, at Tang Shih K'en, Fukien.

Mrs. Goodrich led in prayer.

Dr. R. E. Chandler was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Porter was elected Clerk.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

District Secretary, Mr. M. L. Strong, ex officio on District Committee.
District Committee, Mr. Hobson, Dr. Ingram, Mrs. Goodrich.
District Assistant Auditor, Mrs. Jones.

General Business.

1. Voted that the District Committee be instructed to prepare a constitution for the District, to be reported to the several stations by January.
2. Voted that the Personal Statistics be passed on as read, and that each Station Secretary send copies of the same to the Mission Treasurer and District Secretary at the earliest opportunity.
3. Voted that a "Medical Fund" appropriation of Gold $5. be added to the Personal estimates for each family member of the District.
Note: This action is in line with Dr. Hutton's suggestion in a letter to Mr. Young, dated Nov. 3rd, 1914. The Medical Fund referred to is a special appropriation to be controlled by a Mission committee. Medical aid for Christian workers will be a Mission Board physician would be a first charge on this fund.
4. Voted that the District recommend that all "Rent" funds be placed in a Mission Rent fund under the control of the Mission Property Committee, appropriations to be made from this fund after approving applications endorsed by the Station Property Committees.
5. Voted that the District request the Prudential Committee to examine salaries of R. H. M. missionaries in Fukien equal to that of a lady missionary of the A.B.C.F.M.
6. Voted that the District request the Prudential Committee to grant an extra allowance to each of the American Board children in Fukien as shall attend the Foochow Primary School and Kindergarten; the rate being, $30. for the primary school and $25. for the Kindergarten.
7. Voted that the District [illegible] Committee be authorized to authorize the return to the Mission of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Porter, at the expiration of their furlough.
8. Voted that for the future all questions in regard to return from furlough be referred to the Provincial Association.
9. Voted that the District express hearty thanks to Dr. Arthur H. Smith for the generous offer whereby a sum equivalent to his annual salary become available for use in the Ghihli and Shantung Districts in furthering a wider use of literature by Chinese workers.
10. Voted that Dr. Smith's generous offer for the furthering of a wider use of literature be referred to the American members of the Ghihli District Council, with instructions to confer with the American members of the Shantung District Council in regard to the use of the same.

11. Voted that the District respectfully request Dr. Smith to reconsider the limitations placed on the use of the funds whereby the Peking Station is not to share in the benefits of his gift.
12. Voted that the Chihli District refer to the Mission for approval and for transmission to the Board the request from the Tungchou Station that the Board approve of the transfer of the Tungchou Church building and the site which it occupies to the local Chinese Church.
13. Voted that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the conditions of the transfer of the Tungchou Church property to the Chinese Church, and that this committee make provision for the property reverting to the Board, or other body, should this property no longer be needed by the Tungchou Church.

At 10:30 P.M. the meeting adjourned, after prayer.

Signed. L. C. Porter, Clerk.

11. Voted that the District respectfully request Dr. Smith to reconsider the limitations placed on the use of the Tsinan whereby the Peking Station is met to share in the benefits of his gift.
12. Voted that the Ohihli District refer to the Mission for approval and for transmission to the Board the request from the Tungchow Station that the Board approve of the transfer of the Tungchow Church building and the site which it occupies to the local Chinese Church.
13. Voted that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the conditions of the transfer of the Tungchow Church property to the Chinese Church, and that this committee make provision for the property reverting to the Board, or other body, should this property no longer be needed by the Tungchow Church.

At 10:30 P.M. the meeting adjourned, after prayer.

Signed. L. D. Porter, Clerk.

Ohihli District Annual Meeting - Minutes
Ohihli District
Jan. 15-1915
Ohihli.

REC'D MAY 20 1915

A. B. C. F. M.
Chihli District, North China Mission.
First Chinese-Foreign Joint Meeting,
Peking, April 11, 1915.

Preface.

The eight members from Chihli of the North China Council, consisting of Messrs. Chandler and Shih Tien-pu from Tientsin, Miss Miner and Rev. Li Pen-yuan from Peking, Messrs. Li and Galt from T'ungchou, and Messrs. McCann and Su from Pao-ting-fu met in Peking on Jan. 25th and 26th to arrange for the District Meeting. It was decided to hold the meeting in Peking immediately following the celebration by that station of its Fiftieth Anniversary, April 10th. It was also decided as a temporary arrangement to request each Station Association to appoint not less than 10 or more than 15 delegates.

The following committee was appointed to draw up a tentative constitution for the District, also to act as a Committee on Program and Business for the District Meeting:- Pastor Li, Messrs. Galt, Chandler and Su, and Miss Miner.

Pastor Li was asked to act as Chairman pro tem at the opening of the District Meeting in April. It was voted that each Station appoint in advance two members, one man and one woman, of a District Committee on Estimates, of which the Mission Treasurer shall be an ex officio member and chairman.

Personnel (add later).

Saturday Evening, April 10th.
Reception to Delegates, Parish House,
Peng Shih K'ou, Peking.

Sunday, April 11th,
11:30 A.M., Annual Sermon - Rev. L. C. Porter.
7:30 P. M., Prayer Service followed by Communion -
Pastor Li and Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D.

Minutes.

The meeting in the Parish House was called to order Monday, April 12th, by the temporary chairman, Pastor Li Pen-yuan.

Prayer, Mr. McCann.

Appointment by the Chairman of the following as a Nominating Committee:- Messers. Su Sheng-te, Shih Tien-fai Frame and Stelle.

Roll-call of delegates (see personnel).

After the report of the Nominating Committee the following were elected by ballot:-

Chairman for two years - Pastor Li.

Chairman for one year - Mr. Chandler.

Chinese Secretary for two years - Mr. Sun Chi-shan.

English Secretary for two years, Miss Miner.

Chinese Secretary for one year, Mr. Yang Chien.

English Secretary for one year, Mr. Martin.

Members of the North China Mission Council were nominated by the Committee.

Voted that after election the Chinese and the foreign member elected from each station "draw cuts" to decide which shall serve for two years and which for one year.

The elections were as follows:-

	For two years	For one year
Tientsin	Mr. Chandler	Mr. Shih Tien-fai
Peking	Pastor Li	Miss Miner
T'ungchou	Deacon Li	Mr. H. S. Galt
Pao-ting-fu	Mr. Sun Chi-shan	Miss Chapin

Committee on Estimates elected by the four stations was announced as follows:-

Chairman ex officio, Mr. McCann.

Miss Chapin	Miss Davis	Miss Payne
Mrs. Chang Sa-la	Mr. Chandler	Mr. Stelle
	Mr. Frame	

10:30-11:00,A.M.,Devotional Service led by Mrs. Sheffield.

Ten minute recess.

Voted that the morning session be prolonged to 12:30

Paotingfu reports;

Men's Educational Work, Mr. Jen Chang-nien,

Women's Work, Miss Sun Jui-ming,

Men's Evangelistic Work, Mr. Sun Chi-shan.

Reading of request from a committee representing the North Chapel, Peking, that the District Meeting sanction the ordination of Mr. Yang Chien as pastor of that church.

Voted to approve of the ordination.

Voted that the Chinese Secretary be instructed to communicate this decision to the Committee.

Voted that the Business Committee arrange for a meeting for examining Mr. Yang.

2 P.M. The meeting was called to order by the foreign chairman, Mr. Chandler.

Prayer, Mr. Yang Chien.

Tientsin reports;

Women's Evangelistic Work, Mrs. Ch'en,

Men's Evangelistic Work, Mr. Shih Tien-hsün,

Women's Educational Work, prepared by Miss Davis, given by Mr. Wu,

Men's Educational Work, Mr. Shih Tien-pi,

Financial report, Mr. Chandler.

The report of the Union Theological College was given by Miss Andrews.

Ten minute address given by Mr. Frame,

Subject - "How to Secure Fit Candidates for the Ministry."

Half hour discussion of the above topic.

The tentative constitution was read and discussed. (As the con-

stitution discussed was in Chinese, all motions relating simply to the Chinese wording are omitted).

Voted to adopt Sections I-III, the vote on each being taken separately.

Adjournment at 4:30 after prayer by Mr. Price.

7:30,P. M., Prayer Meeting led by Mr. Shih Tien-fu.

Tuesday, April 13th.

9:00, A. M. Called to order by Chinese Chairman.

Prayer - Mr. Ts'aO.

Reading and correction of minutes.

Voted to record names of those who open or close meetings with prayer.

Voted to record names of those who speak in discussions, but not their remarks.

Voted to approve the minutes as amended.

Peking reports.

Women's Evangelistic - Mrs. Li.

Women's Educational - Miss Ch'en.

Men's Educational - Mr. Yang Chien.

Men's Evangelistic - Mr. Wang Hsi-yuan.

North China Union Woman's College and
" " " " Medical College - Miss Miner.

Voted to coOopt Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich as members of District Meeting for this session.

10:25-11:05 Devotional Meeting led by Mr. Ts'ui Yüeh.

Recess of 10 minutes.

Report of North China Union College - Mr. H.S. Galt.

Report of " " " Medical College - Dr. Young.
including a brief report of visit of Rockefeller Commission to China.

The Business Committee recommended that the adoption of the Constitution be resumed.

Voted to adopt A under section IV.

Voted that the Committee on Constitution reconsider B. and report to the Meeting.

Voted that Section V be changed to "One Chinese and one foreign Chairman,"and "vice-president" be deleted; also that there be two foreign secretaries, elected alternate years, and two Chinese secretaries, elected alternate years,-all for two years.

Voted to prolong the session a half hour.

Article VI,A, Voted to amend - "committee of three" to read "one from each of the four stations".

Article VI,B, Voted to amend by adding "between time of meetings of the District".

C, Passed.

D, Passed.

E, Passed.

Article VII. Amended to read "meet at the call of the two ~~presidents~~ chairmen".

VIII, Passed.

IX, A, Passed.

B, Amended by dropping the note at the end.

12:30. Moved to adjourn.

2:00, P. M. Called to order by the foreign chairman.

Prayer, Mr. Jen.

T'ungchou Reports.

Woman's Evangelistic Work - Mrs. Chang.

Street Chapel Work - Mr. Chou.

Church Work - Mr. Ts'ai.

Educational Work - Mr. Porter.

Medical Work - Dr. Fan.

Outstations Work - Mr. Frame.

Ten minute speech by Pastor Wang on the topic

"Methods of Evangelistic Work in (a), Hsien Cities, (b), Country Villages."

Followed by discussion ~~by~~

Mr. Martin, Mr. Chandler, Mr. H. S. Galt, Mr. Yang, Dr. Fan, Mr. Stelle, Mr. Ch'i, Pastor Li.

5:30 Continuation of Adoption of Constitution.

IX. C. Passed.

D. Voted to refer to Committee for amendment.

X. ~~x~~ Passed.

XI. Passed.

8:30 Examination of Mr. Yang Chien for ordination. Led by Mr. H. S. Galt

General Business as reported by the Business Committee.

1. Preparing of new form of licenses to preachers.
Voted to submit (commit) to C. A. I. Tsung Wu Cow -
Voted to " giving of licenses to preachers this year to C. A. I.

2. Educational Matters. How shall curriculum, etc., be changed?

a, Voted that for the present (each station appoint) two persons be elected from each Station to form to a District Committee on Education, which will consist of eight members.

b, Election of three members to Board of Managers of Union Colleges, and eight members of Educational Committee for this year. Voted that a Nominating Committee of four be appointed by the Chairman. to make these nominations -

c. Curriculum for Station classes - can there be uniformity?

Voted that the Evangelistic Committee of each of the four stations be requested to prepare a curriculum for elementary and advanced grades of station classes, to send to the other stations, the uniform curriculum to be adopted at the next District Meeting.

3. Should missionaries become members of the mission churches with which they are connected?

Brief discussion before time for adjournment.

Nominating Committee appointed -

Miss Leavens, Miss Davis, Mr. Su, Pastor Wang.

Adjournment at 4:30. Prayer - Miss Miner.

7:30 Prayer meeting led by Mr. Chi Fu-sheng - 8:30 Examination of Mr. Yang Chien for ordination. Led by Mr. H. S. Galt.

Wednesday, A. M.

Called to order by Pastor Li.

Prayer - Pastor Kung.

Reading & adoption of minutes

Revision of Constitution.

I. D. Passed.

VI. B. Voted to add that the two Chinese Secretaries be ex officio members of C. A. I. on alternate years.

Devotional half hour - Miss Chapin.

10 minute recess.

~~11:10. Called to order by Chairman.~~

Discussion of ~~Kalgan~~ possible - Connection of the Kalgan Meth. Prot. Miss. with Chihli ~~Kung Li Hui~~ Dist. Ass'n.

Voted that a Committee of two be appointed by the chair to confer in the matter with the Kalgan missionaries. Appointed Pastor Wang and Mr. H.S. Galt.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

Board of Managers of Union Colleges

nominated
~~Board of Managers~~ - Chang Po-ling, 3 years.

Mr. Wilder - Sub. stated for Mr. Porter, 1 year.

Dr. Young, 3 years.

Voted that the three be elected.

over.

Voted to request the English Secretary to translate the Constitution into English.

Voted that the Station Associations provide for travelling expenses of members of the Educational Committee for necessary meetings, and that expenses for each meeting be borne equally by the four stations.

Discussion, Can a man who before he became a Christian had more than one wife be received into the church? Voted not to receive to church membership but to welcome to the fellowship of the church.

~~Discussion,~~ Industrial Schools in Mission. ~~Introduced by Pastor Li. Mr. Martin.~~

Voted that the subject be committed to the Educational Committee to report to the N. C. Mission Council or to next year's District Meeting.

Wed. 2 P.M. - Ordination Service -
7 P.M. - Social Meeting at the North Church

12.30 Voted to adjourn.

Thursday, April 15th.

9 A. M. Called to order by Mr. Chandler.

Prayer by Pastor Wang.

Voted that a nominating Committee of three be appointed by the chair to nominate the following:-

Three members of Board of Managers of the Peking Union Bible School for Women.

The Principal of Bridgman Academy.

The Committee on Needs of the Mission for the following year.

Nominated for the Educational Committee for the next year

Mr. Sun Yü-chi } Lientsin
Mrs. Evans

Mr. Hearlein } Peking
Miss Ling

Mrs. Frame } Liangchow
Mr. Ch'uan

Miss Chapin } Pao Ju
Mr. Jean

Voted to elect this Committee of 8 with Mr. Hearlein as Chairman.

The Business Commitee for the following year.

The chair appointed Mr. ChUan, Mrs. Stelle and Mr. Sun as Nominating Committee.

Voted that fees should be given for performing the marriage ceremony.

Voted that the form of marriage licenses be referred to the North China Mission Council.

Voted to refer to N.C.Mission Council the re-organization of the Publication Committee, including matters relating to the literary work of the District.

Voted that the Tientsin Street Chapel at Tsang Men K'ou which has been loaned to the Chinese Independent Church for 6 years be returned to the Mission at the expiration of the time set.

The need of a street chapel in Tientsin was presented, and the facts connected with the loan of the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel to the C Chinese Independent Church were stated. ~~It was voted that~~ In view of the needs of the American Board work in Tientsin ~~made~~ it seemed desirable to ~~some~~ take over this property at the expiration of the time for which it had been promised to the Chinese Independent Church (the autumn of 1916.)

Requests for recruits.

Voted to request the American Board and the W. B. M. I. to send the following:-

For Tientsin - One ordained man; one male physician; one woman hospital nurse; one woman for evangelistic work.

For Peking - one man for general work; one woman for evangelistic work; one woman for the Union Bible School for Women.

For T'ungchou - One ordained man; one physician (a woman, if possible, otherwise a man); one woman for evangelistic work.

For Paotingfu

For Paotingfu - One ordained man; one physician; one woman for evangelistic work.

Voted that secretarial and publication expenses be borne by the four stations of the district unless the N. C. Council can provide for them from the Publication Fund.

Voted that the Tientsin Station cooperate with the other missions in a Union Hospital, in Tientsin.

10:30-11:00. Devotional Service led by Mrs. Li.

Recess of 10 minutes.

Voted that Mr. Chandler be granted a vacation in Japan in the summer of 1915.

It was announced that the Tientsin Station invites the District to hold its meeting there next year. Voted to accept the invitation.

Voted that delegates arrive April 1st and that business begin April 22.

Estimates read - see "estimates".

I. Appropriations asked from the American Board.

A. for regular work - Passed.

B. Specials " .

Voted to prolong the session y until this first section of estimates is passed.

Voted that the report of the Committee on Estimates as ~~xx~~ given in the three sections appended be accepted (see separate sheet p-13) ~~written by Mr. Frame.)~~

Adjournment with prayer by Mr. Stello.

2 P.M. Opened with prayer by Mr. ~~Stello~~ Shen.

The Business Committee presented the following, which was voted:-

Moved that the needs of the evangelistic and educational work of the

District be presented to the students in the Union Colleges.

Nominating Committee reported.

Elected as managers of the Peking Union Bible School for Women, For three years, Mrs. Frame; for two years, Miss Chapin; for one year, Mrs. Li.

The Principal of Bridgman Academy - Miss Payne.

Committee on Needs of the Mission -

Mr. E. W. Galt; Mrs. Ament; Mr. Kuan Yü-chen; Mr. Shih Tien-hsün.

Business Committee -

Mr. Chandler; Pastor Yang; Pastor Wang; Mr. Te'ui Yüeh; Miss Chapin.

Voted that in case the membersappointed on the above committees are not elected by the Station Associations as delegates to the District Meeting, the Station Associations shall have power to appoint substitutes.

Voted that the Chinese term for treasurer by changed from sü k'u to chu chi.

Voted that the name chiao shih applied to unmarried women be changed.

Voted that nü shih be used as the common title for unmarried women missionaries.

~~Voted to reconsider the motion passed in the morning session in regard to~~ the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel at Tientsin.

Voted to commit the matter to the N. C. Mission Council to discuss with the trustees of the Chinese Independent Church, and report to the Station Associations.

Report of the Committee appointed to consult with the London Mission in regard to union in educational work was head, and it was

Voted to refer the matter to the new District Committee on

Education.

Voted to call all preachers and evangelists "ch'uan Chiao shih".

Voted that the secretary be requested to reply to the communication sent to Mr. E. W. Galt of Paotingfu in regard to writing to ~~re-~~ ~~quest~~ the Red Cross Society in Shanghai requesting the Western engineers connected with the Red Cross work in China to inspect several rivers in the flooded district.

The Estimates Committee reported the W. B. M. estimates for 1916, for the stations of Tientsin, T'ungchou and Paotingfu; passed.

The W. B. M. I. estimates for Peking were read and passed.

Voted to discuss a motion in regard to the length of pastorates and ~~other matters~~ contracts connected with the calling of pastors. ~~Passed (see Chinese minutes).~~

Voted that the corrections and printing of the revised constitution be committed to the former Committee on Constitution.

Voted that the question of salaries of Chinese preachers, teachers and other mission workers be decided the coming year by the four Station Associations.

Voted to discuss the question of summer vacations and special allowances for travelling expenses for Chinese workers.

Voted to commit the question to the C. A. I. Tsung Wu Cong -

Voted that the four secretaries be requested to prepare and print the minutes of the meeting.

Reading and adoption of minutes.

Addjourned with prayer by Mr. Frame.

7:30 Prayer-meeting led by Dr. Chang Ch'ing-feng.

1. Provided the appropriation for 1916 does not exceed that for 1915, it shall be divided as follows:- $1763.00 shall be assigned to the college and academy in T'ungchou, $230.00 to scholarships in the Theological Seminary, and $120.00 to the expenses of secretary and treasurer; the balance shall be divided among the four stations in proportion to the station estimates.

2. Should the appropriation for 1916 exceed that for 1915, the excess shall be divided by the District Committee, who shall, however, recognize that Paotingfu has first claims upon such excess.

3. The Board shall be requested to subtract from its appropriation for General Work in Chihli Province the sum of $1800.00, which it shall designate as for Peking Station, and henceforth annually to follow this method, so that the estimates for Peking need not appear in this table, but shall be sent by the Peking Station Association directly to the Board.

(~~prepared by Mr. Frame~~)

1. Provided the appropriation for 1916 does not exceed that for 1915, it shall be divided as follows:- $1762.00 shall be assigned to the college and academy in Tuscaloosa, $250.00 to scholarships in the Theological Seminary, and $120.00 to the expenses of secretary and treasurer; the balance shall be divided among the four stations in proportion to the station estimates.

2. Should the appropriation for 1916 exceed that for 1915, the excess shall be divided by the District Committee, who shall, however, recognize that Kachinga has first claims upon such excess.

3. The Board shall be requested to subtract from its appropriation for General Work in South China the sum of $1800.00, which it shall designate as for Peking Station, and henceforth annually to follow this method, so that the estimates for Peking need not appear in this table, but shall be sent by the Peking Station directly to the Board.

Adopted

Joint Meeting
Children's
Northern District
Kachinga Presbyt.
Apr. 11-15-1915

REC'D MAY 20 1915

COPY.

MOVED - that the District request the Chihli Tsung Wu Wei Pan to reconsider Dr. Love's temporary appointment to assist in surgical work in the Union Medical College.

The District recommends that in case the plan approves itself to him, Dr. Love hold himself in readiness to give not exceeding three days per week to the Medical College.

(Note - The "Tsung Wu Wei Pan" is the Executive Committee of the District ~~Comm~~ and is composed of both Chinese and foreign members.)

C. W. Y.

Motion lost in session of foreigners.

re: Dr. Lovee's assistance in surgical work in Union Medical College

Apr. 1915

COPY.

MOVED - that the District request the Chinli Tsung Wu Wei Pan recommend Dr. Love's temporary appointment to assist in surgical work the Union Medical College.

The District recommends that in case the plan approves itself him, Dr. Love hold himself in readiness to give not exceeding three rs per week to the Medical College.

(Note - The "Tsung Wu Wei Pan" is the Executive Committee of the District ~~xxx~~ and is composed of both Chinese and foreign members.)

C.W.Y.

Miss Payne. 19

Annual Station Meeting, Peking,

South Church, Parish House, April 7-9,1915.

ril 7, 9 A.M. Called to order by the chairman of the I Shih Hui, Pastor Wang.

Report of the Committee on Constitution, given by Pastor Li, approved and adopted with amendments.

Voted that Mr. Liu Sung Lin act as Secretary pro tem.

Voted that Pastor Li, Mr. Yang Chien and Mr. Liu Sung Lin constitute the Nominating Committee for nominating officers.

Voted that the officers beelected by ballot.

Voted that the Committee on Constitution prepare a list showing the number of delegates to which each station is entitled, including educational representatives.

2 P.M. Called to order by the permanent chairman of the Station, Pastor Wang.

Report of Committee on representation.

Election of Officers. President, Pastor Wang; Vice-President, Mr. Martin; Chinese Secretary, Mr. Yang Chien; English Secretary, Miss Miner.

The Chinese secretary read a communication from the North Chapel, asking that the Station Meeting sanction the ordination of Mr. Yang Chien as pastor of their church.

Voted that Mr. Liu Sung Lin act as secretary and Mr. Yang withdraw during action on this matter.

Voted to approve of Mr. Yang's ordination.

The President announced the decision to Mr. Yang, and Mr. Yang made reply.

Voted that nomination of four members, two of them to be elected by the District for the Mission Council, be postponed until after delegates to the District Meeting should be elected.

Voted that the annuam meetings be held in rotation at the South Church, Peking, North Church, Peking, and Cho Chou.

Voted that the station Heng Wei Pan fix the time of the annual meeting each year.

Voted that the English Secretary write the letter to the North Church in reply to their communication regarding the ordination of a pastor.

Reading of a request from the Nan Meng church for financial assistance in their boys' school. Referred to Committee on Education and Heng Wei Pan.

Voted to elect a committee to nominate the members of the Educational, Evangelistic, Business and Social Service Committees.

Voted that three men and two women be elected on this nominating committee. Elected Pastor Wang, Pastor Li, Mr. Yang Chien, Miss Payne and Mrs. Hung.

Adjourned at 4 P.M.

7:30 P.M. Prayermeeting led by Mr. Fan Ching Wen.

re: Dr. Torres assistance

Annual Station Meeting, Peking.

South Church, Peiah Hsueh, April 7-9, 1915.

7, 9 A.M. Called to order by the chairman of the Shih Hui, Pastor Wang.

Report of the Committee on Constitution, given by Pastor Li, approved and adopted with amendments.

Voted that Mr. Liu Sung Lin act as Secretary pro tem.

Voted that Pastor Li, Mr. Yang Chien and Mr. Liu Sung Lin constitute the Nominating Committee for nominating officers.

Voted that the officers be elected by ballot.

Voted that the Committee on Constitution prepare a list showing the number of delegates to which each station is entitled, including educational representatives.

2 P.M. Called to order by the permanent chairman of the Station, Pastor Wang.

Report of Committee on representation.

Election of officers. President, Pastor Wang; Vice-President, Mr. Martin; Chinese Secretary, Mr. Yang Chien; English Secretary, Miss Miner.

The Chinese secretary read a communication from the North Chapel, asking that the Station Meeting sanction the ordination of Mr. Wang Chien as pastor of their church.

Voted that Mr. Liu Sung Lin act as secretary and Mr. Yang withdraw during action on this matter.

Voted to approve of Mr. Yang's ordination.

The President announced the decision to Mr. Yang, and Mr. Yang made reply.

Voted that nomination of four members, two of them to be elected by the District for the Mission Council, be postponed until after delegates to the District Meeting should be elected.

Voted that the annual meetings be held in rotation at the South Church, Peking, North Church, Peking, and Cho Chou.

Voted that the station Hung Wei Pan fix the time of the annual meeting each year.

Voted that the English Secretary write the letter to the North Church in reply to their communication regarding the ordination of a pastor.

Reading of a request from the Nan Meng church for financial assistance in their boys' school. Referred to Committee on Education and Hung Wei Pan.

Voted to elect a committee to nominate the members of the Educational, Evangelistic, Business and Social Service Committees.

Voted that three men and two women be elected on this nominating committee. Elected Pastor Wang, Pastor Li, Mr. Yang Chien, Miss Payne and Mrs. Hung.

Adjourned at 4 P.M.

7:30 P.M. Prayermeeting led by Mr. Pan Ching Wen.

1 8, 9 A.M. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.

The Nominating Committee reported the following standing committees, which were elected.

Educational - Miss Payne, Miss Fan Yü Yang, Miss Ch'uan Shao Lan, Mr. Martin, Pastor Li, Mr. Liu Sung Lin.
Evangelistic- Mr. Stelle, Pastor Wang, Miss Reed, Mrs. Li To Chia, Mrs. Hung, Mr. Yang Chien, Mr. Fan Chiag Wen.
Business - Mr. Stelle, Miss Payne, Pastor Li.
Social - Miss Miner, Mr. Hui Yush Ting, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan,
Service - Mrs. Stelle.

Voted that those four committees prepare their rules and report to the station meeting.

The Secretary read a second communication from Nan Men, asking for teacher's salary. Referred to Committee on Education.

Several communications from out-stations were read and referred to the Evangelistic Committee.

Minutes of April 7th meeting were read and corrected, also list of delegates.

Voted that the four standing committees withdraw to elect their representatives on the station Heng Wei Pan.

The committees reported as follows:-

Educational Committee representatives, Miss Payne and Miss Fan.
Evangelistic " " , Mr. Stelle and Mrs. Li.
Property " " , Pastor Li.
Social Service " " , Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan.

The four officers, Pastor Wang, Mr. Martin, Mr. Yang Chien and Miss Miner, members ex officio.

The eleventh member, Miss Reed, was elected by the entire station association.

Voted to elect a committee of five to nominate the fifteen representatives for the District Meeting.

Elected Mr. Martin, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan, Mrs. Stelle, Pastor Li and Pastor Wang.

Voted that a Business Committee be elected to act during the present session.

Elected Mr. Martin, Pastor Li and Miss Miner.

Voted that the nominating committee for representatives for District Meeting also nominate members of the Business Committee, Nominating Committee and Committee on Needs of the Sxtation for the coming year.

Voted to adjourn that the four standing committees might meet to adopt their rules, etc.

2 P.M. Called to order by the President.
Report of rules of Educational Committee.
Report " " Social Service Committee.
Report (annual) of North Chapel, Mr. Tu.
Report " of Rising Sun Gate Chapel.
Report " ,South Church, Woman's Evangelistic,Mrs. Li.
Report " , South Church, Men's evangelistic,Mr. Hui Yush T'ing.
Reports of 15 of the out-stations.

Adjourned at 4 P.M.

7:30 Prayer meeting led by Mr. Ta Liang

April 8, 9 A.M. Meeting called to order by the Chairman.
The Nominating Committee reported the following standing committees, which were elected.

Educational - Miss Yayne, Miss Wan YH Yang, Miss Ch'uan Shee Lan, Mr. Martin, Pastor Li, Mr. Lin Sung Lin.
Evangelistic- Mr. Stelle, Pastor Wang, Miss Reed, Mrs. Li To Chie, Mrs. Hung, Mr. Yang Chien, Mr. Pan Ching Wen.
Business - Mr. Stelle, Miss Yayne, Pastor Li.
Social - Miss Miner, Mr. Hui Yuan Ting, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan.
Service - Mrs. Stelle.

Voted that these four committees prepare their rules and report to the station meeting.
The Secretary read a second communication from San Men, asking for teacher's salary. Referred to Committee on Education.
Several communications from out-stations were read and referred to the Evangelistic Committee.
Minutes of April 7th meeting were read and corrected, also list of delegates.
Voted that the four standing committee withdraw to elect their representatives on the station Wang Hsi Jen.
The committees reported as follows:-
Educational Committee representatives, Miss Yayne and Miss Yen.
Evangelistic " " " , Mr. Stelle and Mrs. Li.
Property " " " , Pastor Li.
Social Service " " " , Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan.
The four officers, Pastor Wang, Mr. Martin, Mr. Yang Chien and Miss Miner, members ex officio.
The eleventh member, Miss Reed, was elected by the entire station association.
Voted to elect a committee of five to nominate the fifteen representatives for the District Meeting.
Elected Mr. Martin, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan, Mrs. Stelle, Pastor Li and Pastor Wang.
Voted that a Business Committee be elected to act during the present session.
Elected Mr. Martin, Pastor Li and Miss Miner.
Voted that the nominating committee for representatives for District Meeting also nominate members of the Business Committee, Nominating Committee and Committee on Needs of the Station for the coming year.
Voted to adjourn that the four standing committees might meet to adopt their rules, etc.

2 P.M. Called to order by the President.
Report of rules of Educational Committee.
Report " " " Social Service Committee.
Report (annual) of North Chapel, Mr. Tu.
Report " of Hsing San Sze Chapel.
Report " South Church, Women's Evangelistic, Mrs. Li.
Report " , South Church, Men's evangelistic, Mr. Hui Yuan T'ing.
Reports of 15 of the out-stations.

Adjourned at 4 P.M.

7:30 Prayer meeting led by Mr. Pa Liang

April 9th. Called to order by the President.

Report of Peking South Church Educational work for women read by Miss Ch'en Yü Ling.

Reports of the remaining out-stations.

Report of rulles of Evangelistic Committee.

Report of rules of Property Committee.

Voted that the constitutions of the four standing committees be referred to the station Heng Wei Pan for revision.

Report of Committee on Nomination of station representatives for District Meeting.

Voted that each name be voted separately.

The following were elected:- Mr. Stelle, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Stelle, Miss Reed, Pastor Li, Pastor Wang, Mr. Yang Chien, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan, Mrs. Li To-chia, Miss Ch'en Yü Ling, Mr. Fan Ching Wen, Mr. Liu Sung Lin, Mr. Ts'aO, Mr. Shen Wei Hsin, Mr. Liu P'ei T'ien.

Voted that a special nominating committee beelected to nominate 8 members, 4 of whom are to be elected as nominees from whom the District Meeting shall elect two members of the North China Council.

Elected as Nominating Committee, Pastor Li, Miss Miner, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan, Mr. Yuan Tzu.

Voted that Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan report men's evangelistic work for the Peking station at the District Meeting and Mr. Yang Chien the men's educational.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows nominees for the North China Council:-

Chinese - Pastor Wang, Mr. Yang Chien, Mrs. Li, Mr. Fan Ching Wen
Foreign - Mr. Stelle, Mr. Martin, Miss Payne, Dr. Young.

Voted that four names be added to the list of nominees as reported by the committee. Nominated Pastor Li, Miss Miner, Mrs. Stelle and Mr. Yuan Yzu Hsiang.

The four following were elected by ballot for the Council:- Pastor Li, Pastor Wang, Miss Miner, Mr. Stelle.

Voted to amend the Constitution by adding to the duties of the station Heng Wei Pan the election of the nominees for the Council.

Voted to amend the Constitution by adding to the duties of the above committee the transaction of all necessary ad interim business.

Voted that the Chinese minutes of this meeting be printed and sent to all the delegates, also that the Constitution as amended be prepared by the Committee on Constitution and printed, and sent to the delegates.

Voted to change the name of the Property Committee in Chinese from "Shu Wu" to "Fang Ch"an".

Reading and correction of minutes.

April 9th. Called to order by the President.

Report of Peking South Church Educational work for women read by Miss Ch'en Yü Ling.

Reports of the remaining out-stations.

Report of rules of Reconciliation Committee.

Report of rules of Property Committee.

Voted that the constitutions of the four standing committees be referred to the station Keng Wei Pan for revision.

Report of Committee on Nomination of station representatives for District Meeting.

Voted that each name be voted separately.

The following were elected:- Mr. Stelle, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Stelle, Miss Reed, Pastor Li, Pastor Wang, Mr. Yang Chien, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan, Mrs. Li To-sris, Miss Ch'en Yü Ling, Mr. Fan Ching Wen, Mr. Liu Sung Lan, Mr. Ts'ao, Mr. Shen Wei Hsin, Mr. Liu P'ei T'ien.

Voted that a special nominating committee be elected to nominate 8 members, 4 of whom are to be elected as nominees from whom the District Meeting shall elect two members of the North China Council.

Elected as Nominating Committee, Pastor Li, Miss Miner, Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan, Mr. Yuan Tsu.

Voted that Mr. Wang Hsi Yuan report men's evangelistic work for the Peking station at the District Meeting and Mr. Yang Chien the men's educational.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows nominees for the North China Council:-

Chinese - Pastor Wang, Mr. Yang Chien, Mrs. Li, Mr. Fan Ching Fen

Foreign - Mr. Stelle, Mr. Martin, Miss Payne, Dr. Young.

Voted that four names be added to the list of nominees as reported by the committee. Nominated Pastor Li, Miss Miner, Mrs. Stelle and Mr. Yuan Yun Hsiang.

The four following were elected by ballot for the Council:- Pastor Li, Pastor Wang, Miss Miner, Mr. Stelle.

Voted to amend the Constitution by adding to the duties of the station Keng Wei Pan the election of the nominees for the Council.

Voted to amend the Constitution by adding to the duties of the above committee the transaction of all necessary ad interim business.

Voted that the Chinese minutes of this meeting be printed and sent to all the delegates, also that the Constitution as amended be prepared by the Committee on Constitution and printed, and sent to the delegates.

Voted to change the name of the Property Committee in Chinese from "Shu Wu" to "Kang Ch'en".

Reading and correction of minutes.

Peking Station
Apr. 9-1915

REC'D JUN 7 1915

NORTH CHINA MISSION SHANTUNG DISTRICT

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION

LINTSING, APRIL 3--6,1915

MINUTES

of the

Congregational Association of the

Shantung District of

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Lintsing, April 3rd to 6th,

1915.

9a

Business session called to order by Mr. DeHaan as District Secretary, and the following temporary officers were elected. Chairman, Dr. Ho, Vice Chairman, Mr. DeHaan, Chinese Secretary, Mr. Lin Ch'ang Hsiang (of Lintsing), Eng. Sec. Miss E. C. Tallmon. (Lintsing) Mr. Ying Wan Ch'ang (Lintsing) reported a suggested order of business which was later approved. (See below)

The suggested organization for the District Association (adopted at Chinese-English Joint Mission meeting, 1914) was next read article by article, and with the changes noted below adopted as the Constitution for the Shantung District Association.

I. Name. The name of this body shall be The Shantung District Association.

II. & III. Unchanged. Article IV. changed to read , Each of the two station associations forming this district shall be entitled to elect twelve delegates to the District Association. (Further qualifications not specified.)

V., VI., VII., & VIII. A., B., C., unchanged.

VIII., D. amended to read as follows, To decide after examination by and upon recommendation of the Station Associations what persons should

NORTH CHINA MISSION SHANTUNG DISTRICT

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION

LINTSING, APRIL 3--6,1911

Saturday, April 3rd, Reception at the home of Mr. Ellis. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, Apr. 4th. 11 a.m. Sermon by Chang K'ê Chien of Pangchuang. followed by Communion service conducted by Pastor Wang of Pangchuang and Rev. V? P. Eastman of Lintsing.

Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Lecture on Hygiene by Dr. Ho of Pangchuang.

"" "" 7.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting led by Pastor Wang of Pangchuang.

Monday, April 5th, 9 a.m. Devotional service led by Rev. A. B. DeHaan of Pangchuang.

9.30 a.m. Business session called to order by Mr. DeHaan as District Secretary, and the following temporary officers were elected.

Chairman, Dr. Ho, Vice Chairman, Mr. DeHaan, Chinese Secretary, Mr. Liu Ch'êng Hsiang (of Lintsing), Eng. Sec. Miss E. C. Tallmon. (Lintsing)

Mr. Ting Wan Ch'êng (Lintsing) reported a suggested order of business which was later approved. (See below)

The suggested organization for the District Association (adopted at Chinese-English Joint Mission meeting, 1914) was next read article by article, and with the changes noted below adopted as the Constitution for the Shantung District Association.

I. Name. The name of this body shall be The Shantung District Association.

II. & III. unchanged. Article IV. changed to read , Each of the two station associations forming this district shall be entitled to elect twelve delegates to the District Association. (further qualifications not specified.)

V.,VI.,VII., & VIII. A., B., C., unchanged.

VIII., C. amended to read as follows, To decide after examination by and upon recommendation of the Station Associations what persons should

be ordained or receive licenses to preach.

Voted to add as By Law No 1 the following,

Committees. There shall be one standing committee of the District Assn. viz. the Committee ad Interim, which shall be made up of the four members (two from each station) from Shantung District of the North China Council.

By law No. 2 was adopted, giving the following order of business for District meetings.

1. Call to order. Prayer. 2. Election of Officers. 3. Reading of Minutes. 4. Reports of Standing Committees of the Stations. 5. Reports of Estimates Committees. 6. Committee of the Whole. 7. New Business. 8. Election of Committees. 9. Unfinished Business. 10. Adjournment.

Voted that each member shall have the privilege of speaking once to a motion, if desiring to speak the second time permission of the body shall be asked. Voted that the length of time any speaker shall use is to be left to the discretion of the Chairman.

After the minutes of the forenoon were read the session adjourned at 12 noon, to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

Monday April 5th, 2.30 p.m. The Chairman called the meeting to order and asked Mrs. DeHaan to lead in prayer.

According to the new Order of Business adopted the session was under No. 2, Election of Officers. As permanent officers the following were nominated and duly declared elected. As Chairman, Dr. Ho Sheng Ch'ang (of Pangchuang), Vice Chairman, Rev. A. B. DeHaan (Pangchuang) Chinese Secretary, Chang Chia Ih) Pangchuang), Eng. Sec. Rev. V. P. East man, (Lintsing).

Under Reports of Station Standing Committees Lintsing's Evangelistic Committee's report was given by Chang Hua Ch'ên, Educational Com.'s report by Liu Ch'êng Hsiang, Hospital Com's report by Chu Ch'ang Tao. Pangchuang's Man's Evangelistic Com's report was given by Chang K'ê Chien,

Boys' School Com'e report by Chang Chia Ih, Hospital Report by Dr. Tucker, Woman's Evangelistic by Miss Ch'en Shu En, Woman's Educational by Miss Grace Wyckoff. As the Committee organization is different in the two stations representatives from each station were asked to report the scope and purpose of the several committees.

The Lintsing Finance Committee reported on the present year's budget and the estimates for 1916. The total asked from the American Board for General Work for 1916 is $2500. For items see below.

1. Voted , to ask the Prudential Committee for $2500 for Lintsing Gen'l Work for 1916.

Mr. Ellis as Eng. Sec. of Lintsing Association reported General work requests of W.B.M.I. and W.B.M.P.

2. Voted, to ask the W.B.M.I. for $1005 for 1916 general work.

3. Voted, to ask the W.B.M.P. for $620 for general medical work for 1916.

Mr. DeHaan as Chairman of Pangchuang Finance Committee gave report.

4. Voted to ask the Prud. Com. for $4420 for (Pangchuang) Tehchow gen'l work for 1916.

5. Voted, to ask the W.B.M.I. FOR $2060 for Tehchow general work for 1916.

6. " " " " for $12500 " " Girls' school, Nurses homs, land and walls, etc., as per last years requests, also for $1000 for heating plant for Girls' school. (Items see below.)

7. Voted to ask Prudential Committee for $1000 for Williams Hospital Equipment, Tehchow. (Renewal of last year's Vote 4. A.B.C.F.M.)

8. Voted, to ask the Prudential Committee for $28,500 for the enlargement and development of the outstation work in the Tehchow field.

This money (like that asked below for Lintsing outstations) is to be used for the equipment of outstations in strategic centers, each outstation to have buildings for a branch dispensary, boys' school, girls' school, boys' and girls' playgrounds, woman's work rooms, man's work rooms, library-reading room, preachers and teachers dwelling rooms,

assembly rooms for church and lectures, reception room for special guests, and furnishings for above. (Names of outstations and items below.)

Recruits. Vote No. 9. Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be asked to send a woman physician to the Porter Hospital at Tehchow.

10/ also a woman evangelistic worker, and 11. a woman educationalist (graduate of Grinnell) to Tehchow.

12. Voted that the A.B.C.F.M. be asked to send to Tehchow station an educationalist, graduate of Grinnell, and. 13. also a station secretary.

14. Voted that the following recruits be asked for for Lintsing, a woman evangelistic worker from the W.B.M.I.

15. a woman trained nurse from the W.B.M.P.

16. a male physician from the A. B. C. F. M.

17. a man educationalist from the A.B.C.F.M.

18. Elected as a Committee to arrange these requests for recruits in the order of their importance, Dr. Tallmon, Chao Ming Tei, Dr. Tucker, and Miss Grace Wyckoff.

19. Voted, that the district approve of the Lintsing Boys and Girls Schools adding to their courses of study so as to become full grade Grammar Schools, and further voted that the course of study in Lintsing and Tehchow schools be made the same, so that graduates from the grammar schools may enter the Tehchow Academies without examination.

20. Voted that a Committee of four, two from each station, be selected to prepare a course of study for the Boys' Academy, Grammar, and Primary Sc Schools. Chu Ch'ang Tao and Liu Ch'ang Hsiang of Lintsing and Chu Teng Ying and Chou Yiu Shan of Pangchuang were chosen.

21. Voted that the course of study for the Girls' Academy and Lower Schools follow the course used by the Peking Academy and "" schools

22. Voted that a Committee of Needs of the District be appointed by the Chairman. Dr. Ma shih Chen, Mr. Liu Ch'ang Hsiang, Mr. Eastman and Mrs. DeHaan were appointed.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, April 6th, 9 a.m. Prayer Meeting led by Chang Chia Ih.

" " " " 9.30 a.m. Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Committee to arrange requests for recruits in order of importance reported and report was adopted as follows.

Vote 23. A.B.C.F.M. requests. (1) Male physician for Lintsing.

(2) Educational worker(one man) and secretary for the station (one man) for Tehchow. (3) Educational man for Lintsing.

Requests for woman workers. (1) woman physician for Tehchow from W.B.M.I.

(2 Trained nurse(woman) for Lintsing from W.B.M.P.

(2) Woman evangelistic worker for Lintsing from W.B.M.I.

(3) Two women, one educationalist, and one evangelistic worker, both for Tehchow.

24. Voted, that licenses to preach be granted to Ting Wan Ch'êng, Liu Fu Lu, and Chan Ming Tei, all of Lintsing.

25. Voted, that the District approve of the Pangchuang (to be Tehchow) Girls Academy adding to course of study so as to become a full Academy

26. Voted that we approve of the Girls Academy closing next fall term, for a year, if necessary. (while the new building is being erected at Tehchow.)

27. Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be asked to continue the regular appropriation for the Pangchuang Girls School for next year, and that this money be applied on the equipment of the new building in Tehchow.

28. Voted to approve of the transfer of Chao Ming Tei from the Lintsing to the Pangchuang work, if he so desires.

29. Voted, to lay on the table the vote of the Lintsing association that the Prudential Committee grant permanently to the Shantung District the amount of scholarship money now going to T'ungchow College.(about $400).

30. Voted, that Dr. Ma Shih Chên remain at Lintsing till June 30th, after which he go to Tehchow to be in the Hospital work there.

Elections. In accordance with the Constitution of the Congregational Council from the four nominees from each station for membership on the North China Council two from each station were elected, one foreigner and one Chinese. The elections resulted in the election from Tehchow of Rev. C. A. Stanley for two years, and Dr. Ho Sheng Ch'ang for one yr. From Lintsing Ting Wan Ch'eng was chosen for two years and Rev. V.P.Eastman for one year.

31. Voted that these four Council members constitute a Com. ad Interim for the District. Voted further that this C.A.I. act as a Business Com. to arrange for next year's Annual District Meeting.

32. Voted to ask for the following specials for Lintsing.

From W.B.M.I. for Girls school and dormitories, $3500, for Kindergarten rooms, $500. From W.B.M.P. for furnishings for Woman's Hospital $2000. From A.B.C.F.M. for Lintsing Men's Hospital and furnishings, $10,000, for outstation chapels and school buildings (as explained for Tehchow under vote 8) a total of $9500. (itemized below.)

33. On mention by Mr. DeHaan of a proposed gift for Christian Literature it was voted that the four district members on the North China Council be a committee to plan with others from the other districts as to the best use of such gift. It was further voted that the Eng. Secretary write a letter of thanks to this unnamed donor.

34. Voted that 100 copies of the district minutes be printed in Chinese.

Adjourned sine die at 5.05 p.m. by singing the Doxology.

At 7.30 p.m. the closing prayer meeting of the first session of the District meeting was held, led by Chang K'ê Chien of Pangchuang.

Tabulated statement of General Work Estimates and special requests.

From A.B.C.F.M.	General Work.		Specials.	
	Tehchow	Lintsing	Tehchow.	
Evangelistic	$1545	$1100	Equipment Williams' Hospital	$1000
Educational	1100	600	Residence for Evangel. Missny	3500
Buildings	130	200	Residence for Educationalist	3500
Medical	1375	200	Specials fwd	$8000
Miscellaneous	280	200		
Totals	$4420	$2300		

Total Special Requests, forwarded Tehchow $8000

For Tehchow Church building 3500
" "" Men's work bldg 2000
" "" outstations, bldgs and equip. 23000
as below

En Hsien, $2500; Kao T'ang, $2500; Hsia Chin, $1000; Wu Ch'êng, Chiu Ch'êng, $1500; Chêng Chia K'ou, $2000; Sang Yuan, $2000;

Wu Ch'iao, $3000; Ling Hsien, $3000; Piing Yuan, $2500; Total $23000.

Tehchow specials, Total $36,500

Lintsing Special Requests.

For Men's Hospital and Equipment, $10,000.

" Outstation Equipment as below 9,500

Tung Ch'angfu, $3000; Ch'iu Hsien, $1000; Ch'ing P'ing, $1000, Pea P'ing, $1500, Ch'ih P'ing, $2000, Eh Ch'êng, $500; Yu Fang, $500

Lintsing Specials, Total, $19,500.
"" Residence for 3$500 physician.

A.B.C.F.M. Personal Estimates, for 1916.

	Sal.	Child.	Health.	House.	Writer.	Agency,	Total.
DeHaan,	$1000		$45	$40	$75	$ 24	$1184
Eastman,	1000	$100	78	40	75	24	1317
Ellis	1000		52	40	75	24	1191
Tucker	1000	250	78.75	40	75	24	1467.75
Stanley	1000	250	78.75	40	75	24	1467.75

Total Personals, $ 6627.50
"" General Work 6720.00
Grand total estimates $13347.50
"" "" specials 59500.00
Total A.B.C.F.M. $ ~~59347.50~~
$72847.50

W. B. M. I. Requests.
Personals.

	Salary	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Miss Sawyer	$ 500	$ 15	$ 20	$ 100	$ 12	$ 647
"" Huggins	500	15	20	100	12	647
"" Long	500	15		100	12	627
"" Tallmon	500	15	20	75	12	622

Total Personals $2583.00

General Work	Tehchow	Lintsing
Evangelistic	$ 150	$ 100
Boarding School	600	500
Kindergarten	60	100
Day Schools		75
Country Boarding Schools	120	
Station Classes	125	80
Medical	575	
Repairs	65	30
Miscellaneous	315	120

Training Class at Tehchow $50

Total Gen'l Work

Tehchow $ 2060
Lintsing 1005

W. B. M. I. Special Requests.

Tehchow.	For land and walls,	$ 3500
	Girls' School	6000
	Women's work quarters	2000
	Nurses Home	1000
	Heating Plant for Girls' school	1000
	Total Tehchow	$ 13,500
Lintsing.	Kindergarten Building	$ 500
	Girls' school	3500
	Total Lintsing,	$ 4000

W.B.M.I.	Specials Total,	$ 17,500
" " " "	Personals " "	2 523
" " " "	Gen'l work " "	3 065
	Grand Total W.B.M.I.	$ 23088.00

W. B. M. P. Gen'l work estimates.

Medical.	Supplies,	$ 200
	Assistants, Nurses, etc	230
	Repairs, etc.	45
	Evangelistic work in Hosp.	20
	Nurses' Training	125
	Total asked	$ 620.00

W. B. M. P, Personal.

		Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Dr. Tallmon	Sal. $500	$ 15	$ 20	$ 50	$ 12	$ 597

Total Personal	$ 597
Special for Hospital Equipment $ 2000 " " " General	620
" " " Special	2000
Grand total W.B.M.P.	$ 3217.00

Roll of delegates in attendance on the District Meeting.
Pangchuang-Tehchow. Dr. Ho Shêng Ch'ang, Dr. Chiang Yu Shan, Rev. Wang Shu T'ien, Mr. Chang Chia Ih, Miss Ch'ên Shu En, Mr. Chang K'ê Chien, Dr. F.F. Tucker, Rev. A. B. De Haan, Mrs. A. B. De Haan, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, (Miss Myra Sawyer, elected, but unable to be present.) Lintsing. Rev. E.W. Ellis, Mrs. E.W.Ellis, Rev. V.P. Eastman, Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, Miss Edith Tallmon, Dr. Ma Shih Chên, Mr. Ting Wan Ch'êng, Mr. Chao Ming Tei, Mr. Chu Ch'ang Tao, Mr. Liu Ch'êng Hsiang, Mr. Wu Lung Ch'un, Mr. Chang Hua Ch'ên.

Minutes of Foreign District Meeting.

April 5th, 1.30 p.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. DeHaan as Sec. of the District. He was elected as Chairman.

Mrs. E.W. Ellis was elected as Secretary.

1. Voted, to ask the Prudential to grant $3500 for a missionary residence at Tehchow (for evangelistic worker).
(also as vote 35)

2. or 36. Voted, to ask for $3500 for residence for educational missionary at Tehchow. (Grinnell-China scheme)

3 Or 37. Voted, to ask furlough for Rev. V.P.Eastman and family to begin in the spring of 1916.

38. Voted, to ask the Prudential Committee for $3500 for a physician's residence at Lintsing. (China Medical Board--and to be built this fall if possible).

Elections. Elected V.P.Eastman as Chairman of the District Property Committee, with Dr. F.F.Tucker and Rev. C.A.Stanley as members.

Elected Mr. A.B.DeHaan (Chairman) and Mrs. E.W.Ellis as the Language Committee. Elected Miss Mabel Huggins as Secretary for the W.B.M.I. and Dr. S. B. Tallmon " " " " " W.B.M.P.

Elected Miss Ethel Long as District Compiler.

Adjourned.

April 6th, 8.30 p.m. After report by the Language Committee the following votes and recommendations were passed.

39. Voted that examinations in the language shall be optional with those who have returned from furlough before completing the prescribed course. (In the future we urge most strongly the completion of and examination on four year's language work before furlough, whehter completing the full four year's work or not to be optional with married women.)

Voted, that Miss Tallmon, Miss Long, and Miss Huggins and Miss Sawyer take as little responsibility for seemingly pressing work as possible until the fall of 1916 that they give more time to language study.

Voted, that we recommend where it is possible to send all new missionaries to the Peking Language School for one or more years, failing this that they take for the first two years two exams a year in April & Sept.

Adjourned sine die.

Minutes of Foreign & District Meeting.

April 8th, 1.30 p.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. Dobson as Sec. of the District. He was elected as Chairman.

Mrs. R.W. Mills was elected as Secretary.

1. Voted, to ask the Prudential to grant $3500 for a missionary residence at Tobolsk (for evangelistic worker).
(also as vote 35)

2. or 36. Voted, to ask for $3500 for residence for educational missionary at Tobolsk. (Grinnell-Ohlinger scheme)

3 or 37. Voted, to ask furlough for Rev. V.P. Masters and family to begin in the spring of 1916.

38. Voted, to ask the Prudential Committee for $3500 for a physician's residence at Tientsing. (Ohlinger Medical Board--and to be built this fall if possible).

Elected V.P.Masters as Chairman of the District Property Committee, with Dr. F.T.Tucker and Rev. C.A.Stanley as members.

Elected Mr. R.Dobson (Chairman) and Mrs. R.W.Mills as the Language Committee. Elected Miss Mabel Hughes as Secretary for the W.B.M.I. and Dr. S. B. Tallmon " " " " W.B.M.P.

Elected Miss Ethel Long as District Compiler.

Adjourned.

April 8th, 8.30 p.m. After report by the Language Committee the following votes and recommendations were passed.

39. Voted that examinations in the language shall be optional with those who have returned from furlough before completing the prescribed course. (In the future we urge most strongly the completion of and examination on four year's language work before furlough, whether completing the full four year's work or not to be optional with married women.)

Voted, that Miss Tallmon, Miss Long, and Miss Hughes and Miss Sawyer take as little responsibility for seemingly pressing work as possible until the fall of 1916 that they give more time to language study.

Voted, that we recommend where it is possible to send all new missionaries to the Peking Language School for one or more years, telling this that they take for the first two years two exams a year in April & Sept.

Adjourned sine die.

Minutes - Annual Meeting Foreign & Shantung District
Shantung and Antung
Oct 3, 1915
Minutes

REC'D MAY 23 1915

Minutes of the Shantung District
First Annual Meeting of the
Congregational Assn.
Linteing, April 3 to 6,
1915.

April 3, 7:30 p.m. Reception at home of Mr. Ellis.

" 4, 11a.m. Sermon by Chang T'ai Chien. 12m Communion service led by Pastor Wang and Mr. Eastman.

2.30p.m. Lecture on Hygiene by Dr. Ho. 7:30 prayer meeting led by Pastor Wang.

April 5. 9 a.m. Devotional service led by Mr. De Haan.

9:30 a.m. Meeting called to order by Mr. De Haan. Election of officer (temporary) resulted in Dr. Ho, Chairman, Mr. DeHaan, Vice Chairman, Liu Ch'eng Hsiang and Miss Talmon, Secretaries.

Report of Committee on Rules read by Ting Han Ch'eng.

Voted to Amend Article 1 by inserting the word, " Shantung" before "District".

" that each station send twelve delegates to the District Assn. (This to be Article 3).

Voted to amend by adding the words," after examination by the Station Assn. and" after "Decide" in Sec. B of Article 8.

Voted that Articles of the Bylaws, be adopted.

Order of Procedure.

1) Call to order.

2) Election of officers.

3) Reading of Minutes.

4) Reports of standing committees of the stations.

5) Estimates.

6) Committee of the Whole.

7) New Business.

8) Appointment of Committees.

9) Unfinished Business.

(These Rules of Procedure, stand as Article 1 of the By Laws.)

Voted that The Constitution and By Laws be adopted.

Voted that if a member shall speak the second time on any question it shall be with the permission of the house and that if he desires to speak the third time, it shall be by invitation. Voted that the length of time any member shall use shall be at the discretion of the Chairman.

2:30 p.m. Voted that Dr. Ho be permanent Chairman, Mr. DeMaan be permanent Vice Chairman and that Chang Chia I and Mr. Eastman be permanent Secretaries

Standing Committees of the stations reported.

Lintsing, Evangelistic Work; Chang Hua Ch'en, Educational, Liu Hsien Ch'en, Hospital, Chu Tsf Chen.

Pang Chwang, Men's Evangelistic, Chang K'ei Chien. Boys' School Chang Chia I, Hospital, Dr. Tucker, Women's Evangelistic, Ch'en Ku Hiang. Women's Educational, Miss Grace Wyckoff.

Representatives from each station reported scope and purpose of committees.

1) Lintsing Finance Committee reported requests for $2300. Voted.

2) Foreign Sec. Lintsing Station Assn. reported W.B.M.P. request for $620.

3) and W.M.M.I. for $1005. Both were voted.

4) Pangchwang Finance Committee, Mr. De Maan, Chairman reported requests

5) A.B.C.F.M. $4420, W.B.M.I. $2060. Both voted.

6) W/M W.B.M.I. Special Requests as last year Voted. A.B.C.F.M. Special

7) for Hospital request $1000 Voted. Tenchow and Outstations voted to

8) request $28500.

9) 7:30 p.m. Voted that the W.B.M.I. be urged to send a woman physician to the Porter Hospital at Tenchow.

10) Voted that the W.M.B.I. be asked to send a woman evangelistic worker

11) and an educational worker, graduate of Grinnell, to Tenchow.

12) Voted that the A.B.C.F.M. be requested to send to Tenchow station an educational worker, graduate of Grinnell.

13) Voted that the A.B.C.F.M. be requested to send to the Tenchow station a "station secretary".

14) Voted to ask the W.B.M.I. for an evangelistic worker for Lintsing.

15) Voted to ask the W.B.M.P. for a trained nurse for Lintsing.

16) Voted to ask the W.B.A.B.C.F.M. for a man physician for Lintsing.

17) Voted to ask the A.B.C.F.M. for an educational worker for Lintsing.

18) Voted that Dr. Tallmon, Chao H.S., Dr. Tucker and Miss Grace Hycroft be a committee to arrange these requests in order of importance.

19) Voted that the Lintsing Boys' School may become a full Grammar school with course the same as Tenchow.

20) Voted that Chu Ch'eng Tao and Liu Ch'eng Hsiang be appointed to act with Chu Tong Ying and Chou Yiu San as a Committee to prepare course of study for Academy, Grammar and Primary Schools.

21) Voted that course of study for Tenchow Girls' Academy and lower schools follow Peking Academy course.

22) Voted that Dr. Ma, Liu Ch'eng Hsiang, Mr. Eastman and Mrs. De Haan be committee of Needs of the District.

April 6, 9.a.m. Prayer meeting led by Chang Chia Li.

9:30. Minutes read and approved.

Voted that we request in order of importance, first, W.B.M.I. physician for Tenchow and W.B.M.P. trained nurse for Lintsing. Second. Evangelistic worker.(W.B.M.I.) for Lintsing. Third. Educational and Evangelistic workers for Tenchow. Vote. 23.)

23) A.B.C.F.M. Requests, first in importance, man physician for Lintsing Second, Educational worker and Secretary for Tenchow. Third, Educational worker for Lintsing.

24) Voted that licenses to preach be granted to Ting Shao Chiu, Liu Just T'ang and Chao Tsf Shan.

25) Voted that the Pangchwang Girls' School become a full fledged Academy.

26) Voted that the P.C. Academy close next fall for a full year.

27) Voted that the W.B.M.I. be asked to continue appropriation for the P.C. Girls' School for next year, such money to apply on the equipment of the same.

28) Voted that if Chao H.S. wants to leave Lintsing and go to P.C. the

District approves. 2:30 p.m. Minutes read and approved.

29) 29) Voted that request of the Board for $400. of ~~Tuc~~ Educational fund now granted to Tungchow be tabled.

30) Voted that Dr. Ma remain at Lintsing until June 30th.

Election of members of the Council from Lintsing. Ting Shao Chiu, Mr. Eastman. From Tehchow, Mr. Stanley, ~~/////////////~~ Dr. HE. (In both cases, the former for two years term).

31) Voted that the Council members be business Committee for next year's annual District meeting/.

Order of unfinished Business.

Voted to ask Lintsing Specials from W.B.M.I. $4000. W.B.M.P. $2000. A.B.C.F.M. Central Station Men's Hospital 10,000 dollars, Outstation requests $9500. Total 24,500 dollars.

Mr. DeHaan spoke on Tehchow policy. Also mentioned gift for Christian Literature.

32) Voted to ask the Council members to act as a committee to have control of this gift. Voted that the Secretary send a vote of thanks to the ~~//////~~ donor/ whose name is withheld.

33) Voted to have 100 copies of the Minutes printed.

Adj. by singing the Doxology at 5.05 p.m.

7:30. Prayer meeting led by Chang K'ai Chien.

Estimates, A.B.C.F.M.

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
DeHaan,	$1000.		245.	$40.	$75.	$24.	$1184.
Eastman	1000.	$100.	78.	40.	75.	24.	1317.
Ellis	1000.		52.	40.	75.	24.	1191.
Tucker	1000.	250.	78.75	40.	75.	24.	1467.75
Stanley	1000.	250.	78.75.	40.	75.	24.	1467.75.
						total	6627.50.

General Work.	Tehchow	Lintsing
Evangelistic	$1545.	$1100.
Educational	1100.	600.
Buildings	120.	200.
Medical	1275.	200.
Miscellaneous	280.	200.
	total 4420.	Total 2300.

Total for 26700.
Grand total 13,347.50

A.B.C.F.M. Specials.

Tehchow.	Equipment Williams Hospital.	$1000.
	Residence for evangelistic missionary	3500.
	" " educational "	3500.
	Tehchow church	3500.
	Tehchow men's work	3000.
	For equipment of outstations	23000.
	total	38500.

Outstation requests, for En Hsien, $2500; Kao Tang, 2500, Hsia Chin 1000, Hu Cheng, 3000. Chiu Cheng, 1500. Cheng Chia Kou. Sang Yuan, 2000 each, Hu Chiao, Ling Hsien, 3000 each. Ping Yuan 2500. total 28000.

Lintsing.	For Men's Hospital and Equipment	$10,000.
	For outstation Equipment	2,500.
	total	$12,500.

Outstation Requests. Tung Chang Fu, 3000. Chia Hsien, 1000. Ch'ing P'ing 1000. P'ou P'ing 1500. Ch'in P'ing 2000. An Ch'eng 500. Yin Pan 500. Total 9,500 dollars.

W.B.M.I. Personals.

	Salary	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Miss Sawyer	$500.	$15.	$20.	$100.	$12.	$647.
Miss Higgins	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.
Miss Tallman	500.	15.	20.	75.	12.	622.
Miss Long	500.	15.		100.	12.	627.
				total		$2523.

General Work.	Lintsing.	Tehchow.
Evangelistic	$100.	$150.
Boarding School	500.	600.
Kindergarten	100.	60.
Day School	75.	
Station classes	80.	125.
Medical		375.
Repairs	30.	85.
Miscellaneous	120.	445.
total	1005.	32060.

grand total 33065.

RCD DEC 4 1914

Specials W.B.M/I.

Tenchow. For Land and Walls		$3500.
Girls' School		6000.
Women's work Quarters	Paotingfu, Chin	2000.
Nurses' Home		1000.
Heating plant for Girls'School	Nov. 3	1000.
total		$13500.

Lintsing		
Kindergarten Building		$500.
Dormitories Girls' School		1000.
Building " "		2500.
total	$4000.	grand total
		specials $17500.

W.B.M/P.

Personal .	Salary	Health	house	Writer	Agency	Total
Dr. Tallmon	$500.	15.	20.	50.	12.	$597.
General work hospital.						620.
				total		$ 1217.

Special.

Lintsing For Hospital Equipment	$2000.

A.B.C.F.M. Special omitted on page 5.

Lintsing. Residence for physician	$3500.

Minutes of Missionaries' meeting.

April 6, 1915. 1:30 p.m.
Meeting called to order by Mr. DeHaan who was elected Chairman.
Voted to ask for $3500 for missionary residence at Tenchow for evangelistic worker. (Vote 34.)
35) Voted to ask for $3500 for missionary residence at Tenchow for Educational missionary.
36) Voted to ask furlough for Mr. Eastman and family to begin in 1916.
Voted that Mr. Eastman be member of the property Committee.
Voted that Dr. Tucker and Mr. Stanley be members of the property committee.
Voted that Mr. DeHaan and Mrs. Ellis be language committee.
Voted that Miss Huggins be Sec. of W.B.M.I.
Voted that Dr. Tallmon " " " W.B.M.P.
Voted that Miss Long be compiler.
38) Voted to ask for 3500 dollars for physician's residence at Lintsing.
April 6, 8:30 p.m. vote 39) Voted that examinations shall be optional with those who have been home on furlough before completing the prescribed course. In the future we urge most strongly the completion and examination of four years' work before furlough, to be optional with married women. Voted. that Miss Tallmon, Miss Long, Miss Huggins and Miss Sawyer take as little of responsibility of seemingly pressing work until fall of 1916. Voted that we recommend where it is possible to send all new missionaries to Peking to the language school for one or more years. If they do not go to language school that they follow the suggestion of the Mission Language committee and take examinations for the first two years in April and September either locally or as otherwise designated. As far as possible the course for each year should be followed.

Specials W.B.M.I.

Yencheu. For land and walls	$3500.
Girls' School	8000.
Boys's work Quarters	2000.
Nurses' Home	1000.
Heating plant for Girls'School	1000.
Total	$15500.

Linsiang

Kindergarten Building	500.
Dormitories Girls' School	1000.
Building " "	2000.
Total	$3500. Grand total

specials $17500.

W.B.M.P.

Personal .	Salary	Health	House	Water	Agency	Total
Dr. Tailson	$500.	15.	20.	50.	12.	$597.
General work hospital.						4630.
Total						$ 1217.

Special.

Linsiang For hospital Equipment $4 32000.

A.B.C.F.M. Special called on page 5.

Linsiang. Residence for physician $3500.

Minutes of Missionaries' meeting.

April 5 1919. 1:00 p.m.

Meeting called to order by Mr. Dobson who was elected Chairman.

Voted that the sum of $3500 for missionary residence at Yencheu for evangelistic worker. (Vote 34.)

35) Voted to ask for $3500 for missionary residence at Yencheu for educational missionary.

Voted to ask Laiyang for Mr. Bastian and family to begin in 1919.

Voted that Mr. Bastian be appointed member of the property Committee.

Voted that Dr. Tucker and Miss Mr. Stanley be members of the property committee.

Voted that Mr. Dobson and Mrs. Gil is be language committee.

Voted that Miss Maggie be Sec. of W.B.M.I.

Voted that Dr. Tailson " " W.B.M.P.

Voted that Miss Long be computer.

36) Voted to ask for 3500 dollars for physician's residence at Linsiang.

April 3, 3:30 p.m. vote 39) Voted that examinations shall be optional with those who have been home on furlough before completing the pre-scribed course. In the future we urge most strongly the completion and examination of four years' work before furlough. To be optional with married women. Voted. that Miss Tailson, Miss Long, Miss Maggie and Miss Sawyer take as little of responsibility of seemingly pressing work until fall of 1919. Voted that we recommend where it is possible to send all new missionaries to Peking to the language school for one or more years. If they do not go to language school that they follow the suggestion of the Mission Language committee and take examinations for the first two years in April and September either locally or as otherwise designated. As far as possible the course for each year should be followed.

Minutes - Annual meeting
Laiyang Station
Dr. Patrick
Dr. Tucker
Dr. Patrick
6-23-1919

RECD DEC 4 1914

Paotingfu, China,

Nov. 3, 1914.

Dr. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

We of the Paotingfu Station have for the two years past been very happy in the fellowship with Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. Price and naturally feel the keenest interest in their welfare. Of our deep appreciation of their place in our circle you may gain some idea from the enclosed recent letter from Mr. Galt in behalf of the Station to their home constituency.

Of late there has been a movement, initiated by their friends in the States, with which you are doubtless more familiar than we. It is for information with regard to this movement and the attitude of the Prudential Committee in the matter that we are now writing.

To date we have received no word with regard to this matter from the Board rooms. Our knowledge is limited to what has come to us in frank conversation with Mr. Price and from two letters which he has kindly allowed us to read. We have seen a copy of Dr. Van Horn's letter of Aug. 18th to you, and a letter, dated Sept. 10, from Mr. E. P. Flint to Mr. Price, in which he reports the action of the Prudential Committee in the following words:-

"We received replies (from the Board) stating that your case had been again considered by the Prud. Com., and the conclusion reached again after long and prayerful consideration that the Board could not re-appoint you, but it would

Specials W.B.M.I.
Yencheng. For land and walls 14444. 23500.
Girls' School 8000.
Women's work Quarters 2000.
Nurses' Home 1000.
Heating plant for Girls' School 1000.
Total $13500.

Linsingyuan
Kindergarten Building $500.
Dormitories Girls' School 1000.
Building " " 2500.
Total $4000. Grand total specials $17500.

W.B.M.P.

Personal.	Salary	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Dr. Talmon	$800.	15.	20.	50.	12.	897.
General work hospital.						2630.
			Total			$ 1217.

Special.
Linsing for hospital equipment 20/ $2000.

A.B.C.F.M. Special omitted on page 5.
Linsing. Residence for physician $500.

Minutes of Missionaries' meeting.
April 4 1918. 2:00 p.m.
Meeting called to order by Mr. Dohsen who was elected Chairman.
Voted that $2500 for missionary residence at Yencheng for evangelistic worker. (Vote 34.)
35) Voted to ask for $2500 for missionary residence at Yencheng for educational missionary.
Voted to ask Nanking for Mr. Beetham and family to begin in 1918.
Voted that Mr. Beetham be appointed member of the property Committee.
Voted that Dr. Tucker and Mr. Stanley be members of the property committee.
Voted that Mr. Dohsen and Mrs. Ku is be language committee.
Voted that Miss Maggie be Sec. of W.B.M.I.
Voted that Dr. Talmon " " W.B.M.P.
Voted that Miss Long be compiler.

36) Voted to ask for $800 dollars for physician's residence at Linsing.
April 5. 8:30 p.m. vote 39) Voted that examinations shall be optional with those who have been home on furlough before completing the pre-scribed course. In the future we urge most strongly the completion and examination of four years' work before furlough. To be optional with married women. Voted. that Miss Talmon, Miss Long, Miss Maggie and Miss Sawyer take as little of responsibility of seemingly pressing work until fall of 1918. Voted that we recommend where it is possible to send all new missionaries to Peking to the language school for one or more years. If they do not go to language school that they follow the suggestion of the Mission Language committee and take examinations for the first two years in April and September either locally or as otherwise designated. As far as possible the course for each year should be followed.

Minutes - Annual meeting of Kantung District

RECD DEC 4 1914

Paotingfu, China,

Nov. 3, 1914.

Dr. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

We of the Paotingfu Station have for the two years past been very happy in the fellowship with Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. Price and naturally feel the keenest interest in their welfare. Of our deep appreciation of their place in our circle you may gain some idea from the enclosed recent letter from Mr. Galt in behalf of the Station to their home constituency.

Of late there has been a movement, initiated by their friends in the States, with which you are doubtless more familiar than we. It is for information with regard to this movement and the attitude of the Prudential Committee in the matter that we are now writing.

To date we have received no word with regard to this matter from the Board rooms. Our knowledge is limited to what has come to us in frank conversation with Mr. Price and from two letters which he has kindly allowed us to read. We have seen a copy of Dr. Van Horn's letter of Aug. 18th to you, and a letter, dated Sept. 10, from Mr. E. P. Flint to Mr. Price, in which he reports the action of the Prudential Committee in the following words:-

"We received replies (from the Board) stating that your case had been again considered by the Prud. Com., and the conclusion reached again after long and prayerful consideration that the Board could not re-appoint you, but it would

authorize the Mission to employ both you and Mrs. Price as missionaries if it saw fit to do so. Now this is all we asked for or expected, and if you have not previously had this standing in the mission it will probably follow now. This will assure you a good support, I suppose, and your friends in Cal. may supplement it with funds according to their ability and interest. I shall inform Miss Harvey who is now living here."

A careful examination of the American Board Handbook, Chapter on Missionaries, fails to reveal the relation to the Board or Mission which the Prices might be expected to assume in the light of the above correspondence. "Missionaries" are defined as all those who have received full apponitment. Even special missionaries are invariably spoken of as being "appointed". In the present case, if the Board has indeed seen fit not to re-appoint, we are left in the dark as to what may be expected of the Mission. In the chapter on the Mission, especially in the sections on the functions of the Mission, we find no authorization for the Mission to employ any as Missionaries who are not appointees.

Much as we desire to lead in any movement here which would accrue to the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Price and the Mission, we feel that we have not the facts in hand to warrant such action until we have learned definitely the full action of the Prudential Committee in the matter.

An added embarrasment lies in the fact that the Miss Harvey mentioned in Mr. Flint's letter has been acting as secretary of their home constituency and will doubtless have informed the members of the group. If the information is passed on in the same tenor as Mr. Flint's letter, you can understand that the Prices' financial support will be cut off from that end. This increases our desire for prompt action at this end.

REC'D DEC 4 1914

Copy for Dr. Jas. L. Barton

Paotingfu, China
Nov. 2, 1914

Mr. E.P.Flint,
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Mr. Flint,-

In addressing you we feel that we write rather to a friend than a stranger because of the interest we know you have so keenly felt in our warm friends Mr. and Mrs. Price. So we speak to you in all frankness just what is in our hearts.

About three weeks ago Mr. Price received your leter of Sept. 10th telling of the replies made by the Board to the letters from you and Dr. Van Horn, with regard to giving missionary standing to Mr. and Mrs. Price. That you had taken this matter up with the Board we had learned only a short time before. When Mr. Galt first learned of it he wrote the letter to Dr. Van Horn which you have doubtless been permitted to see. When your leter, referred to above, reached Mr. Price he showed it to us that we might know the stage to which negotiations had been carried and might consider what was wise for us to do.

Upon seeing your letter we felt confident that the Mission would promptly be informed from Boston with regard to the action of the Prudential Com. to which you referred. Matters having any relation to the work on the field are customarily reported very promptly. But our waiting for that word has thus far been in vain. No letters from the froeign department of the Board have come for a month. Perhaps one has strayed or else the Secretaries were so overwhelmingly busy preparing for the Annual Meeting that they could not find time to write.

In the absence of word direct from Boston we have only your letterto give us information. In it you do not quote directly from the Board's letter but make this statement of the case. "We received replies last Monday stating that your case had been again considered by the Prudential Com. and the conclusion reached again after long and prayerful consideration that Board could not reappoint you, but it would authorize the Mission to employ both you and Mrs. Price as missionaries if it saw fit to do so."

Mr. Price was puzzled, as are the rest of us, to know how to interpret this statement. We have communicated it to leading members of the Mission but no one underatands how a Mission can <u>employ</u> missionaries that the Board does not <u>appoint</u>. The Mission has absolutely no funds at its disposal on the field from which it could employ missionaries. All funds come designated for particular work, meeting, so far as the Board is able and deems wise, the estimates submitted in advance each year by the Mission. The Board of course fully understands these facts. What then does the author-

ization to employ mean? It would seem that either (1) you have failed to make clear just what was stated to you in the letter from the Board or(2) the Board stands ready to deal with this matter in a special way a precedent for which we have not known in the North China Mission. Probably this latter is true but we cannot know the conditions to be imposed until further word comes.

The Board is in the habit of appointing missionaries, either for life or for term service. But, since your letter tells us that the Prudential Com. has again decided it cannot reappoint Mr. and Mrs. Price, it is useless for the Mission to take action urging the Board to such action. And we believe you will agree with us, in the light of the above explanations, that there is as yet nothing definite enough before us on which to base other Mission action.

We are writing therefore to Dr. Barton to ask for a clear statement of the action of the Prudential Com. If you have still in hand what he wrote to you perhaps you will wish to quote that to us in full. Meanwhile we write thus fully and frankly to you because in the first place we want you to know that delay in taking Mission action in this matter is not because the Mission is unsympathetic with Mr. and Mrs. Price or is unappreciative of the thoughtfulness for ~~yan~~ their welfare that his friends at home have displayed. And in the second place we feel that we owe it to Mr. and Mrs. Price, since modesty may make it hard for them to speak out plainly, to ask you who have stood back of them so loyally whether you are not willing to still send your gifts to them direct until formal action can terminate this stage of uncertainty. We have feared lest their friends feel that they are already practically on a new basis and so withhold their gifts from coming direct to Mr. Price. Mr. and Mrs. Price are among our outstations now and have been for some time. And we do not know what their recent receipts have been. But we would be very sorry if they should suffer financial embarassment while matters are in this uncertain stage. So without waiting to consult with them we take the liberty to write to you, thinking that you can easily communicate with Miss Harvey and any others that you think should know the facts we are here setting forth.

Please believe that we love Mr. and Mrs. Price and have on our hearts their interests as well as those of the Mission. We have rejoiced that friends have provided for them during the past two years through the extra gifts that they have so kindly sent, for we know that most of their friends are regular contributors to the treasury of our loved Boardas well. We may frankly say that the Mission as a whole has been under the impression that the arrangement of the past two years, whereby Mr. and Mrs. Price have been able to work happily with us but were free to offer such service as they could render rather than having place and work assigned to them by the Mission, has been a wholly satisfactory one. Mr. Price has repeatedly spoken of how satisfactorily his friends have stood by him, taking away anxiety for an income that would cover their normal expenses. So it will doubtless come as a surprise to many

9 DEC 4 1914

Copy

that this movement has been under way at home. And many questions will doubtless be asked. So at best, if we must wait for letters to reach Boston and replies to come, and must then seek a circular vote of the Mission in the interim between Mission meetings, you can readily see that no little time may be consumed.

Meanwhile let us be united in prayer that all who are interested - the Prudential Committee, our Mission, and the loyal personal friends of the Prices,- may be guided by God's Spirit to know just how best we may express towards Rev. and Mrs. Price that appreciation and that goodwill which we all so keenly feel.

Yours sincerely,

The original bears the signatures of all members of the Station.
E. W. G.

Members of the Paotingfu Station of the
North China Mission

Rev. G. G. Elliot
Nov-2-1916

The original bears the signatures of all members of the Station.
G.W.G.

DDEC 4 1914

Copy

Paotingfu, China.
Oct. 5th, 1914.

To the
Friends Who Follow with Interest the Work of Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price in China.

Dear Friends;-

Two years ago we sent out a letter explaining to their good friends and ours that Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price were moving into our midst to give of their rich service to the Master's cause in our Mission Station. We are glad to tell you now a very little about the fruits of their labors. So much a part of the Station and its work have they been that the natural question among us is, "How could we carry on the work without them?"

First, our fellowship has been much enriched by having them here. Their long service and varied experiences in Christian work and their wide interests make them good comrades as our lives touch almost daily in the Station. Our hearts are enlarged and our sympathies broadened by contact with them.

As to the active part they have taken in Mission work we can give but little of detail but perhaps can let you know of the kinds of service rendered. From the first Mr. Price has had full oversight of the work of Bible Colporters in our field. As a rule there are about eight men out selling Bible portions. Mr. Price has given much time to directing and encouraging them and to cooperating with the Bible Societies in efforts to make their service a strong arm of the general evangelistic work.

For the whole of the two years Mr. Price has been the only male missionary in the station who was sufficiently at home in the language to teach and to preach. In the class work of the autumn and winter he has freely given his time and strength to the teaching of inquirers that they might understand the essence of Christian teachings before coming into the church, and of Christians that they might be more thoroly grounded and might in turn become witness bearers to others. Probably not less than 150 men have come under his instruction in these classes. He usually chooses one of the four gospels as his text book and tries to lead into its deeper meanings.

A very much wider circle has felt the influence of his preaching. For Mr. Price has given much time to touring our wide field and has preached in scores of cities and towns. He has been very warmly welcomed by the Christians wherever he has been. The Christians always look forward to the visits of the foreign missionary, and he has a rare opportunity to encourage and help them. Many of the groups of Christians visited by Mr. Price had waited for one or more years without seeing a missionary, and some had gone many months without even the visit of a native evangelist. And how these scattered Christians both long for and need the leading of those able to teach them! They are hungry and neglected. What wonder there are some who grow discouraged and fall away from the faith when they have so little shepherding as we have been able to give! One missionary doing all the touring in an area almost equal that of Mass., with a total population equal to twice the total number of Congregationalists in the United States! And our funds only permit of keeping five native evangelists in this field. Yet there are, already organized, twenty churches, not to speak of many smaller groups of Christians.

In the two years of time Mr. Price has practically gone the entire round of the stations twice, besides making special trips which have taken him to some places as many as five or six tiems. And when I speak of making these tours I mean he has stopped long enough to conduct services at least, not only in the outstations but in villages scattered between where Christians are to be found or where there is reason to expect welcome. Probably he has preached in not less than seventy centers in all.

DEC 4 1914

Tsingtau, China.
Oct. 5th, 1914.

To the
Friends who follow with interest the work of Rev. and Mrs. A. Price in China.

Dear Friends:-

Two years ago we sent out a letter explaining to their good friends and ours that Rev. and Mrs. A. Price were moving into our midst to give of their rich service to the Master's cause in our station station. We are glad to tell you now a very little about the fruits of their labors. Be much a part of the station and its work have they been that the natural question among us is, "How could we carry on the work without them" Further, our fellowship has been much enriched by having them here. Their long service and varied experiences in distribution work and their wide interests make them good comrades as our lives touch almost daily in the station. Our hearts are enlarged and our sympathies broadened by contact with them.

As to the active part they have taken in mission work we can give but little of detail but perhaps can let you know of the kinds of service rendered. From the first Mr. Price has had full oversight of the work of Bible Colporters in our field. As a rule there are about eight men out selling Bible portions. Mr. Price has given much time to directing and encouraging them and to cooperating with the Bible Societies in efforts to make their service a strong arm of the general evangelistic work.

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In the two years of time Mr. Price has practically gone the entire round of the stations twice, besides making special trips which have taken him to some places as many as five or six times. And when I speak of making these tours I mean he has stopped long enough to conduct services at least, not only in the outstations but in villages scattered between where Christians are to be found or where there is reason to expect welcome. Probably he has preached in not less than seventy centers in all.

In spite of the hardship of living on food for which he has not been able to cultivate a taste; in spite of the long days of travel in a springless cart over roads that have never known mending, while trouble in his feet prohibits his getting scarcely any relief by walking; in spite of dust storms that sweep the plain and of cold in winter in houses that never know enough fire to warm them up, Mr.Price is as cheery and enthusiastic about his country work as any warm-blooded missionary in his twenties could be. He lives on the brighter side and speaks the messages of hope and cheer. In distant places he administers baptism to some who have waited months for the coming of a minister. He breaks bread in the sacred rite of the Lord's Supper with those who have had no opportunity for months or years to join in fellowship at the Lord's table. He records the names of new inquirers. He helps groups to organize or to reorganize and to make plans for their own meetings for uplift and prayer. He sheds blessing all along the way.

Mrs.Price helps in the work for women as strength permits and opportunities offer. She calls among the church women, helps in their prayer-meetings and in the Sunday School. She has been out a little with Mr.Price into the country field and is planning to go with him more this autumn.

Doubtless many of you know of the mental illness of the Prices' Daughter Alice the news of which and of her actions in her unbalanced state came last winter to bring such sadness to the hearts of the parents. The strong Christian faith and fortitude with which they them and ever since have borne this heavy trial has been beautiful and inspiring to see. We were all so sorry to have the sad news come and it was hard later on to say goodbye to Mrs. Price and see her start on the long lonely journey with the hope of doing something for the daughter. Not one of us had a thought ~~had~~ of stopping her. Nor, when there came to her the further deep sorrow of finding the daughter in astate such that she would accept absolutely no attention from her own mother, have we had the least thought of saying it was foolish for the mother to go. At the same time we could but admire the strong faith and sense of duty inspiring them both that led to Mr. Price's remaining by us here through the stress and strain of the anxieties involved. And now we are glad to have Mrs. Price back with her husband once more and to know that friends at home are so kindly doing all that human friends can do for the daughter. Finding the door closed against helping their daughter directly, the parents are now willing to let God use others' hands and other means of helping her.

Just now Mr.and Mrs. Price who remained at the Station through the heat of the summer, are in the hills some fifty miles away getting a much needed rest of three weeks before taking up in earnest the work of the autumn. They intend to go out touring as soon as they can get off when they return. We are glad we can report to their friends that they have such health and strength given them and have been able to enter so vigorously into the work here where the need for their help has been so great.

Yours in bonds of prayer and service,

In behalf of the Paotingfu Station of the A.B.C.F.M.

Elmer H Galt

REC'D

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Yours in bonds of prayer and service,

In behalf of the Peotingin Station of the A.B.C.F.M.

Elmer H. Cook

To Friends of Mr. Price

Oct 1914

REC'D JAN 9 1915

Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of
the North China Mission (Presbyterian)
August 10-17, 1914.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES' CHILDREN.

"At the last Mission meeting (1913) the committee in charge of the school for missionaries8 children was in the midst of a search for a suitable teacher. This search continued through the autumn, and finally in January we were able to secure the services of an English lady, Miss Tennant, to help temporarily and to get the school started. The school was opened in February with twelve pupils and with two rooms of the old press building available for the school rooms. The children from Peking were housed with the various local families.

"Many of the T'ungchou ladies helped in the teaching of the classes, and the term that was rounded out in June was a successful one, considering the fact that most of the children had been used only to home schooling and were not accustomed to school discipline.

"Last autumn we received word through the American Board that they had received an application from Miss Flora Beard for a position in our school. The lady has a brother in China - the president of the Foochow College - and has herself taught missionary children in China, but recently has been conducting a school in New Jersey, where she had eleven teachers and several hundred pupils under her. Evidently she made application from a true missionary motive, and we were glad to avail ourselves of her experience by electing her to the position of matron and principal. We left the selection of an assistant teacher to Miss Beard in consultation with the Secretaries of the Presbyterian and Methodist Boards, and have just been informed that Miss Mary Beard has been appointed to accompany her sister and that they will be due at no distant date.

"The China Council kindly put our request for $2,000. for a school building up near the top of the list, and it was granted by the Board. Our committee at once got into consultation with Mr. Winter about plans, and work is now begun on a small building which is part of a larger plan.

"We have had considerable delay in regard to the building because many could not see the need of a building at all if the College were likely to be moved to Peking. The moving of the College to Peking does not however involve the abandonment of T'ungchou as a station, and the American Board would still need a house for the head of the academy that would take possession of the College buildings, another for their country worker, another for their single lady workers, and another for such veterans as Mrs. Sheffield and Dr. and Mrs. Smith. This would leave at a date in the indefinite future two eight room houses available for the school, and they would scarcely supply bedrooms and studies for the teachers, and bedrooms, diningrooms, and classrooms and library for two or three score of pupils.

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"It seemed therefore the wisest thing to do to build a small school that could be used for a dormitory before the College moves, and which could afterwards be used for school rooms if the two houses above mentioned were set free for dormitory purposes. Otherwise the school would be unable to accommodate all the pupils that want to come or to serve the families who ought to be served. Finally at the last American Board mission meeting permission was given for us to begin building with our Presbyterian funds on their land, it being understood that they would do their part in due time, probably by setting a residence at the disposal of the school. If another residence were available, it might be purchased by some other mission in the union or rented from funds for current expenses. The Methodist Mission has been helping in the salary of the teachers, but has not made an appropriation for building purposes, but they will no doubt ultimately do their full share. There is some hope too of getting the American Southern Baptist Mission into the Union.

"We have been unable to satisfy some of our patrons in the matter of early advertisement and announcement of the school. The reason is that the committee has a strain of Scotch blood that gives a modicum of caution. If we had made announcements we should now find ourselves swamped, for the school will not be ready till new year at least. But with the building actually begun and the teachers actually on the way, the prospects are good for a school that will satisfy our needs in every respect.

(signed) Charles H. Corbett.
Member of School Board for N. C. Mission."

Minutes from annual - annual meeting - Presbyterian North China mission - re - School for missionaries' children Tsingchow

Aug - 1914

North China

DSEP 17 1915

26

A. B. C. F. M.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

CHIHLI DISTRICT

MINUTES

OF THE

FIRST CHINESE-FOREIGN MEETING

April, 1915

PEKING

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A. B. C. F. M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT, NORTH CHINA MISSION.

First Chinese-Foreign Joint Meeting.

Peking, April 10—15 1915.

Preface.

The eight members from Chihli of the North China Council' consisting of Messrs. Chandler and Shih Tien-pi from Tientsin, Miss Miner and Rev. Li Pen-yuan from Peking, Messrs. Li and Galt from T'ungchou, and Messrs. McCann and Su from Pao-ting-fu met in Peking on Jan. 25th and 26th to arrange for the District Meeting. It was decided to hold the meeting in Peking immediately following the celebration by that station of its Fiftieth Anniversary, April 10th. It was also decided as a temporary arrangement to request each Station Association to appoint not less than 10 or more than 15 delegates.

The following committee was appointed to draw up a tentative constitution for the District, also to act as a Committee on Program and Business for the District Meeting:—Pastor Li, Messrs. H. S. Galt, Chandler and Su, and Miss Miner.

Pastor Li was asked to act as Chairman *pro tem* at the opening of the District Meeting in April. It was voted that each Station appoint in advance two members, one man and one woman, of a District Committee on Estimates, of which the Mission Treasurer shall be an *ex officio* member and chairman.

Saturday Evening, April 10th.

Reception to Delegates, Parish House.

Teng Shih K'ou, Peking.

Sunday, April 11th.

11:30 A.M., Annual Sermon-Rev. L. C. Porter.

7:30 P.M., Prayer Service followed by Communion-Pastor Li and Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D.

DELEGATES

TIENTSIN

Chinese Men	Chinese Women	Foreign Men	Foreign Women
Shih Tien-hsün	Mrs. Ch'en	R.E. Chandler	Miss Davis
Shih Tien-pi	Mrs. Hu		
Chang Ch'ing-feng	Miss Wang Ping-chen		
Chang Chi-hsin			
Chiang Ju-ch'ien			
Wu Hsi-sheng			
Li Ch'un-fu			

PEKING

Li Pen-yuan	Mrs. Li	W.E. Stelle	Mrs. Stelle
Wang Wen-chih	Miss Ch'en Yü-ling	H. S. Martin	Miss Reed
Yang Chien			
Wang Hsi-yuan			
Fan Ching-wen			
Liu Sung-yun			
Ts'ao Wen-te			
Shen Wei-hsin			
Liu P'ei-tien			

T'UNGCHOU

Kung Ch'un-fu	Mrs. Chang	A.H. Smith D.D.	Mrs. Sheffield
Li Tzu-yuan		H.S. Galt	Miss Leavens
Ts'ui Yueh		L.C. Porter	
Ch'uan Hsi-hsien		M.S. Frame	
Sui Shao-po			
Fan Fu-lin			
Chou T'ung-i			

PAOTINGFU

Sun Chi-shan	Mrs. Hsieh	J.H. McCann	Miss Chapin
Su Sheng-te	Mrs. Hsi	E.W. Galt	Mrs. Price
Ch'i Fu-sheng	Miss Sun Jui-ming	F.M. Price	
Jen Ch'ang-nien			

Total number of Chinese Delegates	36
" " " Foreign "	17
Total number of delegates	53

Coopted Members, Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich

REPRESENTATIVES FROM UNION INSTITUTIONS

North China Union Medical College	C.W. Young M.D.
	J.H. Ingram M. D.
North China Union Theological College	Miss Andrews
North China Union Women's College.	Miss Miner
North China Union Medical College for Women	Miss Payne
Total number of members of the meeting	60

MINUTES

The meeting in the Parish House was called to order Monday, April 12th, by the temporary chairman, Pastor Li Pen-yuan.

Prayer, Mr. McCann.

Appointment by the Chairman of the following as a Nominating Committee:—Messrs. Su Sheng-te, Shih Tien-pi, Frame and Stelle.

Roll-call of delegates (see personnel).

1. After the report of the Nominating Committee the following were elected by ballot:—

Chairman for two years. Pastor Li.
Chairman for one year, Mr. Chandler.
Chinese Secretary for two years, Mr. Sun Chi-shan.
English Secretary for two years, Miss Miner.
Chinese Secretary for one year, Mr. Yang Chien.
English Secretary for one year, Mr. Martin.

Members of the North China Mission Council were nominated by the Committee.

2. Voted that after election the Chinese and the foreign member elected from each station "draw cuts" to decide which shall serve for two years and which for one year.

The elections were as follows:—

	For two years	For one year
Tientsin	Mr. Chandler	Mr. Shih Tien-hsun
Peking	Pastor Li	Miss Miner
T'ungchou	Deacon Li	Mr. H. S. Galt
Pao-ting-fu	Mr. Sun Chi-shan	Miss Chapin

Committee on Estimates elected by the four stations was announced as follows:—

Chairman *ex officio*, Mr. McCann.

Miss Chapin	Miss Davis	Miss Payne
Mrs. Chang Sa-la	Mr. Chandler	Mr. Stelle
Mr. Frame	Mr. E. W. Galt	

10:30-11:00, A. M., Devotional Service led by Mrs. Sheffield.

Ten minute recess.

Voted that the morning session be prolonged to 12:30.

Paotingfu Reports;

Men's Educational Work, Mr. Jen Ch'ang-nien,
Women's Work, Miss Sun Jui-ming,
Men's Evangelistic Work, Mr. Sun Chi-shan,

Reading of request from a committee representing the North Chapel, Peking, that the District Meeting sanction the ordination of Mr. Yang Chien as pastor of that church.

3. Voted to approve of the ordination.

Voted that the Chinese Secretary be instructed to communicate thls decision to the Committee.

Voted that the Business Committee arrange for a meeting for examining Mr. Yang.

2 P.M. The meeting was called to order by the foreign chairman, Mr. Chandler.

Prayer, Mr. Yang Chien.

Tientsin Reports;

Women's Evangelistic Work, Mrs. Ch'en.
Men's Evanglistic Work, Mr. Shih Tien-hsun.
Women's Educational Work, prepared by Miss Davis, given by Mr. Wu.
Men's Educational Work, Mr. Shih Tien-pi.
Financial report, Mr. Chandler.

Report of Union Theological College-Miss Andrews.

Ten minute address given by Mr. Frame,

Subject—"How to Secure Fit Candidates for the Ministry."

Half hour discussion of the above topic.

The tentative constitution was read and discussed.

Adjournment at 4:30 after prayer by Mr. Price.

7:30 P.M. Prayer Meeting led by Mr. Shih Tien-pi

Tuesday, April 13th.

9:00 A.M. Called to order by Pastor Li. Prayer by Mr. Ts'ao.

Reading and correction of minutes. Voted to adopt minutes as amended.

Peking Reports.

Women's Evangelistic Work—	Mrs. Li.
Women's Educational Work—	Miss Ch'en
Men's Educational Work—	Mr. Yang
Men's Evangelistic Work—	Mr. Wang Hsi-yuan

North China Union Women's College and Medical College, Miss Miner.

4. Voted to co-opt Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich as members of the district meeting for this session.

10:30 Devotional meeting led by Mr. Ts'ui Yüeh, followed by recess of ten minutes.

Report of North China Union College, Mr. H. S. Galt.

Report of Union Medical College, including a brief report of the visit and aims of the Rockefeller Foundation, given by Dr. Young.

The business committee recommended that the adoption of constitution be resumed.

12:30. Voted to adjourn.

2:00 P. M. Called to order by Mr. Chandler. Prayer by Mr. Jen.

T'ungchou Reports.

Women's Evangelistic Word—	Mrs. Chang.	Street Chapel Work—	Mr. Chou.
Church Work—	Mr. Ts'ui.	Educational Work—	Mr. Porter.
Medical Work—	Dr. Fan	Cutstations Work—	Mr. Frame.

Ten minute speech by Pastor Wang on the topic, "Methods of Evangelistic Work in (a) Hsien Cities, (b) Country Villages," followed by general discussion.

3:30 Adoption of Constitution continued.

General Business was reported by the business committee as follows:—

I. Preparing of new form of licenses for preachers. Voted to commit to the General Committee (Tsung Wu Wei Pan).

5. Voted to commit to the same committee the granting of licenses to preachers this year.

II. Educational Matters. a. How shall curricula etc. be changed?

6. Voted that for the present year two persons be elected from each station to form a District Committee on Education, of eight members.

b. How shall these eight members be elected, also the three members of the Board of Managers of the Union Colleges?

7. Voted that a nominating committee of four be appointed by the Chair to make these nominations. The chair appointed Miss Leavens, Mr. Su, Pastor Wang and Miss Davis.

8. c. Curriculem for Station Classes-Voted that the Evangelistic Committee of each of the four stations be requested to prepare a curriculem for elementary and advanced grades of station class to send to the other stations, and that the uniform curriculem be adopted at the next district meeting.

III. Should missionaries become members of the mission churches with which they are connected? Brief discussion before time for adjournment.

Adjournment at 4:30 after prayer by Miss Miner.

7:30. Prayer Meeting led by Mr. Ch'i Fu-sheng.

8:30. Examination of Mr. Yang Chien for ordination, led by Mr. H. S.Galt. Mr. Liu Sung-yun was elected secretary. The council voted to approve of Mr. Yang's ordination, and requested the secretary to notify the committee from North Chapel.

Wednesday, April 14th.

9:00 A. M. Called to order by Pastor Li. Prayer by Pastor Kung.

The minutes were read and amended. Voted to adopt the minutes as amended.

The revision of the constitution was resumed and concluded.

10:30 Devotional Meeting led by Miss Chapin, followed by recess of ten minutes.

9. The business committee reported for discussion the connection of the Kalgan Methodist Protestant Mission with the Chihli District Association. Voted that a committee of two be appointed by the chair to confer with the Kalgan Mission in this matter.

The chair appointed Pastor Wang and Mr. H. S. Galt.

10. The committee on nominations reported the following names for members of the Board of Managers of the Union Colleges:—

Mr. Chang Po-ling for three years, Dr. Young for three years, Mr. Wilder as substitute for Mr. Porter for one year. Voted to elect as nominated.

The following were nominated as Educational Committee for Chihli District for the coming year:—

Tientsin, Mr. Sun Yü-ch'i and Mrs. Evans.

Peking, Mr. Martin and Miss Ting.

T'ungchou, Mr. Frame and Mr. Ch'uan.

Paotingfu, Mr. Jen and Miss Chapin.

11. Voted to elect this committee of eight with Mr. Martin as chairman.

12. Voted that the station associations provide for travelling expenses of members of the Educational Committee for necessary meetings, and that the expenses for each meeting be borne equally by the four stations.

13. Voted to request the English Secretary to translate the revised constitution into English after it has been put in final form.

14. Informal discussion of the question, Can a man who before he became a Christian had more than one wife be received into the church? Voted not to receive such to church membership.

15. Voted that the subject of Industrial Schools be committed to the Educational Committee to report either to the North China Mission Council or to the next District Meeting.

12:30. Voted to adjourn.

Wednesday, 2. P. M. Ordination Service of Mr. Yang Chien of the North Chapel, held in the Central Church in the American Board Compound.

7 P. M. Social meeting at the North Chapel.

Thursday, April 15th.

9 A. M. Called to order by Mr. Chandler. Prayer by Pastor Yang.

16. Voted that a nominating committee of three be appointed by the chair to nominate the following:—

Three members of Board of Managers of the Peking Union Bible School for Women.

The Principal of Bridgman Academy.

The Committee on Needs of the Mission for the following year.

The Business Committee for the following year.

The chair appointed Mr. Ch'uan, Mrs. Stelle and Mr. Sun as Nominating Committee.

17. Voted that fees should be given for performing the marriage ceremony.

18. Voted that the form of marriage certificates be referred to the North China Mission Council.

19. Voted to refer to the N. C. Mission Council the re-organization of the Publication Committee, including matters relating to the literary work of tne Mission.

The need of a street chapel in Tientsin was presented, and the facts connected with the loan of the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel to the Chinese Independent Church were stated. In view of the needs of the American Board work in Tientsin it seemed desirable to some to take over this property at the expiration of the time for which it had been promised to the Chinese Independent Church (the autumn of 1916.)

REQUESTS FOR RECRUITS.

20. Voted to request the American Board and the Women's Boards to send the following:—

For Tientsin—One ordained man; one male physician; one woman hospital nurse; one woman for evangelistic work.

For Peking—One man for general work; one woman for evangelistic work; one woman for the Union Bible School for Women.

For T'ungchou—One ordained man; one physician (a woman, if possible, otherwise a man); one woman for evangelistic work.

For Paotingfu—One ordained man; one physician; one woman for evangelistic work.

21. Voted that secretarial and publication expenses be borne by the four stations of the district unless the N. C. M. Council can provide for them from the Publication Fund.

22. Voted that the District approves of the Tientsin Station cooperating with other missions in a Union Hospital for Men in Tientsin.

10:30-11:00. Devotional Service led by Mrs. Li.

Recess of 10 minutes.

23. Voted that Mr. Chandler be granted a vacation in Japan in the summer of of 1915.

24. It was announced that the Tientsin Station invites the District to hold its meeting there next year. Voted to accept the invitation.

25. Voted that delegates arrive April 1st and that business begin April 3d.

Estimates read. (The estimates, as finally passed by the N. C. Mission Council are printed with the minutes of the Council.)

I. Appropriations asked from the American Board.

A. For regular work—Passed.

B. Specials—Passed.

Voted to prolong the session until this first section of estimates is passed.

26. Voted that the report of the Committee on Estimates as given in the three sections appended be accepted.

I. Provided the appropriation for 1916 does not exceed that for 1915, it shall be divided as follows:—$1763.00 shall be assigned to the college and academy in T'ungchou, $230.00 to scholarships in the Theological Seminary, and $120.00 to the expenses of secretary and treasurer; the balance shall be divided among the four stations in proportion to the station estimates.

II. Should the appropriation for 1916 exceed that for 1915, the excess shall be divided by the District Committee, who shall, however, recognize that Paotingfu has first claims upon such excess.

III. The Board shall be requested to subtract from its appropriation for General Work in Chihli Province the sum of $1800.00, which it shall designate as for Peking Station, and henceforth annually to follow this method, so that the estimates for Peking need not appear in this table, but shall be sent by the Peking Station Association directly to the Board.

Adjournment with prayer by Mr. Stelle.

2. P. M. Called to order by Pastor Li Prayer by Mr. Shen.

27. The Businesss Committee presented the following, which was voted:—Moved that the needs of the evangelistic and educational work of the District be presented to the students in the Union Colleges.

Nominating Committee reported.

28. Elected:—Managers of the Peking Union Bible School for Women, for three years, Mrs. Frame; for two years, Miss Chapin; for one year, Mrs. Li.

The Principal of Bridgman Academy—Miss Payne.

Committee on Needs of the Mission—Mr. E. W. Galt; Mrs. Ament; Mr. Kuan Yü-chen; Mr. Shih Tien-hsün.

Business Committee—Mr. Chandler; Pastor Wang; Mr. Ts'ui Yüeh; Miss Chapin.

29. Voted that in case the members appointed on the above committees are not elected by the Station Associations as delegates

to the District Meeting, the Station Associations shall have power to appoint substitutes.

30. Voted that the Chinese term for treasurer be changed from sü k'u to chu chi.

Voted that the name chiao shih applied to unmarried women be changed.

Voted that nü shih (女士) be used as the common title for unmarried woman missionaries.

31. Voted to commit the matter of the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel at Tientsin to the N. C. Mission Council to discuss with the trustees of the Chinese Independent Church, and report to the Station Associations.

Report of the Committee appointed to consult with the London Mission in regard to union in educational work was heard;

32. Voted to refer the matter to the new District Committee on Education.

33. Voted to call all preachers and evangelists "ch'uan chiao shih".

34. Voted that the secretary be requested to reply to the communication sent to Paotingfu in regard to writing to the Red Cross Society in Shanghai requesting the Western engineers connected with the Red Cross work in China to inspect several rivers in the flooded district of Paotingfu.

The Estimates Committee reported W. B. M. estimates for 1916, for the stations of Tientsin, T'ungchou and Paotingfu; passed.

The W. B. M. I. estimates for Peking were read and passed.

35. Voted to discuss a motion in regard to the length of pastorates and contraets connected with the calling of pastors.

36. Voted that the correction and printing of the revised constitution be committed to the former Committee on Constitution.

37. Voted that the question of salaries of Chinese preachers, teachers and other mission workers be decided the coming year by the four Station Associations.

38. Voted that the four secretaries be requested to prepare and print the minutes of the meeting.

Reading and adoption of minutes.

Adjourned with prayer by Mr. Frame.

7:30. Prayer-Meeting led by Mr. Chang Ch'ing-feng.

(*Signed*) LUELLA MINER,

Secretary.

REC'D JUL 10 1915

13a

MINUTES OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CHINA COUNCIL
Hsiku, Tientsin, May 4-6, 1915.

The first Annual Meeting of the North China Council of the Congregational Union of Shansi, Shantung and Chihli assembled at the church of the American Board Mission at Hsiku, Tientsin, and was called to order by Mr. Shih Tien Hsun of Tientsin at 9:00 A.M. May 4, 1915.

The delegates from all of the Stations were present, as follows:

Chihli District. Tientsin: Mr. Shih Tien Hsun and Rev. R.E.Chandler.
Peking: Miss Luella Miner and Rev. Li Pen Yuan.
Tungchou: Mr. Li Ping Wen and Rev. Howard S. Galt.
Paotingfu: Miss Abbie G. Chapin and Mr. Sun Chi Shan.

Shantung District. Techow: Dr. Ho Sheng Ch'ang and Rev. C.A.Stanley.
Lintsing: Mr. Ting Shao Chiu and Rev. V. P. Eastman.

Shansi District. Taikuhsien: Mr. Meng T'ing Chieh and Rev.P.L.Corbin.
Fenchow: Mr. Teng Shih Ch'eng and Rev. Watts O. Pye.

Dr. Ho and Mr. Eastman were elected Chinese and English clerks, pro tem. Mr. Stanley was elected chairman pro tem.

The Chinese clerk, upon vote of the Council, read Chapter III of the Constitution adopted last year, and it was voted to adopt the same, with the understanding that changes might be introduced later.

1) Rev. Li Pen Yuan and Miss Miner were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively.

2) Voted, that Mr. Ch'uan Hsi Hsien of Tungchou and Mr. James H. McCann of Paotingfu, ~~be~~ (who were present by special invitation) be co-opted as members during the present meeting, and that they be given authority to hold office, without the right to vote.

3) Voted, that as a provisional arrangement, the officers of the Council hold office for one year.

4) Mr. Ch'uan and Mr. Galt were elected Chinese and English secretaries, respectfully.

At 10:30 o'clock the morning prayer service was led by Miss Miner, and the business session was resumed at 11:00 o'clock.

The four officers already elected were chosen a Committee on Business.

5) Voted, that a committee of three, one from each province, be appointed to prepare a suitable form for "Licenses to Preach", and that the same form be used in the three provinces. The following were appointed: Messrs. Li Pen Yuan, Corbin and Ho.

6) Voted to approve the suggestion that ministers may receive marriage fees.

7) Voted that marriage certificates for use in the three provinces should be prepared, and the preparation of a suitable form for the same was committed to the above-mentioned committee.

8) Voted to elect a Committee on Estimates, consisting of six members, one foreigner and one Chinese from each province. The following were chosen: Chihli: Messrs Li Ping Wen and McCann; Shantung: Messrs. Ho and Eastman; Shansi: Messrs. Pye and Meng.

At 12:00 o'clock the session adjourned with prayer.

At 2:00 o'clock the afternoon session opened with prayer.

The minutes (Chinese version) of the morning session were read and accepted.

The four members of the business committee elected in the morning, inasmuch as they were all from the province of Chihli, resigned, and a new committee, consisting of Mr. Stanley, Mr. Teng and Miss Miner, was appointed.

9. Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the question of the sale of the Ts'ang Men K'ou chapel property to the Independent Church, and report to the present Council. The following were appointed: Messrs Stanley, Sun and Li Ping Wen.

10. Voted, that the Council approve the action taken by the Chihli District, recommending the adoption of the term Chu Chi for Treasurer (of the Mission); Nü Shih as the common designation for an unmarried woman, (replacing Chiao Shih, as formerly used); and Chiao Shih as a general term for male Christian workers, especially applicable to evangelists (who have heretofore lacked a suitable title).

11. Voted, that the secretariel and printing charges of the District Associations be chargeable to the Mission Publication Fund.

12. Voted, that the Council approve of the Tientsin Association's joining with other Missions in union Medical work.

13. Voted that the Estimates Committee be instructed to report in gold, rather than silver, currency.

14. Voted that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three on revision of the Constitution. The Chairman appointed the members of the Business Committee, viz., Miss Miner, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Teng.

15. Voted that a Theological College Committee of six be elected to administer the Mission's scholarship funds for theological education, and have oversight of the Mission's students attending the Theological College. The following were elected: Chihli District, Rev. H. S. Martin and Rev. Li Pen Yuan; Shantung District, Rev. A. B. DeHaan and Mr. Ting Shao Chiu; Shansi District, Rev. W. R. Leete and Mr. K'ung Hsiang Hsi.

16. Voted, that a clause be inserted in the Constitution to the effect that each District Association shall, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Council, elect two members of a Council Committee on Estimates, in order that a meeting of this Committee may be called in advance of the Council meeting.

17. Voted that the Council approve of the action of the Techow Station Association reletive to the property to be retained at ~~Techow~~ Pangchuang for the use of the local church; but this action should be confirmed by the Shantung Association; and the Council calls the attention of the Techow Station Association to the irregularity of an appeal to the Council without reference to the District Association.

At 4:30 the session adjourned, with prayer by Mr. Li Ping Wen.

At 7:30 in the evening a prayer service was held, led by Mr. Ting.

Wednesday, May 8th.

At 9:00 A.M. the Chairman called the session to order, and Mr. Corbin

(Woman preferred)

led in prayer.
The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.
A report from the Committee appointed to prepare a form for the Preacher's License was presented by Dr. Ho.
18. Voted, that the Chinese version of the license, first and second class, be approved; that Messrs Galt and Corbin be appointed to prepare an English version of the same; that the final work on the form for the printer be committed to the Chairman and the two secreatries; that the printing of the same be entrusted to the secretaries, and that the material to be used be paper.
Dr. Ho reported further on the form for the marriage certificate.
19. Voted, that the certificate in triplicate form be approved, and the matter be re-committed.
At 10:30 the morning prayer service was conducted by Mr. Li Ping Wen.
20. At 11:00 the business session was resumed and Mr. Stanley, for the Business Committee, reported the various recruits asked for from the American Board, by the three Districts. After considerable discussion, particularly of the stenographers asked for, the requests of the Districts were approved, as follows: (in order of importance, under each station)

	From the A.B.C.F.M.	From the W.B.M.	From the W.B.MI.
~~CHIHLI~~ SHANSI DISTRICT			
Taikuhsien	1 Stenographer 1 Physician		1 woman for educational work. 1 Physician
Fenchow	1 Physician 1 Stenographer		1 woman for outstation work 1 woman for secondary ed'tion 1 Nurse 1 Physician
SHANTUNG DISTRICT			
Techow	1 Educator (from Grinnell College) 1 Stenographer and Book-keeper		1 Physician 1 Evangelist 1 Educator (from Grinnell Coll.)
Lintsing	1 Physician 1 Educator		1 Evangelist
CHIHLI DISTRICT			
Tientsin	1 ordained man 1 Physician	1 Nurse 1 Evangelist	
Peking	1 ordained man		1 Evangelist 1 Teacher for Bible School For the Woman's C 1 music teacher 1 Kindergartner 1 Normal teacher 1 Physician
Tungchou	1 ordained man 1 Physician (woman preferred)	1 Evangelist	

List of Recruits Requested (Continued)

	From the A.B.C.F.M.	From the W.B.M.	From the W.B.M.I.
Paotingfu	1 Ordained man 1 Physician	1 Evangelist	
SHANTUNG DISTRICT, Lintsing Station, From the W.B.M.P., 1 Nurse.			

21. Voted, that the Council accept the invitation of the Shansi District to hold the meeting of the Council in 1916 at Taikuhsien.

At 12:00 o'clock the session adjourned, with prayer by Mr. Ting.

At 2:00 O'clock the afternoon session was opened, with prayer by Mr. Chandler.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

22. Voted, that Tsung Hui be adopted as the Chinese term 教 (abbreviated form), for the American Board.

23. Voted to adopt the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Constitution of the Council, as presented by Mr. Ch"uan. (See the revised Constitution).

The Council proceeded to the election of officers and Committees, as follows:

24. Secretaries. For one year, Mr. H. S. Galt.
For two years, Mr. Ch"uan.

25. Publication and Literature Committee: Mr. Wilder, Mr. Li Pen Yuan, Mr. Galt and Mr. Corbin.

26. Voted that the expenses incurred by Dr. Ingram, in caring for Mr. Chiang Yung Sheng, a theological student from Tientsin who suddenly became insane, be charged to an unused balance of "relief funds" in the hands of the Mission Treasurer, the end of June being the time limit for the use of such funds, for this purpose.

27. Voted that the Chinese and English versions of the Council meeting minutes be printed and bound together.

At 4:30 the session adjourned with prayer by Mr. Sun.

At 7:30 in the evening a very enjoyable reception was given to the members of the Council by the Tientsin church.

Thursday, May 6th.

At 9:00 o'clock the session opened with prayer by Mr. Eastman.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The Chairman reported further regarding the form of the marriage certificate.

28. Voted that the report be accepted, and that the copy be offered to the North China Tract Society, for publication.

The action of the Chihli District on the question of polygamy and church membership was reported, and the Council discussed the issues involved.

29. Voted, that the above question, both as regards the status of the husbands and of the wives, be referred to the District Associations for further consideration.

Mr. McCann, for the Estimates Committee, reported the funds for reg-

ular work requested from the American Board, and the three Woman's Boards, for 1916.

30. Voted, that the report be accepted.

31. Voted, that the travelling expenses of the two co-opted members this year be charged to the special fund collected last year for Council expenses; and if this fund be not sufficient, the balance required shall be charged equally to the eight Stations.

32. Voted, that a special item, for travelling expenses of members of the Council in attending annual meeting, and other Council expenses, be included in the estimates; that such a sum, if received, be administered as a central fund; and that a Committee of three be chosen to determine the amount of this item. The following were elected: Messrs. Stanley, Corbin and McCann.

33. Voted, that the secretary be instructed to urge the American Board to grant the above item in addition to the regular estimates.

A report of the attitude of the Prudential Committee toward the present re-organization of the Mission, as indicated by Secretary Barton's letters, was made by Mr. Galt, assistant secretary of the Mission.

At 10:30 the morning prayer service was conducted by Dr. Ho.

At 11:00 o'clock the business session was resumed, and Mr. McCann reported the special estimates for Chihli District.

34. Except that an item of $1000 for the Tungchou Hospital, to be requested thro the Board from the Rockefeller Foundation, was raised ~~from~~ to $3000, it was voted, that the Chihli special estimates be approved.

35. The Shantung District special estimates were read by Mr. McCann, and approved.

36. The Shansi District special estimates were read by Mr. McCann, and approved.

37. Voted that hereafter the three Districts be requested to send in memoranda of business to the Business Committee in advance of the Council meetings.

38. Voted that provision be made in the revised Constitution for an auditing Committee of three, chosen annually by the Council, not necessarily from its membership, to examine the Mission Treasurer's accounts; and that Messrs. E. W. Galt, Hugh W. Hubbard, and Sun Chi Shan constitute the Auditing Committee for the current year.

At 12:30 o'clock the session adjourned with prayer by Miss Chapin.

At 2:00 o'clock the afternoon session opened with prayer by Mr. Meng.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

39. Mr. McCann read the Treasurer's report for 1914, which was accepted.

Mr. Galt made a verbal report of the status of the Publication Fund and the work of the Publication Committee.

40. Voted that the Council approve of the plans of the former Publication Committee, looking to the transfer of the Mission's publication business, on suitable terms, to some regularly organized publication concern, and instruct the new Committee to continue the negotiations.

41. Voted that the Council approves of the Mission Hospitals' request-

ing funds thro the Board from the Rockefeller Foundation for the support of Hospital Managers, either foreigners or Chinese.

42. Voted, that provision be made in the revised Constitution for annual reports to the Council from the Auditing Committee, the Committee on Theological Education and the Publication and Literature Committee.

43. Voted, that the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Ts'ang Men K'ou chapel property at Tientsin in relation to the Independent Church, made thro its chairman, Mr. Stanley, recommending the offering of the property to the Independent Church at a price approximating Mex.$10,000, more or less, and in the event of refusal to purchase, that the property be returned to the Tientsin Station at the expiration of the loan period (Nov. 1916), be accepted, and that the approval of the Prudential Committee be requested.

44. The Committee appointed to prepare the English version of the Preacher's License reported, thro Mr. Galt, and the report was accepted.

Voted that the Council express cordial thanks to the Tientsin Station for hospitable entertainment, and for the excellent arrangements made for the Council meetings.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

At 3:10 o'clock the Chairman led in prayer, and the First Annual Meeting of the North China Council adjourned.

(Signed) Howard S. Galt,

Howard S. Galt

Secretary.

ing Funds thro the Board from the Rockefeller Foundation for the support of Hospital Managers, either foreigners or Chinese.

42. Voted, that provision be made in the revised Constitution for annual reports to the Council from the Auditing Committee, the Committee on Theological Education and the Publication and Literature Committee.

43. Voted, that the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Te'ang Men K'ou chapel property at Tientsin in relation to the Independent Church, made thro its chairman, Mr. Stanley, recommending the offering of the property to the Independent Church at a price approximating Mex.$[illegible], more or less, and in the event of refusal [illegible] Tientsin Station at the expiration of the loan period (Nov. 1916), be accepted, and that the approval of the Prudential Committee be requested.

44. The Committee appointed to prepare the English version of the Preacher's Licence reported, thro Mr. Gait, and the report was accepted.

Voted that the Council express cordial thanks to the Tientsin Station for hospitable entertainment, and for the excellent arrangements made for the Council meeting.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

At 5:10 o'clock the Chairman led in prayer, and the First Annual Meeting of the North China Council adjourned.

(Signed) Howard S. Gait,
Secretary.

North China Council
Minutes
May 4-1915

Chinese - Foreign
Church & Mission

Dr. J.L.B.-3.

One question the Mission will surely ask in taking action in the matter and that is this, In whatever way the Mission takes on Mr. and Mrs. Price as missionaries, how will it affect, even in the slightest degree, the feeling or efforts of the Board toward securing for this Mission the other recruits it has asked for? A definite answer on this point will facilitate action.

Enclosed you will find a letter from the Station to Mr. Flint, explaining to him our situation. We hope and pray that this matter may work out to the best interests of the Prices, whom we value so highly in our work, and of the Mission.

Sincerely yours,

Attie Cummings Galt.
Elmer W Galt
James H. McCann.
Netta K. McCann.
C. J. King.
Abbie G. Chapin
Isabelle Phelps
Mabel Ellis Hubbard
Hugh W. Hubbard

Members of the Paotingfu Station.

Mar. 3-1914

Mr. & Mrs. Price

Dr. J.L.E.-3.

One question the Mission will surely ask in taking action in the matter and that is this, in whatever way the Mission takes on Mr. and Mrs. Price as missionaries, how will it effect, even in the slightest degree, the feeling or efforts of the Board toward securing for this Mission the other recruits it has asked for? A definite answer on this point will facilitate action.

Enclosed you will find a letter from the Station to Mr. Flint, explaining to him our situation. We hope and pray that this matter may work out to the best interests of the Price, whom we value so highly in our work, and of the Mission.

Sincerely yours,

Members of the Peotikyn Station.

REC'D MAY 26 1916

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THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

SHANSI DISTRICT

Annual Meeting, March 30, to April 4, 1916

At Fenchowfu

PROGRAM

Thursday Evening - Seven thirty o'clock Devotional Hour- Mr.Warner
Friday Morning - Nine o'clock Devotional Service - Mr. Fairfield
Friday Morning - Nine thirty o'clock - Morning Session
Friday Afternoon -Two thirty o'clock - Afternoon Session
Saturday - Meeting with the Chinese Delegates
Saturday - Evening- Eight o'clock - Social Hour
Sunday Afternoon -Three o'clock - Annual Sermon - Mr. Hummel, and Communion Service led by Mr. Pye, and Mr. Fairfield
Monday - Meeting with the Chinese Delegates
Monday Evening - Five o'clock Tea for the Chinese Delegates
Tuesday Morning -Nine o'clock Devotional Service- Dr. Hemingway
Tuesday Morning -Nine thirty o'clock - Morning Session
Tuesday Afternoon - Two thirty o'clock - Afternoon Session
Tuesday Evening - Seven Fifteen o'clock - Closing Session, and Devotional Service led by Mr. Pye

Personnel

Taiku Station:
Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield, Mr. Kung, Dr. Hemingway
Fenchow Station:
Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Leete, Miss McConnaughey, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr.and Mrs. Hummel

MINUTES

Thursday March 30, 7:30 P.M.
Devotional Service conducted by Mr. Warner
Friday March 31, 9 A.M.
Devotional Service Conducted by Mr. Fairfield
Friday March 31, 9:30A.M.
The Meeting was called to order by the District Secretary and the following officers for the Annual Meeting were elected: Mr. Fairfield Chairman, Mr. Hummel Clerk, Dr. Hemingway Assistant Clerk. The Meeting then proceeded to the head of Reports. It was voted that the reading of the complete reports be omitted.
Committee on Property and Buildings. Report accepted.

Committee Ad Interim. No report.
Committee on Literiture. Report accepted.
Committee on Educational Policy. No report.
Committee on Medical Policy. No report.
Committee on Evangelistic Policy. No report.
Representative of the A.B.C.F.M. on the Shansi
Advisory Board of Missions. Report accepted.

The Chair appointed the following Committees: Business, Mr. Leete, and Mr. Hummel; Personal Estimates, Dr. Hemingway, and Mrs. Pye; Needs of the District, Mr. Pye, Mrs. Fairfield, Miss McConnaughey.

The District went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Leete as Chairman. A discussion took place on the movement in the colleges at home to support higher educational work in China. The Committee rose and reported progress. The Meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30P.M.

Friday March 31 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the Meeting to order, and after prayer by Dr. Watson, the District went into Committee of the Whole to discuss the readjustment of the Yu tao he property, and the relation of our schools to those of other Missions. The Committee rose and reported progress. The Meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday Morning at 9:30.

Tuesday April 4, 9 A.M.

Devotional Services Conducted by Dr. Hemingway.

Tuesday April 4, 9:30 A.M.

The Chairman called the Meeting to order. The District went into Committee of the Whole to define the attitude of the District on the so-called "Tongue's Missionary Movement" to discuss the adjustment of furloughs, and the architectural needs of the District. The Committee rose and proposed the following motion, which was passed:
(1) VOTED that the Shansi District, in Annual Meeting, urge the Mission Property Committee by telegram to take immediate steps cordially to invite the architect of the China Medical Board to visit Fenchow at the earliest moment, with a view to securing his advice in regard to the proposed Fenchow hospital.

The Meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Tuesday April 4, 2:30P.M.

The Chair called the Meeting to order. The District went into Committee of the Whole to discuss the matter of the relation of our schools to other mission schools in the province of Shansi,and also the recommendations of the Committee for Language Study. The Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress. The Meeting adjourned to meet at 7:15 P.M.

Tuesday April 4, 7:15 P.M.

The Chairman called the Meeting to order. The Committee of the Whole reported the following motions which were passed:
(2) VOTED that we refer to the decision of the Shansi District Association the following motion: Moved that we request the American Board to use the "Shansi School Fund" to make possible a Middle School at Fenchow, and to provide for the running expenses of the same, an annual appropriation of Gold $1000, in addition to the necessary buildings.

(3) VOTED that the Shansi District recommend Taiyuanfu as the most suitable place for the location of the proposed provincial, Christian higher educational institution, and that the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association be requested to co-operate in the consummation of this plan.
(4) VOTED that a Committee consisting of Mr. Pye, Mr. Kung, and Mr. Corbin be requested to prepare a statement on the "Tongue's Movement" to be sent to the leading men of our field.
(5) VOTED that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that the control of the O.S.M.A. affairs on the field should remain with the Shansi District, and that the Taiku Station act ad interim as a Prudential Committee for the Memorial Academy.
(6) VOTED that the matter of the division of the Yu tao he property be referred to the District Property Committee which shall refer its plans to the American Board for decision.
(7) VOTED that it is the wish of the District that Mr. Leete be ~~give~~ given every possible opportunity to study the language during the ensuing months before it becomes necessary for him to take over the heavy duties consequent upon Mr. Pye's departure in the spring of 1917.
(8) VOTED that hereafter language study students spend the first term of three months in the Peking Language School and come to Shansi at the end of that time engaging local teachers who have spent sufficient time outside the province to have their dialect modified into a more general Mandarin.
(9) VOTED that no member of the Shansi District shall have the power to vote until after one year's residence in China.
(10) VOTED that beginning in September 1916 Miss Horn be located in Fenchow and Miss Munger in Taiku.
(11) VOTED that the residence now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pye be remodeled.
(12) VOTED that we request the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association to grant Mr. and Mrs. Kung a furlough to begin either this year or in the spring of 1917, as it may seem best to Mr. and Mrs. Kung.
(13) VOTED that we request the Prudential Committee of the American Board to grant a furlough to Mr. and Mrs. Pye, to begin in the spring of 1917.
(14) VOTED that we request the Prudential Committee ofthe American Board to grant a furlough to Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield to begin in the spring of1917.
(15) VOTED that the District approve of Dr. Hemingway going to America about May 15, 1917 to be absent from the Taiku station four and a half months without expense to the Board for traveling expenses, provided that the medical work of the station shall be properly providedfor during said absence. (This action is to allow Dr. Hemingway to take advantage of the offer of his family to pay the expenses of a trip home in order that he may attend the reunion of his class in Oberlin College in June and the 50th anniversary of the wedding of his parents on August 27th, and to spend the intervening time in medical studies.
(16) VOTED to accept the Committee on Personal Estimates report.
(17) VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on Medical Polity.
(18) VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on Rules.
(19) VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on Language Study.
(20) VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on Needs of District.

The District then proceeded to the election of the following officers and committees for the ensuing year:

District Secretary..... Mr. Fairfield.
Secretary for W.B.M.I.....Miss Heebner.
Secretary for O.S.M.A.....Mrs. Kung.
Preacher for Annual Meeting.....Mr. Warner.
Alternate.....Mr. Corbin.
Essayist for Annual Meeting.....Mr. Pye.
Alternate.....Mrs. Watson.
Committee on Publicity.., Mr. Fairfield, Mr.Leete, Mr. Warner.
O.S.M.A. Board of Visitors.....Dr. Watson, Dr. Hemingway.
Committee on Needs....Mr. Corbin, Mr. Hummel, Miss Heebner.
Property Committee....Mr. Wolfe Chairman, Dr. Watson, Mrs. Pye.
Program Committee.....Mrs. Corbin, Miss Munger, Mr. Wolfe.
Committee on Literature.....Mr. Corbin, Mr. Pye.
Representative on the Shansi Advisory
Board of Missions.....Mr. Fairfield.
Committee on Rules....Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Pye, Mr. Corbin.
Committee on Language Study.....Mr. Pye, Miss Heebner.

The District Meeting adjourned sine die.
All the members remained for a closing devotional service conducted by Mr. Pye.

Arthur W. Hummel.

Clerk.

PERSONAL ESTIMATES OF SHANSI DISTRICT 1917 A.B.C.F.M.

	Salary	Children	House	Health	Teacher	Agency	Total
Mr. Corbin	$1000	$250	$50	$66	$ 75	$24	$1465
Mr. Fairfield	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1290
Dr. Hemingway	1000	250	50	66	100	24	1490
Mr. Hummel	1000		50	66	100	24	1240
Mr. Leete	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1290
Mr. Pye	1000		50	66	120	24	1260
Dr. Williams	250			33		12	295
Dr. Watson	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1440
Mr. Warner	1000		50	66	100	24	1240
Mr. Wolfe	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1290
Yu tao he Houses			50				50
							$12350

O.S.M.A.

Mr. Kung	1000	50	50	66		24	$1190

W.B.M.I.

Yu tao he Houses			50				50
Miss Heebner	500		25	33	50	12	620
Miss Munger	500		25	33	100	12	670
M.McConnaughey	500		25	33	100	12	670
Miss Horn	500		25	33	100	12	670
Mrs Pye					100		100
							$2780

SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM THE O.S.M.A.

Recitation Hall, Dormitory, Chapel.....estimated total $14000
Teachers' residences..... 3500
Two houses..... 7000
Repairs..... 800
Industrial School Equipment..... 2000
Ching Yuan School..... 1000
A Man for Industrial Work
A suitable endowment for the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy

SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM THE AMERICAN BOARD

Two cottages at Yu tao he for Taiku.....estimated total...$ 600
Two cottages at Yutao he for Fenchow....estimated total... 600

SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM THE W.B.M.I.

Two cottages at Yu tao he for ladies....estimated total...$1000

PERSONAL ESTIMATES OF SHANSI DISTRICT 1917 A.B.C.F.M.

	Salary	Children	Houses	Health	Teacher	Agency	Total
Mr. Corbin	$1000	$250	$50	$66	$ 75	$24	$1465
Mr. Fairfield	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1290
Dr. Hemingway	1000	250	50	66	100	24	1490
Mr. Hummel	1000		50	66	100	24	1240
Mr. Leete	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1290
Mr. Pye	1000		50	66	120	24	1260
Dr. Williams	250			33		12	295
Dr. Watson	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1440
Mr. Warner	1000		50	66	100	24	1240
Mr. Wolfe	1000	50	50	66	100	24	1290
Yu tao he Houses			50				50
	$12550						

O.S.M.A.

Mr. King	1000	50	50	66	24	$1190

W.B.M.I.

Yu tao he Houses			50			50
Miss Hessner	500		25	33	50	12	620
Miss Munger	500		25	33	100	12	670
Mr. McConnaughey	500		25	33	100	12	670
Miss Horn	500		25	33	100	12	670
Mrs. Pye			100				100
	$2780						

SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM THE O.S.M.A.

Recitation Hall, Dormitory, Chapel.....estimated total $14000
Teachers' residences..... 3500
Two Houses..... 7000
Repairs..... 800
Industrial School Equipment..... 2000
Ching Yuan School..... 1000
A Man for Industrial Work
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SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM THE AMERICAN BOARD

Two cottages at Yu tao he for Taiku.....estimated total...$ 800
Two cottages at Yutao he for Fenchow....estimated total... 800

SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM THE W.B.M.I.

Two cottages at Yu tao he for ladies....estimated total...$1000

Annual meeting
Shansi District
Estimates for 1917
Mar. 30-Apr. 1, 1916
Yu. Yao

REC'D MAY 29 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

SHANSI DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

31

Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting

held at

FENCHOW

April 1-3, 1916

****

PERSONNEL

FENCHOW DELEGATES-Messrs. Jen T'ing Fang, Teng Shih Ch'eng, Chang T'ien Yu, Feng Chun, Wang Yin Ting, Hao An Chen, Han Ch'eng Lin, Chang Fu Shou, Mrs. Wang Jen Hsiang Lin, Rev. Watts O. Pye, Dr. Percy T. Watson, Rev. William R. Leete, Miss Grace E. McConnaughey

TAIKUHSIEN DELEGATES-Messrs. K'ung Hsiang Hsi, Yen Hsiang, Chang Chen Fu, Hao An Jen, Ch'eng Pu Yun, Dr. Willoughby A. Hemingway, Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield

MINUTES

Saturday, April 1st, 1916

9:15 A.M. A brief devotional service was conducted by the Chairman, Mr. H. H. K'ung, who asked Mr. Wang Yin Ting to lead in prayer.

9:25 A.M. The business session was called to order by the Chairman, and the roll was called by the Chinese Secretary.

It was voted that elections be made by ballot, and that other voting be done by show of hands. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Jen T'ing Fang and Hao An Jen as tellers.

1-The elections resulted as follows:

Chairman,	Mr. H. H. K'ung
Vice-Chairman	Rev. Watts O. Pye
Chinese Secretary	Mr. Teng Shih Ch'eng
English Secretary	Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield

2-The newly elected Chairman appointed Committees as follows:

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE; Mr. Leete, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Jen, Mr. Hao

4 BUSINESS COMMITTEE: Mr. Pye, Dr. Hemingway, Mr. Chang T'ien Yu, Mr. Ch'eng

3 SPECIAL REQUESTS COMMITTEE: Miss McConnaughey, Mr. Chang Chen Fu, Mr. Yen, Dr. Watson

5-The Chairman appointed Messrs. Fairfield, Watson, Teng, Hao, Ch'eng, and Chang T'ien Yu as a COMMITTEE TO PREPARE BYE-LAWS, including an order of business.

6-The Chairman requested each Chung I Hui(Station Association) to arrange for reports on Monday.

7- The committee appointed last year on LICENSING OF PREACHERS reported through Mr. Pye in favor of adopting the form of license recommended by the North China Council.

8-It was voted to adopt the form of license recommended by the North China Council.

9-It was voted to ask the Business Committee to draft a motion covering the term for which license is to be issued, and any modifications of the form which may suggest themselves.

10-The question of issuing marriage certificates was discussed, but no action was taken.

11-The question of the status of men with more than one wife was raised. It was voted that the question of men with more than one wife be left to each church for decision in individual cases.

12-It was voted that concubines may be received into the church.

13-The question of change in nomenclature in Chinese was discussed, without action.

14-Messrs. Fairfield, Pye, K'ung, Chang T'ien Yü, Han Ch'ang Lin, were elected as an EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR CANDIDATES FOR LICENSURE.

15-It was voted that the Executive Committee be asked to prepare a seal or seals for the District Association.

16-It was voted to publish an annual District report in Chinese, and the Chairman and Chinese Secretary were elected as editors for the current year.

17-It was voted that the number of reports for each station, and the method of financing those ordered, be left to the separate Station Associations.

It was moved to adjourn until Monday morning at nine o'clock, and after prayer by Mr. Pye, the meeting stood adjourned.

Monday, April 3rd, 1916

9:25 A.M. Mr. Han Ch'ang Lin conducted a devotional service, after which the meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

18-Reports were read as follows:

Taikuhsien	Evangelistic Work	Mr. Fairfield
	Medical Work	Mr. Chang Chen Fu
	Educational Work	Mr. Hao An Jen
Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Schools		Mr. K'ung Hsiang Hsi
Fenchow	Evangelistic Work-	Mr. Chang T'ien Yü
	Medical Work	Mr. Wang Yin Ting
	Educational Work	Mr. Teng Shih Ch'eng

19-The COMMITTEE ON BYE-LAWS made its report, which was accepted in part. Certain questions were referred back to the Committee for later report.

20-The COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES reported. It was voted to defer action until

the afternoon session, so as to allow opportunity for inspection.

21-The COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL REQUESTS reported. The report was referred to the afternoon session.

22-It was voted that all requests made by the District to the O.S.M.A. should be approved.

23-The EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR CANDIDATES FOR LICENSURE reported, recommending that a license be issued to Mr. Jen T'ing Fang. It was voted to accept the report of the Committee.

24- It was voted that the first issue of a license should be for two years, the second for three years, the third for five years, and thereafter an unlimited license should be issued.

25-The question of the process of nominating candidates for license was referred to the committee on bye-laws.

26-Mr. K'ung reported for the Executive Committee on the question of provincial federation.

27-It was voted that we have a COMMITTEE ON FEDERATION composed of the Executive Committee and the Chairmen of the three Standing Committees (Evangelistic, Educational and Medical) of the District Association.

At 12:02 noon, the meeting adjourned, with prayer by Mr. Fairfield.

2:45 P.M. Mr. Fairfield conducted a devotional service, after which the Chairman called the meeting to order.

28-There was a general discussion of methods of preparation for Mr. Goforth's coming meetings.

29-It was voted that the Executive Committee be asked to keep in touch with the T'aiyuanfu Y.M.C.A. and make arrangements in case Mr. Eddy is able to come to Shansi.

30-Mr. K'ung and Dr. Watson were elected as DELEGATES TO THE NORTH CHINA COUNCIL.

31-It was voted that Mr. Meng T'ing Chieh and Mr. Leete be elected as alternates, respectively, to the gentlemen just elected.

32-Mr. K'ung was elected as a MEMBER OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

33-Mr. Teng and Mr. Corbin were elected as MEMBERS OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

34-It was voted that the Council be asked to use the same method of providing for traveling expenses in 1916 as was used in 1915.

35-The COMMITTEE ON BYE-LAWS made a supplementary report, which is incorporated in the bye-laws as printed at the end of these minutes.

36-The ESTIMATES were passed.

37-The SPECIAL REQUESTS were passed as amended.

38-It was voted that for 1916 the Summer Bible School for both stations be in Fenchow, and the Summer Normal School in Taikuhsien.

39-It was voted that the representatives of the evangelistic and educational committees of the two stations who are members of the District Association act temporarily as the Provincial Committees on evangelistic and educational work respectively, and that arrangements for the two summer schools be left with these two committees.

40-It was voted that the Association accept the invitation to tea at Mr. Pye's house.

As the hour for adjournment had arrived, it was voted to continue the present session until the completion of business.

41-The question of the secretarial expenses of the District Association was raised, and provided for by subscription. (N.B. This item was provided for by Vote 11 of the Council of 1915. W.C.F.)

42-Mr. Hao An Jen reported that the faculty of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy objected to the decision of the Taikuhsien Station regarding the reception of students from other mission schools. The question was discussed at some length, but no action taken, as the Association did not have jurisdiction.

The minutes of the Chinese Secretary were read and approved.

A short service, issuing a license as preacher to Mr. Jen T'ing Kang, was conducted by the Chairman, with the following program:

Hymn 261-"Ye servants of the Lord"

Scripture Reading: Matthew 10:1-20-Mr. Pye

Presentation of the License-Mr. K'ung

Thanks to the Association-Mr. Jen

Prayer-Mr. Chang T'ien Yu

Mr. K'ung expressed the appreciation of the Taikuhsien delegates of the hospitality afforded by the Fenchow Station Association.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 6:55 P.M.

Wynn C. Fairfield

English Secretary

N.B.-The numbering of the items in the above minutes corresponds with that of the Chinese minutes.

39-It was voted that the representatives of the evangelistic and educational committees of the two stations who are members of the District Association act temporarily as the Provincial Committees on evangelistic and educational work respectively, and that arrangements for the two summer schools be left with these two committees.

40-It was voted that the Association accept the invitation to tea at Mr. Pye's house.

As the hour for adjournment had arrived, it was voted to continue the present session until the completion of business.

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42-Mr. Hao An Jen reported that the faculty of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy objected to the decision of the Taikuhsien Station regarding the reception of students from other mission schools. The question was discussed at some length, but no action taken, as the Association did not have jurisdiction.

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Hymn 261-"Ye servants of the Lord"

Scripture Reading: Matthew 10:1-20-Mr. Pye

Presentation of the License-Mr. K'ung

Thanks to the Association-Mr. Jen

Prayer-Mr. Chang T'ien Yü

Mr. K'ung expressed the appreciation of the Taikuhsien delegates of the hospitality afforded by the Fenchow Station Association.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 6:55 P.M.

Wynn C. Fairfield

English Secretary

N.B.-The numbering of the items in the above minutes corresponds with that of the Chinese minutes.

39-It was voted that the representatives of the evangelistic and educational committees of the two stations who are members of the District Association act temporarily as the Provincial Committees on evangelistic and educational work respectively, and that arrangements for the summer schools be left with these two committees.

40-It was voted that the Association accept the invitation to tea at Mr. Pye's house.

~~41-~~ As the hour for adjournment had arrived, it was voted to continue the present session until the completion of business.

41-The question of the secretarial expenses of the District Association was raised, and provided for by subscription. (N.B. This item was provided for by Vote 11 of the Council of 1916. W.C.F.)

42-Mr. Hao An Jen reported that the faculty of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy objected to the association of the Tsinanfu station regarding the reception of students from other mission schools. The question was discussed at some length, but no action taken, as the Association did not have jurisdiction.

The minutes of the Chinese Secretary were read and approved.

A short service, issuing a license as preacher to Mr. Jen T'ing Ming, was conducted by the Chairman, with the following program:

Hymn 261-"Ye servants of the Lord"

Scripture Reading: Matthew 10:1-20-Mr. Pye

Presentation of the License-Mr. K'ung

Thanks to the Association-Mr. Jen

Prayer-Mr. Chang T'ien YU

Mr. K'ung expressed the appreciation of the Tsinanfu delegates of the hospitality afforded by the Tsingtow Station Association.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 6:55 P.M.

Wynn C. Fairfield

English Secretary

N.B.-The numbering of the items in the above minutes corresponds with that of the Chinese minutes.

Gen-1-3-1916

REC'D MAY 29 1916
JUL 7 1916
31

Bye-Laws of the Shansi District Association

Adopted 1916

1-TIME OF SESSIONS

The regular sessions of the Association shall be from 9:00 to 12:00 A.M. and from 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.

2-ORDER OF BUSINESS

1-Call to Order
2-Roll Call
3-Election of Officers (by ballot)
4-Reports of the Stations
5-Reports of District Committees
6-General Business
7-Election of Delegates to North China Council (by ballot: including the designation of certain delegates as members of the Council committees on Business and Estimates.)
8-Unfinished Business
9-Reading of Minutes
10-Adjournment

3-COMMITTEES

A-STANDING COMMITTEES

Each year the Association shall have three Committees, Evangelistic, Educational and Medical, composed of one woman and two men elected by each of the Station Associations. The work of these committees shall be to promote the united work of the District.

B-ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEES

These shall be three in number, namely: Estimates, Business and Special Requests. They shall meet before the Annual Meeting. Each shall be composed of four members, two elected by each Station Association at its Annual Meeting.

4-MINUTES

Each year a sufficient number of the minutes shall be printed, after having been approved by the Chairman.

5-MAJORITY NECESSARY FOR A DECISION

In ordinary business, a majority shall decide, but in case of important business, if one-third of the members demand it, a two-thirds majority shall be required.

6-DUTIES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEES

A-BUSINESS COMMITTEE It shall be the duty of the Business Committee to decide what matters shall be brought before the Association and the order in which they are to be discussed, as well as all the business details of the session.

B-ESTIMATES COMMITTEE It shall be the duty of the Estimates Committee to pass upon all estimates from the Stations, and report their decisions to the Association for action.

C-SPECIAL REQUESTS COMMITTEE It shall be the duty of the Special Requests Committee to pass upon the special requests, for workers or funds, from the Stations, and to report to the Association for action.

7-NOTIFICATION ABOUT CANDIDATES FOR LICENSURE

Each Station Association shall forward to the secretary of each other Station Association, at least two months before the Annual Meeting of the District Association, a statement of the antecedents of all candidates recommended by the Station Association for licensure.

8-AMENDMENT

If these bye-laws are in need of amendment, the amendment must have the approval of two-thirds of the members.

By-Laws of the Shanai District Association

Adopted 1916

1-TIME OF SESSIONS

The regular sessions of the Association shall be from 9:00 to 12:00 A.M. and from 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.

2-ORDER OF BUSINESS

1-Call to Order
2-Roll Call
3-Election of Officers (by ballot)
4-Reports of the Stations
5-Reports of District Committees
6-General Business
7-Election of Delegates to North China Council (by ballot: including the designation of certain delegates as members of the Council committees on Business and Estimates.)
8-Unfinished Business
9-Reading of Minutes
10-Adjournment

3-COMMITTEES

A-STANDING COMMITTEES

Each year the Association shall have three Committees, Evangelistic, Educational and Medical, composed of one woman and two men elected by each of the Station Associations. The work of these committees shall be to promote the united work of the District.

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These shall be three in number, namely: Estimates, Business and Special Requests. They shall meet before the Annual Meeting. Each shall be composed of four members, two elected by each Station Association at its Annual meeting.

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Each year a sufficient number of the minutes shall be printed, after having been approved by the Chairman.

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In ordinary business, a majority shall decide, but in case of important business, if one-third of the members demand it, a two-thirds majority shall be required.

6-DUTIES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEES

A-BUSINESS COMMITTEE It shall be the duty of the Business Committee to decide what matters shall be brought before the Association and the order in which they are to be discussed, as well as all the business details of the session.

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Each Station Association shall forward to the secretary of each other Station Association, at least two months before the Annual Meeting of the District Association, a statement of the antecedents of all candidates recommended by the Station Association for licensure.

8-AMENDMENT

If these by-laws are in need of amendment, the amendment must have the approval of two-thirds of the members.

Association - adopted - 1916

REC'D JUL 7 1916

30

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF

SHANSI, SHANTUNG, AND CHIHLI.

NORTH CHINA COUNCIL

MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

12 -- 16 MAY 1916.

TAIKUHSIEN, SHANSI.

Congregation - adopted - 1916

P E R S O N N E L .

Chihli District. Tientsin: Shih Tien Hsun, R.E.Chandler.
Peking: Miss Luella Miner, Li Pen Yuan.
Tungchou: Li Ping Wen, H.S.Galt.
Paotingfu: Sun Chi Shan, E.W.Galt.

Shantung District. Tehchow: Chao Ming Te, C.A.Stanley.
Lintsing: Ting Shao Chiu, Miss E.C.Tallmon(substitute for E.W.Ellis).

Shansi District. Taikuhsien: Kung Hsiang Hsi, P.L.Corbin.
Fenchow: Teng Shih Ch'eng, DR.P.T.Watson.

Co-opted Members: J.H.McCann, Mission Treasurer; Ch'uan Hsi Hsien, Chinese Corresponding Secretary of the Council; A.H.Smith, D.D.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

N O R T H C H I N A C O U N C I L .

Taikuhsien, Shansi, 12-16 May 1916.

++

Friday 12 May.

9.00 A.M. The Council was called to order in the chapel of the Judson Smith Memorial Hospital by the former Chairman, Mr.Li Pen Yuan. Devotional exercises, prayer by Mr.Chao.

Election of Officers:

Chairman - Shih Tien Hsun
Vice-Chairman - P.L.Corbin
(Mr.Shih took the Chair.)
Clerks: Ch'uan Hsi Hsien, R.E.Chandler.
English Secretary (1916-1918) H.S.Galt, re-elected.
Business Committee (reported, as previously elected): Mr.Kung, Mr.Stanley, Mr.E.W.Galt.
Estimates Committee (reported, as previously elected): Mr.Teng, Mr.

Corbin; Mr.Ting, Mr.Stanley; Mr.Sun, Mr.Chandler.

1. Voted, that the Mission Treasurer be a member, ex officio, and Chairman, of the Estimates Committee.

2. Voted, that friends be invited freely to attend the sessions of this Council.

3. Voted, that the Mission Treasurer be counted among the co-opted members.

4. Voted, to co-opt Dr.Arthur H.Smith.

5. Voted, that the wording of the Chinese constitution (9.Organization, last paragraph) be changed to the effect that the Treasurer shall be a co-opted member (ch'eng ch'ing Yuan), not an ordinary member (hui yuan).

6. Voted, that the time of sessions be 9-12 A.M., and 2.30-5.00 P.M.

7. Voted, that there be no business sessions in the evening.

10.35 A.M. Devotional Service, led by Dr.Smith.

11.00 A.M. Report of Committee on Union Theological Seminary. Mr.Li Pen Yuan made informal verbal report, for Mr. H.S.Martin, Chairman.

8. Voted, that the Council endorse Vote 8, Chihli District Assn.1916, regarding co-operation in the Bible Training School at the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, and request the committee elected (Dr.Wilder and Miss Andrews) with the addition of the Chairman of the Committee on the Theological College, (Mr. Li Pen Yuan), to report to the Council.

Report of Publication and Literature Committee - Dr.H.S.Galt reported verbally, in place of Dr.Wilder; and reported the ~~accounts~~ finances as still in the hands of the Committee's Chairman.

Discussion of the attitude of the Congregational Union towards the Apostolic Faith Church, their doctrine of Tongues, and other teachings. It was

9. Voted, that the Shansi District's committee (W.O.Pye, P.L.Corbin, H.H.Kung), be requested to prepare a tract on the subject, and submit it to the Publication and Literature Committee; when approved by them, this may be printed for use as issued by the Council.

12 M. Adjourned.

2.30 P.M. Mr.Corbin in the Chair. Prayer by Mr.Teng.

Report of Auditing Committee, Mr.Sun.

Report of Committee to prepare Marriage Certificates, Mr.Li Pen Yuan. Accepted. (1915,Votes 5 & 7.)

Report of Committee on Tientsin Tsangmenk'ou church property, Mr.Stanley. Accepted. (1915,Votes 9 & 43).

Report of Committee on traveling expenses to Council Meetings, Mr.Stanley. (1915,Vote 32). The average annual expense per man is $15.48; hence, for each Station Association, forty dollars (Mexican), including allowance for co-opted members. Report accepted.

10. Voted, that the above arrangement of expenses go into effect beginning with 1917.

11. Voted, that the distribution of payment of above expense, as between the American Board and the Woman's Boards, be referred to the Station Associations.

Election of Committee on Union Theological College - Mr.Li Pen Yuan,Mr.M.S. Frame,Mr.Stanley, Mr.Ting, Mr.W.W.Leete,Mr.Kung.

Publication and Literature Committee elected - Dr.G.D.Wilder,Mr.Li Pen Yuan, Dr.Ma Shih Chen, Mr.Corbin.

Auditing Committee, reelected - Mr.Sun, Mr.E.W.Galt, Mr.H.W.Hubbard.

3.30 P.M. Devotional service, led by Mr.Chao.

4.10 P.M. Discussion of Tientsin Tsangmenk'ou property question, with reference to Chihli District Assn Vote,25, (see N.C.C.1915,Vote 43) to sell the property to the Chinese Independent Church for $4,000 instead of $9,000.

5.15 P.M. Adjourned. Benediction,Mr.Li Pen Yuan.

7.30 P.M. A social meeting was held, with welcome given from the Shansi District Association, and response from the Shantung and Chihli visitors.

Saturday 13 May.

9.10 A.M. Mr.Shih in the Chair. Prayer by Mr.Ting.

Minutes of previous sessions read, corrected, and approved.

Discussion of Tientsin Ts'angmenk'ou property question, continued.

12. Voted, that the Chair appoint a committee with full power to actin the matter; with a view to making, if possible, some permanent settlement with the Chinese Independent Church, or else again loan the property for a period of three years.

Mr. Li Pen Yuan, Dr. H. S. Galt, Mr. Stanley were appointed as the Committee.

13. Voted, that the Publication and Literature Committee be requested to prepare and print a statistical report of the Association's work for the current year, 1916. (Chihli District Association, Vote 40).

14. Voted, that the Publication and Literature Committee be requested to tabulate and print the receipts and expenditures of each Station. (Chihli Dist. Assn. Vote 41).

10.30 A.M. Devotional service, led by Dr. H. S. Galt.

11.00 A.M. Session resumed. Referring to Chihli District Assn. Vote 42, it was

15. Voted, that the revising of the church manual, including rites for marriage, burial, covenant on entrance to church, Confession of Faith, etc. be referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Li Pen Yuan, Miss Miner, Dr. Wilder, and Mr. Ch'uan Hsi Hsien; the revision to pass the Publication and Literature Committee, and be referred to the North China Council again next year.

12 M. Adjourned, after prayer by Mr. Kung.

2.00 P.M. Mr. Corbin in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Chandler.

16. Voted, to approve the requests for new recruits from the Boards, as presented by the three Districts. (See table, p.22).

Discussion of the Grinnell-China Educational Plan, as presented in Secretary Strong's letter of 8 April 1916. Referring to questions therein, it was

17. Voted, a. To approve the Grinnell-China Educational Plan.

b. That the Shantung District Association be permitted to withdraw from the North China Educational Union and affiliate with Shantung Christian University.

c. That the question of the number of men to be sent to teach in the University, be referred to the Shantung District Association.

d. That the teachers should be appointees of the Board.

3.00 P.M. Devotional service, led by Mr. Ting.

3.30 P.M. Session resumed.

18. Voted, that the Council approve the request of the Techow Station, as per letter of Dr.F.F.Tucker, that the China Medical Board be requested to grant for extra equipment for the Tehchow Hospitals, a sum amounting to approximately $10,000.

19. Voted, that Dr.Metcalf be permitted to remain in Peking for study in the Language School until Easter time, 1917.

20. Voted, that at the expiration of Dr.Metcalf's period of study in Peking, if a second woman physician acceptable to the China Medical Board can be secured for North China, the Council decide at that time whether Dr.Metcalf, or the second physician, shall be located at Tehchow. In case no such physician has, at the time mentioned, been appointed, then Dr. Metcalf shall be located at Tehchow.

21. Voted that the Council request the English Secretary to consult with Mr.Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board, as to whether the previous motion conflicts with the Board's plan for Tehchow or not. If it does so conflict, then Dr.Metcalf shall be unconditionally located, from Easter 1917, in Tehchow.

Owing to the necessity of Mr.Stanley's departure before another session, Mr. Chao was elected in the place of Mr.Stanley, on both the Business and the Estimates Committees.

~~Mr~~15 P.M. Mr Shih led in prayer. Adjourned.

Sunday 14 May.

10.30 A.M. The Council Sermon was preached by Rev.Li Pen Yuan, of Peking.

Monday 15 May.

9.30 A.M. Mr.Shih in the Chair. Prayer by Dr.H.S.Galt.
Roll-call. All regular members present except Mr.Stanley.
Chinese Minutes of the previous day's session were read, corrected, and approved.

22. Voted, that for the traveling expenses of the Committee on the Ts'ang-menk'ou property, the Tientsin Station Association be requested to appropriate.

23. Voted, that the Council extend its sympathy to Dr.Mark Williams in his illness, and express the wish that we might co-opt him as a member; and that the English Secretary be requested to communicate this to him by letter.

24. Voted, that in the meetings of the Council, the presence of two-thirds of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, and the votes of a majority of those present shall be necessary for the passage of any motion.

11.00 A.M. Devotional service, led by Mr.Sun.

11.20 A.M. Session resumed.

25. Voted, that in view of the fact that the proposed union of Government Schools and Mission Schools at Fenchow is not now feasible, the Council recommend that the disposal of the Shansi School Funds subscribed be referred to the Prudential Committee,- with the exception of the following amounts, the expenditure of which has already been approved, i.e.

$7,000 for two residences.

$1,000 for land for school buildings.

26. Voted, that the Council approves the withdrawal of scholarship aid from pupils who marry during their course of study in mission schools, up to and including the College. This arrangement should be explained to all students upon entrance. (Confirms North China Mission, 1912, Vote 45).

12 M. Prayer by Mr.Tsang. Adjourned.

2.30 P.M. Mr.Corbin in the Chair. Mr.Li Ping Wen led in prayer.

27. Voted, that in the Chinese Constitution of the Congregational Union, (1914, first draft), under Station Associations, 3.Membership, A.Elected, (1), the term tzu li, "independent", be changed to tzu li, "self-governing."

28. Voted, that it is the sense of this Council that in the grading of churches, or branch churches, within the Station Associations (as in above section, Membership, A. Elected, (1) & (2),) permanent funds or endowments may not be included in the reckoning, but only the actual contributions of the living.

29. Voted, that a Committee be appointed to investigate the question of Industrial Education, and report at the next Council Meeting.

30. Voted, that the Chair appoint the above committee.

Dr.G.D.Wilder, Mr.Li Pen Yuan, Mr.W.S.Frame, Mr.A.P.DeHaan, Mr.Kung Hsiang Hsi., were appointed.

31. Voted, to approve Chihli District Assn.Vote 22, asking for the reservation, from funds in hand from the sale of property in the French Concession, Tientsin, of $4000 (Gold) for participation in a Union Hospital in Tientsin, to be used when the details of the project are completed and approved.

32. Voted, to request the Publication and Literature Committee to consider the possibility of in slight degree revising the Chinese Hymnal before another reprint.

3.30 P.M. Devotional service, led by Miss Miner.

33. Voted, that those persons who already had voting power in the North China Mission at the time of the organization of the Congregational Union (June 1914) be not restricted from entering the Station Associations by status in language study.

34. Voted, that the Chairman appoint a committee to consider ways of helping new missionaries in language study and Chinese customs.

35. Voted, to endorse the request of the Shantung District Association for the authorization of the return of Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan. to the Prudential Committee.

36. Voted, to endorse the request of the Shantung District Association to the Prudential Committee for authorization of the return of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman.

37. Voted, to endorse the action of the Shantung District Association (1916, Vote 4), revoking the certificate of ordination of Wu Yü Hsiang.

38. Voted, that the Council, through its English Secretary, express to the China Continuation Committee its convistion of the importance of medical education of the highest grade for Chinese women, and urge that until such time as the China Medical Board is ready to undertake the support of such work, generous provision be made for it in connection with some of the Union Universities.

39. Voted, that the Council express to the Trustees of the Federated Peking University its conviction of the importance of medical education of the highest grade for Chinese women, and urge that until such time as the China Medical Board is ready to undertake the support of such work, generous provision be made for it in connection with the said University.

40. Voted, that the Council communicate with the Trustees of the Federated Peking University, and with the secretaries of the Mission Boards in the union, asking that each Board contribute $15,000 (Gold) toward the new plant for the Women's Arts College.

41. Voted, to endorse the request of the Chihli District Association that the Board take steps to secure the appointment of Mr. James Hunter to the North China Mission.

Discussion of the question of the admission to the church of polygamists, without vote.

42. Voted, that the Chairman appoint a Committee to formulate an order of proceedure for Council Meetings.

5.15 P.M. Prayer by Dr. Smith. Adjourned.

Tuesday 16 May.

9 A.M. Mr.Shih in the Chair. Mr.E.W.Galt led in prayer.

Roll-call; all members present, with the exception of Mr.Stanley.

Chinese minutes of the Monday sessions were read, corrected, and approved.

The Chair announced appointment of committees: on Order of Procedure, Dr.H.S. Galt, Mr.Ch'uan; on Help to New Missionaries, Miss Miner, Dr.G.D.Wilder, Mr. Li Pen Yuan, Mr.Ch'uan Ch'i.

43. Voted, that in view of the importance of the English Minutes of the Council, because the English version is sent to the American Board, the English minutes be read and approved at the Council meetings.

44. Voted, that we request the American Board to add to the above $4000 Gold for participation in the Union Hospital in Tientsin (see Vote 31; and CHihli District Assn.Vote 23), another $4,000, or enough to total fifteen thousand dollars local currency.

45. Voted, that the Auditing Committee be requested to assist the Treasurer in fixing a rate of exchange; to be reported to the Council.

46. Voted, that the Council approve the use of $200 Mexican from the funds of the Theological Seminary for a contribution in support of the Chinese Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry.

47. Voted, that the Treasurer and the Auditors constitute a committee with authority to act in the matter of lending Mission famine relief funds to the Mili Rural Cooperative Credit Society, on the guarantee of the promoter of the Society, Mr.F.S.Hughes.

48. Voted, that the Council approve the loan from the funds of the Theological Seminary of $60 Mexican to graduating students of the Seminary for caps and gowns; the loans to be made on definite terms settled by the Seminary Committee.

10.30 A.M. Devotional service, led by Mr.Chandler.

11.00 A.M. Session resumed.

49. Voted, to approve the General Work Estimates for 1917, for the four Boards, as presented by Mr.McCann for the Estimates Committee.

50. Voted, that upon the return of Mr.L.C.Porter to China in the autumn, the whole question of Hymnal revision be referred to him, to investigate and report to this Council concerning the needs of revision and possible methods of accomplishing it.

51. Voted, that the expenses of printing minutes and constitutions and the like for the Mission and District Meetings (foreign) be appropriated out of the Publication Fund.

52. Voted, that the Secretaries be requested to prepare a clause for the Constitution providing that in the transfer of foreign workers from one District to another, the consent of the District which suffers the loss must be obtained.

53. Voted, that the Treasurer be requested to administer the funds for traveling expenses for delegates (see Report of Committee, preceding Vote 10).

54. Voted, that the Council request the Property Committee of the North China Mission to consider the advisability of selling the whole or a part of the Board's remaining property in the French Concession, Tientsin.

55. Voted, that the Secretaries be requested to prepare and send to the students in our higher institutions a letter of appeal for recruits for Christian service.

Draft of the letter, transcribed:

"To the Students in the Advanced Classes of our Educational Institutions -

One of the duties of the North China Council at the Annual Meeting is to appeal for new recruits for the various forms of Christian work.

The present form of organization and the present methods of work call for intimate cooperation between Chinese and foreign workers. And it should be the concern of this Council to secure recruits amongst Chinese and foreigners alike.

Each year the Council requests from the American Board foreign workers, and it is the policy of the Board to select new recruits with great care, accepting only those persons who by ability and training possess exceptional qualifications.

The Council feels it a duty and a privilege to appeal to the ablest and best qualified young men and women in our educational institutions to offer themselves for Christian work in the Mission. We wish to emphasize that we desire men and women of the highest ability and full professional training. In the churches and schools and hospitals there is a constant demand for workers of this type. We are well aware that the salaries to be had in Christian work are not so large as those to be had in other work. In this respect the case is the same

as with foreign workers, for the salaries of these workers in Mission employ are small as compared with what they could receive in other forms of work. So we call upon the ablest young men and women of our Christian communities, just as we call upon the recruits for mission service, to place first the love of Christ and the needs of China, and to consecrate themselves to lives of sacrificing service. And we hope that year by year the response will be such that in due time the numbers of recruits from abroad can be gradually reduced and the responsibilities of leadership pass more and more into the hands of Chinese workers."

56. Voted, that the Council request of the Prudential Committee that the Mission Treasurer, with the advice of a committee elected either by the Prudential Committee or by this Council, may be allowed to sell gold drafts in advance when exchange is favorable, so as to secure more money for the work of the Mission.

12.15 P.M. Prayer by Mr.Corbin . Adjournment.

3.00 P.M. Mr. Corbin in the Chair. Prayer by Mr.Ch'uan .

57. Voted, that the Council request Mrs.Chauncey Goodrich, Mr.Li Pen Yuan, Dr.F.F.Tucker, and Mr.Kung Hsiang Hsi to act as a committee to make recommendations concerning the reception into the church of men having secondary wives, and of such wives; to report to the Council next year.

58. Voted, to request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return, at the end of her furlough, of Miss McConnaughey, to the Shansi District.

59. Voted, to express our thanks to the Taikuhsien Station Association for its hospitality.

60. Voted, that we accept the invitation of the Peking Station Association to meet next year in Peking; leaving it to that Association to fix the date, giving notice two months in advance.

61. Voted, to endorse the request of the Chihli District Association (1916, Vote 28), asking the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, for $30,000 for land and buildings for the Yu Ying Boys' Schools, Peking (with the understanding that the Grammar and Middle School grades now at Tengshihk'ou, and all affiliated lower schools are included in the plans).

62. ~~Resolved,~~ Voted to approve the Special Requests for Appropriations from the four Boards, as presented by Mr.McCann for the Estimates Committee, and amended.

Treasurer's Report presented, and accepted.

Secretary Galt reported progress made on organization of the Federated Peking University, as per Secretary Barton's letter of 14 April 1916.

Chinese minutes, of this day, read, corrected, amd approved.

English minutes, in toto, read, corrected, and approved.

5.00 P.M. Adjourned, sine die, Prayer and Benediction by Dr.H.S.Galt.

(Signed) Robert E. Chandler
Clerk.

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RECRUITS ASKED FROM THE BOARDS.

	From A.B.C.F.M.	From W.B.M.	From W.B.M.I.	From W.B.M.P.
SHANSI DISTRICT				
Taikuhsien	1 Stenographer		1 Educator	
	1 Physician		1 Physician	
			1 Nurse.	
Fenchow	1 Physician		1 Evangelist	
	1 ~~Evangelist~~ Stenographer		1 Educator	
			1 Nurse	
			1 Physician	
SHANTUNG DISTRICT				
Tehchow	1 Stenographer & Bookkeeper		1 Physician	
			1 Evangelist	
			1 Educator (from Grinnell Coll).	
			1 Nurse	
Lintsing	1 Physician		1 Evangelist	1 Nurse
	1 Educator			1 Physician
CHIHLI DISTRICT				
Tientsin	1 ordained man	1 Nurse		
	1 Physician	1 Evangelist		
Peking	1 ordained man		1 Evangelist	
			1 Bible School Teacher	
			For Woman's College	
			1 Music Teacher	
			1 Kindergartner	
			1 Normal Teacher	
			1 Physician	
Tungchou	1 ordained man	1 Evangelist		
		1 Educator		
		1 Physician		
Paotingfu	1 ordained man	1 Evangelist		
	1 Physician			

North China Council

Larkin May 12-16-1916

ECD JUL 7 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Taikuhsien, May 15-17, 1916

PERSONNEL

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Tientsin-Mr. R. E. Chandler
Peking -Miss Luella Miner
Tungchow-Dr. H. S. Galt
Paotingfu-Mr. E. W. Galt, Mr. J. H. McCann

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Tehchow- Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith
Lintsing-Miss E. C. Tallmon

SHANSI DISTRICT

Taikuhsien-Dr. W. A. Hemingway, Mr. P. L. Corbin, Miss F. K. Heebner, Mr. W. C. Fairfield
Fenchow -Dr. P. T. Watson

MINUTES

MONDAY, MAY 15

1:40 P.M. A preliminary session for the purpose of organization was called to order by the Mission Secretary, Dr. Howard S. Galt.

Miss Luella Miner was elected Chairman.
Mr. W. C. Fairfield was elected Clerk.
Mr. W. C. Fairfield, Mr. E. W. Galt and Miss Tallmon were elected the Business Committee.
It was voted that the Business Committee, with the Mission Treasurer, constitute the Estimates Committee.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 16

7:45 P.M. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who conducted a brief devotional service, during which Dr. Smith led in prayer.

The minutes of Monday's sessions were read and approved.

Mr. Corbin read a paper by Dr. Goodrich entitled:

"The Evolution of a Mission"

Mrs. Hemingway read notes prepared by Dr. Williams for a paper on the meeting of the Mission in 1867.

Dr. Galt referred to an issue of the Missionary Herald dating from 1862, now in the Secretary's office, in which were extracts from letters of Dr. Blodgett expressing the opportunity in China in very much the same terms we use today.

The Mission Treasurer read his report, which was accepted. He also made a supplementary statement with regard to the work and difficulties of the Treasurer's office.

The Secretary of the Mission made a statement with regard to the work of the Committee Ad Interim.

The report of the Medical Fund Committee was read by Dr. Hemingway and accepted.

Dr. Galt made a verbal report for the Committee on School for Missionaries' Children, reporting a deficit at the end of 1915 of something under $3000 Mexican, and present hopes for the gradual liquidation of this debt from income.

Dr. Galt read the report of the Language Study Committee.

Mr. McCann read the report of the Property Committee.

Mr. Fairfield read the report of the special Committee on Publicity, recommending the discontinuance of the printing of an annual mission report, and the leaving of mission publicity to individual and station initiative.

At 9:45, the session adjourned until Wednesday morning at 8:30.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17

8:40 A.M. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman and Miss Heebner led in prayer.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved as corrected.

The report of the Estimates Committee was read and approved with the increase of the Medical Fund to $10.00 per capita.

Mr. E. W. Galt reported for the Auditing Committee that the Chinese member appointed by the Council had audited personal accounts as well as work accounts, as it proved impossible easily to separate them.

ELECTION OF MISSION OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

✓ Mission Secretary-Dr. Galt
W.B.M.I. Secretary-Miss Miner
Mission Treasurer-Mr. McCann
Auditors-Mr. E. W. Galt, Mr. H. W. Hubbard
Endorser of Mission Drafts-Mr. Hubbard

Medical Committee-Drs. Young, Hemingway and Tallmon
Members Board of Managers of North China American School-
For one year-Dr. Galt
For two years-Mrs. Ingram
For three years-Mr. Stanley

The business session at ten o'clock took a recess, during which Mrs. A. H. Smith conducted a devotional service.

On the resumption of business, the election of officers was completed:

Business Committee-Dr. Young, Dr. Watson, Mr. Ellis
Committee on Treasurer's Office-Messrs. E. W. Galt, Hubbard, Chandler, Fairfield, Stanley
Mr. McCann was elected Chairman of the Property Committee
Dr. Wilder was elected Chairman of the Language Study Committee
Miss Miner was elected Chairman of the Committee Ad Interim
Dr. Young was elected Chairman of the Medical Committee
(Note:-The four Committees whose chairmen were elected are composed of members elected by the Districts, whose names were reported as follows:

Property Committee: Messrs. McCann, Tucker, Wolfe
Language Study Committee: Messrs. Wilder, Stanley, Pye
Committee Ad Interim: Miss Miner, Dr. Galt, Mr. Chandler, Mr. E. W. Galt, Mr. Stanley, Miss Tallmon, Mr. Corbin, Dr. Watson
Medical Committee: as above)

The minutes were read and approved as a whole.

Dr. Hemingway led in prayer.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 1:05 P.M.

MOTIONS PASSED

1-Voted, That each station be entitled to the same number of votes as the number of delegates provided for in Standing Rule II, 3, C; and that where there are not sufficient delegates from any station to make this number, the delegates present shall be entitled to cast a sufficient number of extra votes to give the station pro rata representation.

2-Voted, That for the present meeting the number of delegates for each station be reckoned upon the basis of members who are voting members in their respective Districts. (On this basis, the number of voted for each station was reported as follows: Tientsin, 2; Tungchow, 4; Peking, 7; Paotingfu, 3; Tehchow, 3; Lintsing, 3; Fenchow, 4; Taikuhsien, 4.)

3-Voted, That the more important ad interim motions be recorded with the minutes of this meeting.

4-Voted, That we accept the report of the Committee on Publicity and adopt its recommendations.

5-Voted, That the Mission request the Board to secure from special sources if possible a sum of $750 for equipment for the North China American School.

6-Voted, That the Standing Rules of the Mission be amended by the addition of paragraph F under II, 2: "The Mission shall elect three members of the Board of Managers of the North China American School. One member shall be elected each year to hold office for three years."

7-Voted, That three members of the Board of Managers of the North China American School be elected this year, for terms of office of one, two and three years respectively.

8-Voted, That a committee of five, consisting of three members from Chihli and one each from Shantung and Shansi be nominated by the Treasurer and elected by the Mission to consider matters connected with the Treasurer's office, such as location; the securing, if necessary, of assistance adding to efficiency; and the question whether under present circumstances the Treasurer should give time to Property Committee business: this Committee to report to the Mission C. A. I., who shall have power to act if action is advisable before the next annual meeting.

9-Voted, That we amend Standing Rule II, 2 by adding as paragraph G the words:"The Chairmen of Committees, the members of which have been elected by the Districts, shall be designated by the Mission at the Annual Meeting. Such Committees shall not assume functions until after the close of the Annual Meeting.

10-Voted, That we amend Standing Rule II, 2, by adding as paragraph E the words:"The Medical Committee shall consist of three members, one elected by each District. It shall be the duty of this Committee to administer the Medical Fund of the Mission and to act as an advisory body for the members of the Mission in matters pertaining to health and medical aid. They shall, as far as possible, provide for the medical care of the members of the Mission at summer health resorts."

11-Voted, That we ask the Prudential Committee to secure an assistant to the Mission Architect, sending him to the field as early as possible.

12-Voted, That we authorize the Mission Treasurer to cable this request to the Board, in conference with the Property Committee.

13-Voted, That the Mission Secretary, in consultation with the District Secretaries, constitute a committee of one to prepare additions to the Missions Code for use of members of the Mission.

14-Voted, That the Mission Treasurer be requested to determine, in conjunction with the Tehchow Station, the terms of repayment of the loan of $5000 made from the Tientsin Property Fund for the rebuilding of the Williams Hospital at Tehchow. (See Mission Meeting Vote 34, 1912)

15-Voted, That the Mission Treasurer be instructed to open correspond-

ence with the Treasurer of the Board and secure a statement of the China Indemnity Fund and also of the remittance amounting to $4409.98 made to Boston, December, 1919, by the Mission Treasurer from Tientsin Property Fund.

16-Voted, That the Mission Treasurer take up correspondence with the American Board and the Woman's Board with regard to clearing up Vote 8 of 1915.

17-Voted, That we adopt the general principle that all missionaries should pay for their medicines.

18-Voted, That the Medical Committee be asked to consult upon the matter of making provision for medical attendance at summer health resorts, and make such provision for the coming summer.

19-Voted, That the Mission request the Prudential Committee to grant an extra allowance to such of the American Board children in Peking as shall attend the Peking Primary School or Kindergarten, at the rate of $50.00 for those in the Primary School and $25 for those in the Kindergarten.

20-Voted, That in the judgment of the Mission, the Property Committee should authorize no new building operations during the prevalence of the present unfavorable rates of exchange unless such buildings be considered by them absolutely essential.

21-Voted, That instead of repairing House 81 (the house in Fenchow now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pye) the Board be asked to make an additional grant of $3000 to provide a new house in the Fenchow Station.

22-Voted, That the physicians of the Mission be requested to give attention to the dental needs of missionaries, and recommend dental treatment where needed.

23-Voted, That the Medical Committee take up with the American Board the question of securing a mission dentist for the North China Mission, considering the possibility of cooperation with other mission boards, or of otherwise providing for the dental expenses of missionaries.

24-Voted, That the clerk be authorized to have printed one page containing the changes in the standing rules adopted at this meeting.

25-Voted, That the delegates present expend very hearty thanks to the housekeepers and other friends in the Taiku Station who have received us so hospitably and have provided so generously for our comfort during our sojourn in the Station.

26-Voted, That the question of representation at the mission meeting next year be left with the Committee Ad Interim.

(Signed) Wm C. Fairfield per H.S.G.

Clerk

North China Presbyt

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17-1916

REC'D JUN 9 1916

SPECIAL REQUESTS OF THE TAIKUHSIEN STATION FROM THE W.B.M.I.-1916

13a

(Not necessarily in order of importance)

1-ADDITIONAL DORMITORIES FOR PRECIOUS DEW MEMORIAL SCHOOL-$1500

We do want our full quota of dormitories in our school plant. There is hygienic room for 35 girls. We are housing 48. The three shorter sides of the octagonal court are still to be finished and we will be proud possessors of, -not a handsome foreign plant, but a plain, substantial, delightfully usable semi-Chinese court. Our windows and doors are foreign, and the breathing spaces in the court many times larger than the regulation Chinese court. Rich families are beginning to want to come. That means there must be two grades of food, also more kitchen and dining room space for the larger number of girls. We are so happy in the growth of the school. It has all come about so naturallyx that in so conservative a place as Taiku we do not want to have to not admit girls when they seek admission. We are at that point now, and shall be so until we can finish the dormitories.

2-DORMITORIES FOR TAIKUHSIEN WOMAN'S SCHOOL-$1500

"It is decided" that we open up a school for married women this coming autumn of 1916. The proportion of men church members to women is as 73 to 40. There are not enough Christian women to go 'round, and again and again ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the heathen girl or woman is a last resort. Sometimes it turns out beautifully as in the case of Carpenter Lee, but sometimes it results in her hiding his clothes after going to bed Saturday night, - and he stays in bed until services are over! It is the rare,rare exception to find an educated woman among the old school type. Not a few of these are entering government schools for girls. They will come to a school for them under the auspices of the church. The non-Christian, uneducated wife will come too. The future Bible woman to help the village women in all the country side will come. We want to house them all in a court or building that will be close to the recitation building which is waiting for them. So the request comes again!

3-PRIMARY AND KINDERGARTEN BUILDING FOR TAIKUHSIEN-$2500

We do want a place in which the little ones can spread out and which they can call their own. We have a dream of combining the Kindergarten and Primary in one set of rooms for all the village day pupils, and to have space enough somehow in this $2500 plant to receive the dear little cast off girls. Kindergarten, Primary Day School and an Orphanage would seem to be a pretty full combination but I believe we can get it all into $2500. We will make a big effort to do it, to care for these little ones.

4-TOWARD THE COST OF A PLANT AT CH'INGYUAN FOR WOMEN'S WORK AND THE GIRLS' SCHOOL-$500

This request is a portion of a total of $3000 sought from the American Board, the Memorial Association, and the W.B.M.I. to provide a plant in the most important out-station of the Taikuhsien Station. The entire sum if provided would take care of all lines of work. We have now in Ch'ingyuan a girls' school with 25 or 26 pupils. Two or three Bible classes (or schools) for women are held in that outstation annually. So far as quarters are concerned, this work is now literally carried on "from hand to mouth." The modest sum asked for

would provide our share of the large plantx and provide a home for a work that is daily growing more encouraging.

5-A PLANT FOR WOMEN'S WORK AND GIRLS' SCHOOL AT HSIKUT'SUN-$350

This outstation has recently acquired a property in which to conduct an opium refuge for men and a boys' school. The present rented quarters for the women's opium refuge and the girls' school, aside from being expensive and of uncertain tenure, are so far from the men's work as to make adequate supervision by the evangelist difficult. It is hoped that funds may be forthcoming so that we may buy land and provide a modest court alongside the men's court. This would add immesaurably to the power and effectiveness of the out-station in that village.

6-A COURT FOR WOMEN'S WORK IN TUNFANG-$50

Last autumn an opium refuge for women was opened in the Tunfang outstation, on the main street of the village and but a few steps from the chapel. From the outset this new work has proven remarkably successful, and we are beginning to see the fruits of it in candidates for church membership among the patients. The court in which this refuge is housed is adequate for that work and for a girls' school as well. We have at present the opportunity to purchase this court for the ridiculous sum of fifty dollars. To replace it outright would cost at least ten times that sum. We urgently appeal that this unique opportunity be quickly taken advantage of, and so a future secured for the work for women and girls in the Tunfang outstation.

7-A PLANT FOR WOMEN'S WORK IN THE NANCH'INGTUI OUTSTATION-$300

For years the work for women in this, one of our oldest outstations, has been sadly in arrears, largely for want of quarters of any description in which to carry on the work. Of late, whenever the Bible woman has visited this village it has been necessary to turn the local deacon out of his house in order to provide a suitable and respectable place for her. Moreover, although we have in this ~~fixix~~ center one of the most successful boys' schools of our entire field, we have never yet been able to open a girls school, in part because we have had no suitable rooms. The local church members feel this want very keenly and are ready to help provide quarters for the work for women and girls. This request for $300 should be considered as urgent.

8-WOMAN'S HOSPITAL FOR TAIKUHSIEN-$7000

What's the use of a woman's hospital for Taikuhsien? There is one in T'aiyuanfu, only forty miles away, and another one is to be built in Fenchow, only fifty-five miles away. What's the need of having one in Taikuhsien, too? But you are thinking of forty miles in terms of a railroad train at home, with its comfortable seats, or its sleeper, though one would hardly get a sleeper for an hour's ride. Think of it in terms of a springless, jolting Chinese cart, and rutty, uneven Chinese roads. Think of it in terms of the actual time taken. Why have a woman's hospital in Chicago when there is one in Buffalo? It's as far from Taikuhsien to Taiyuanfu as from Chicago to Buffalo, when you count the time taken. If you count it by the number of

bumps, it is many times further. It's as far from Taikuhsien to Fenchow as from Chicago to Boston, and a little further. Those figures look crooked, because it shows only fifteen miles more on paper. But remember that there are no sleeping cars in China, and you cannot expect a mule to do fifty-five miles at a stretch. You've got to pass the night in a filthy inn, with lice and bed-bugs to make it pleasant. Why have a woman's hospital in Taikuhsien when you have one in Fenchow? Why have one in Chicago when you have one in Boston? The answer is the same. But all this is beside the point. What is a woman's hospital? It would seem to be a place where women are cared for in pain and disease. We have such a place in Taikuhsien. But it is taking the places that belong to the men. It is described below under the need for a woman physician, but such an arrangement is far from satisfactory. To meet Chinese requirements of propriety, the women's department ought to be separated from the men's. We have been fortunate in the history of the hospital in not having many scandals, but we can attribute that fact only to providence, and not to the way in which the patients are housed. If the Woman's Board chooses to make separate provision for women in connection with the Judson Smith Memorial Hospital, and not organize a separate hospital, the station will be equally well satisfied. But until that time comes, the woman who comes to a hospital where she is thrown in contact with men comes against all the tide of Chinese sentiment. Some women dare to do it, even as that woman of Capernaum dared to creep through the crowd of men to touch the hem of the Master's garment. But most do not and will not.

S T A F F

A WOMAN PHYSICIAN FOR TAIKUHSIEN

The great province of Shansi has a population of 12 million, and for the six million women there is not a single woman physician. The six mission hospitals of Shansi are conducted by men. At each of these many women apply for the cure of certain diseases, especially tuberculosis in many forms, eye and skin diseases. But obstetrical and gynecological cases are noticeably few. The Shansi women with their tiny bound feet and lives of forced seclusion and modesty have quite as much trouble in childbirth as any women. But agelong custom forbids a woman to seek relief in her time of trouble from a man physician.

It is almost impossible for an American to realize the strength of these old customs which forbid any intercourse between men and women. In the higher classes it amounts to segregation like that of the zenanas of India. Young women are kept year in and year out inside their narrow courts, not even allowed to look out of the street gate for fear they might be seen by some man. In Taiku city one may walk day after day without even chancing to see a woman unless she is over sixty or a beggar. A trivial incident may illustrate how thoroughly this principle is carried out. A missionary lady had on her walls a number of pictures of family and friends. She left the cleaning of her room to a servant and returned to find the pictures of her father and brothers carefully arranged on one side of the room and her mother and women friends properly on the other side!.

The small number of obstetric cases which we do have are mostly

from two classes: first the small circle of women from Christian families, and second desperate cases for whom hope has failed. We are called to a patient's home or the woman is brought to the hospital exhausted by days of agony in child-birth and so nearly dead that the family considers treatment by the foreigner can do no harm. In spite of this desperate handicap some lives are saved in the hospital. Meanwhile we know that every where around us lives are going out to premature death with intense suffering. A gentleman of our acquaintance has married his eighth wife . The seven previous wives all died successively in childbirth. Most women prefer to die rather than come to a man physician. Others survive as suffering cripples and deformed. Such cases make us keenly aware that until Taiku has a woman physician our hospital's opportunity to meet the need is pitiably samll.

We have already some provision for women patients. The Oak Park Wing and the Laura Hales Wing of the hospital are set apart for women and children. These are beautiful and spacious buildings, each having twelve beds and two private rooms. There are also two new Chinese style buildings containing eight brick beds to accomodate thirty-five, sixty women in all. Miss Heebner was out on the field for eleven years before she had a house of her own. Now the new woman physician will find a home waiting for her.

This place where they are not willing even to wash men's and women's clothes together needs a woman physician. For ten years we have been asking for one each year. If the need were not real, we should be tired of wasting paper and postage in bringing the request to the attention of the Board. But in spite of ten years' effort to get along without one, the need is more convincingly apparent than ever. Since her support is practically provided, we hope she may be found very soon. We need a young woman of strong missionary purpose, thoroughly prepared with a hospital training. She will find here a work calling for the best that is in her, and a field that will give satisfying return for her labor.

A TRAINED NURSE

Preparatory and after-treatment are recognized as essentials to all surgical work, and so far the work in Taikuhsien is mostly surgical. The success of such work therefore depends largely on the nurses who care for the case and carry out the surgeon's orders. It is the judgment of one of the most successful nurses in North China that physicians have not had the requisite training, and it is a commonplace that no physician in active practice has the time, to train nurses. It is almost as important as the training that there be a trained matron in charge who can keep the work of the nurses up to the scratch, particularly in China where the idea of cleanliness of person is not inborn and develops only slowly with many relapses. However, therefore, the station may be agreed that a doctor for women is more needed than a nurse just at present, it is equally agreed that we can expect to do no first-class work or even ordinary justice to our patients unless we can have a trained nurse on the spot to act as matron of the two hospitals, and superintendent of nurses, with a training school, embryonic or otherwise, for the nurses. It must be borne in mind that the reason that hospitals at home are able to give adequate nursing to their patients on a large scale is because a large share of the nursing is done by pupil nurses. It would be financially impossible to provide as many graduate nurses as the hospitals require. And the same problem confronts the hospital here.

from two classes: first the small circle of women from Christian families, and second desperate cases for whom hope has failed. We are called to a patient's home or the woman is brought to the hospital exhausted by days of agony in child-birth and so nearly dead that the family considers treatment by the foreigner can do no harm. In spite of this desperate handicap some lives are saved in the hospital. Meanwhile we know that every where around us lives are going out to premature death with intense suffering. A gentleman of our acquaintance has married his eighth wife. The seven previous wives all died successively in childbirth. Most women prefer to die rather than come to a man physician. Others survive as suffering cripples and deformed. Such cases make us keenly aware that until faith has a woman physician our hospital's opportunity to meet the need is pitifully small.

We have already some provision for women patients. The Oak Park Wing and the Laura Hales Wing of the hospital are set apart for women and children. These are beautiful and spacious buildings having twelve beds and two private rooms. There are also two new Chinese style buildings containing eight brick beds to accomodate thirty-five sixty women in all. Miss Heebner was out on the field for eleven years before she had a house of her own. Now the new woman physician will find a home waiting for her.

This place where they are hot willing even to wash men's and women's clothes together needs a woman physician. For ten years we have been asking for one each year. If the need were not real, we should be tired of wasting paper and postage in bringing the request to the attention of the Board. But in spite of ten years' effort to be along without one, the need is more convincingly apparent than ever. Since her support is practically provided, we hope she may be found very soon. We need a young woman of strong missionary purpose, thoroughly prepared with a hospital training. She will find here a work calling for the best that is in her, and a field that will give satisfying return for her labor.

TRAINING NURSE

Preparatory and after-treatment are recognized as essentials to all surgical work, and so far the work in Tsinanfu is mostly surgical. The success of such work therefore depends largely on the nurses who care for the case and carry out the surgeon's orders. It is the judgment of one of the most successful nurses in North China that physicians have not had the requisite training, and it is a common place that no physician in active practice has the time, to train nurses. It is almost as important as the work of the nurses up to trained matron in charge who can keep the work of cleanliness of the sorteh, particularly in China where the idea of cleanliness of person is not inborn and develope only slowly with many relapses. However, therefore, the station may be agreed that a doctor for women is more needed than a nurse just at present, it is equally agreed that we can expect to do no first-class work or even ordinary justice to our patients unless we can have a trained nurse on the spot to act as matron of the two hospitals, and superintendent of nurses, with a training school, embryonic or otherwise, for the nurses. It must be borne in mind that the reason that hospitals at home are able to give adequate nursing to their patients on a large scale is because a large share of the nursing is done by pupil nurses. It would be financially impossible to provide as many graduate nurses as the hospitals require. And the same problem confronts the hospital here.

N. Cal. Ann. for Tsinan
May 1916

RECD MAY 3 1916

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the North China American School was held at the residence of Mr. Corbett at Tungchow, Friday afternoon, February 11th, 1916.

The following were present;- Mr. Gibb, Mr. Krause, and Mrs. G. D. Lowry, (proxy for Dr. G. D. Lowry), representing the Methodist Episcopal Mission; Mr. Corbett and ~~Mrs.~~ R. H. Fenn (proxy for Mr. Homig), representing the Presbyterian Mission; and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Galt and Dr. Love(proxy for Mr. Stanley) representing the American Board Mission.

The Chairman, Mr. Corbett, called the meeting to order and led in prayer.

The Minutes of the last meeting(September 8th, 1914) were read and approved.

The Chairman then mentioned the more important items of business.

The meeting then passed to the consideration of the proposed constitution, which had been prepared by Mr. Corbett. This was read, article by article, discussed and amended.

Voted: that the Constitution as amended, with certain verbal changes to be introduced into Article III, be adopted.

The treasurer, Mr. Galt, then presented the financial report for the six months ending December 31st, and a statement of the building account, equipment account, and other accounts. Voted: that the report be accepted.

Voted: that beginning in the autumn of 1916, the tuition charge for non-mission pupils be Mexican $125 per annum, payable in two instalments, at the beginning of each semester.

Voted: that beginning with the autumn of 1916, a tuition fee of Mexican $25 be charged for each pupil coming from the uniting missions; and that a charge according to the same rate be made for the present semester if agreeable to the parents concerned.

Voted that in the autumn of the present year no pupils lower than the Fourth Grade be admitted.

Voted: that the policy with regard to the sale of text-books be referred to Miss Beard and the treasurer, with the recommendation that if practicable, the business be transferred to one of the Peking book-stores.

Voted: that a vote of thanks be tendered to the architect, Mr. W. R. Winter, for his efficient services in preparing the plans for the building and the heating ~~plant~~ system.

Voted: that a By-Law be added to the Constitution stating that the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers is to be held in the month of February.

Voted: that the meeting proceed to the election of officers. The following were elected by ballot:

President, Mr. Galt. Secretary, Mr. Corbett, or, after his departure on furlough, his successor on the Board as appointed by the Presbyterian Mission. Treasurer, Mr. Krause.

Voted: that a Committee on the admission of pupils be elected. The following persons were chosen: Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Gibb, Dr. G.D.Lowry.

Voted: that Mr. Corbett be requested to take up correspondence with Mrs. Hall(formerly of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking), and perhaps with other persons who may be interested, with a view to securing Mrs. Hall's services as Matron and assistant teacher in the school.

N. C. Pr. J. for Tai'fu

RECD MAY 3 1916

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the North China American School was held at the residence of Mr. Corbett at Tangshan, Friday afternoon, February 11th, 1916.

The following were present:- Mr. Gibb, Mr. Keenan, and Mrs. G. D. Lowry, (proxy for Dr. G. D. Lowry), representing the Methodist Episcopal Mission; Mr. Corbett and Mrs. E. L. Fenn (proxy for Mr. Homig), representing the Presbyterian Mission; and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Hall and Mr. Love(proxy for Mr. Stanley) representing the American Board Mission.

The Chairman, Mr. Corbett, called the meeting to order and led in prayer.

The Minutes of the last meeting(September 8th, 1914) were read and approved.

The Chairman then mentioned the more important items of business.

The meeting then passed to the consideration of the proposed constitution, which had been prepared by Mr. Corbett. This was read, article by article, discussed and amended.

Voted: that the Constitution as amended, with certain verbal changes to be introduced into Article III, be adopted.

The treasurer, Mr. Hall, then presented the financial report for the six months ending December 31st, and a statement of the building account, equipment account, and other accounts. Voted: that the report be accepted.

Voted: that beginning in the autumn of 1916, the tuition charge for non-mission pupils be Mexican $125 per annum, payable in two instalments, at the beginning of each semester.

Voted: that beginning with the autumn of 1916, a tuition fee of Mexican $25 be charged for each pupil coming from the Kaiping missions; and that a charge according to the same rate be made for the present semester if agreeable to the parents concerned.

Voted that in the autumn of the present year no pupils lower than the fourth grade be admitted.

Voted: that the policy with regard to the sale of text-books be referred to this Board and the treasurer, with the recommendation that if practicable, the business be transferred to one of the Tsang book-stores.

Voted: that a vote of thanks be tendered to the architect, Mr. R. G. Winter, for his efficient services in preparing the plans for the building and the heating plant system.

Voted: that a by-law be added to the Constitution stating that the annual meeting of the Board of Managers is to be held in the month of February.

Voted: that the meeting proceed to the election of officers. The following were elected by ballot:

President, Mr. Hall. Secretary, Mr. Corbett, or, after his departure of Tarlowgh, his successor on the Board as appointed by the Presbyterian Mission. Treasurer, Mr. Keenan.

Voted: that a Committee on the admission of pupils be elected. The following persons were chosen: Mr. Ingram, Mr. Gibb, Dr. G.D.Lowry.

Voted: that Mr. Corbett be requested to take up correspondence with Mrs. Hall(formerly of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking), and perhaps with other persons who may be interested, with a view to securing Mrs. Hall's services as Matron and assistant teacher in the school.

N. B. Pres. of Tsang Chang

Voted that 20% of the cost of the dining room and kitchen equipment , be charged against the current expense account.

Voted that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Corbett and Mrs. Salt for their services contributing toward the successful operation of the school; and to Mrs. Wickes and Mr. Frame for assistance in teaching.

Voted to adjourn.

Howard L. Galt
Secretary -

Board of Managers
No. 6 Minutes
American Sch.-
Tungchow
Feb-11-1916
Schools for Christian Universities

REC'D MAY 3 1916

35

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Financial Report for Six Months ending December 31st, 1915.

Silver Currency.

				Mexican Dollars	
Receipts					
July 1st	By Balance on hand			$ 973.83	
Sept.	" " of Presbyterian Board's Approp.			575.50	
"	" Contributions for furniture (Presbyt'n)			851.07	($400.G)
Dec.	" Loan fr. Presbyt. Mission, ($Tls 475.12)			673.93	
Sept.	" Chas. Childress Fund.			70.75	
Dec.	" Text-book sales			132 .83	
"	" Sales furniture, Hardware etc.			81.14	
"	" Tuition			66.66	
"	" Repaid by Miss Beard (personal expenses)			4.25	
Expenditures					
To Payments on Building		703.17			
" Furniture and equipment		1275.90	10184.90		10184.90
" Salaries		1693.84			
" Text-books		75.			
" Chas Childress Board		70.75			
" Miscellaneous		25.20			
Deficit				413.90	
		3843.86		3843.86	

Building Committee.

Gold Currency

		Gold Dollars
Receipts		
By Amaerican Baord Approp. 1915.		$ 500.
" Rebate on Insurance		11.97
" American Baord Approp. 1916.		500.
Expenditures		
To Balance July 1st	$ 33.54	
" Freight Charges	2.51	
" Heating Apparatus , with Frght to Tientsin	1080.71	
" Text-books	91.90	
" M.C. & Ward order---Dishes etc.	24.03	
" Freight, duty etc. at Tientsin($299.64	123.41	
Deficit		344.13
	1356.10	1356.10

Liabilities January 1st, 1916.

Overdraft at I. B. C. Peking	Mex.	$ 413.90
Loan fr. Presbyt. Mission	Tls	475.12
Loan fr. Amer. Bd. Mission	Gold	344.13
Amer. Bd. Approp. 1916	"	500.
Total (Approximately in Mexican)		2987.

Audited and found correct

Charles H Corbett

RECD MAY 3 1916

33

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Financial Report for Six Months ending December 31st, 1915.

Silver Currency.

Receipts		Mexican Dollars
July 1st	By Balance on hand	$ 973.83
Sept.	" " of Presbyterian Board's Approp.	576.50
"	" Contributions for Furniture (Presbyt'n)	851.07 ($400.0)
Dec.	" Loan fr. Presbyt. Mission, (Tls 475.12)	673.93
Sept.	" Chas. Children's Fund.	70.75
Dec.	By Text-book sales	132 .83
"	" Sales Furniture, Hardware etc.	81.14
"	" Tuition	66.66
"	" Repaid by Miss Beard (personal expenses)	4.25

Expenditures		
To Payments on Building	703.17	
" Furniture and equipment	1275.90	
" Salaries	1693.84	
" Text-books	75.	
" Chas Children's Board	70.75	
" Miscellaneous	25.20	
Deficit		413.90
	3843.86	3843.86

Gold Currency

Receipts	Gold Dollars
By American Board Approp.1915.	$ 500.
" Rebate on Insurance	11.97
" American Board Approp. 1916.	500.

Expenditures		
To Balance July 1st	$ 33.64	
" Freight Charges	2.51	
" Heating Apparatus , with Freight to Tientsin	1030.71	
" Text-books	91.90	
" M.C. & Ward Water---Dishes etc.	24.03	
" Freight, duty etc. at Tientsin($299.64 Mex.)	125.41	
Deficit		344.13
	1356.10	1356.10

Liabilities January 1st, 1916.

Overdraft at I. B. C. Peking	Mex.	$ 413.90
Loan fr. Presbyt. Mission	Tls	475.12
Loan fr. Amer. Bd. Mission	Gold	344.13
Amer. Bd. Approp. 1916	"	500.
Total (Approximately in Mexican)		2987.

Audited and found correct

Edwards. McCallum

North China Amer. School. # 2.

STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING ACCOUNT--September 1914 to December 1915.

Receipts		
By Building Approp. Presbyt. Miss. (Gold $ 2000.)		Mex.$4754.21
" " " Amer. Bd. (" 500.)		1188.51
" Expenditures fr. School General funds		4242.18
Expenditures.		
To Mason work and materials	$ 2456.18	
" Carpenters " " "	3728.03	
" Tinner's " " "	15.13	
" Painters " " "	39.30	
" Cost of Roof, slate etc.	468.90	
" Hardware	183.17	
" Hot water Heating system & installation	3131.79	
" Cistern	115.92	
" Misc.	11.60	
" Architect's Fee	34.88	
Total	10184.90	10184.90

Cost of Building in Gold @ 2.42 $4208.64

Note: The building is practically a four story structure, the rooms in both basement and attic being spacious, well lighted, and in constant use. There are fifteen rooms, besides bathrooms, storerooms and boiler room. The halls and stairs are of reinforced concrete, fireproof.

Howard S. Galt
Charles H. Corbett Building Committee.
Geo. D. Lowry

STATEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT to December 31st, 1915.

Receipts		
By Approp. as per budget, 1915, Gold $200. @ 2.42		$484
" Special Contribution thru Presbyt. Bd. Gold $400.		851.07
" Expenditures fr. School general funds		356.18
Expenditures.		
To furniture and equipment, including: Desks, tables, etc for two school rooms, Bedroom furniture for 3 teachers and 18 ~~teachers~~ pupils, Reading room and office furniture, Dining room furniture, dishes & table linen, Kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, Window shades ~~and~~ lamps for entire building amounting to	$1691.25	$1691.25

Cost of furniture in Gold @ 2.42 $698.86

STATEMENT OF SALARY ACCOUNT -July to December 1915.

By General school funds		$1738.67
To Misses Beard, 6 mo. salary (Gold $600)	$1482.	
" Mr. Johnson, 3 2/3 mo. " " 70	256.67	
Total	1738.67	1738.67

STATEMENT OF CHAS. CHILDRESS FUND ACCOUNT.

Aug. 12. By Cq. fr. Mr. Howell		100.
Dec. 31. " funds fr. Mr. Hunter		4.08
IX.		
To Tuition for Autumn term	$33.33	
" Board (Oct. $38., Nov. $23.75, Dec. $9.)	60.75	
Total	$104.08	$104.08

RECEIVED MAY 3 1916

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Financial Report for Six Months ending December 31st, 1915.

Silver Currency.

Receipts		Mexican Dollars
July 1st	By Balance on hand	$ 973.83
Sept.	" " of Presbyterian Board's Approp.	576.50
"	" Contributions for furniture (Presbyt'n)	851.07 ($400.0)
Dec.	" Loan fr. Presbyt. Mission, ($Tls 476.12)	673.93
Sept.	" Chas. Children's Fund.	70.75
Dec.	B Text-book sales	132 .83
"	" Sales furniture, Hardware etc.	81.14 -
"	" Tuition	66.66
"	" Repaid by Miss Beard (personal expenses)	4.25

Expenditures		
To Payments on Building	703.17	
" Furniture and equipment	1275.90	
" Salaries	1693.84	
" Text-books	75.	
" Chas Children's Board	70.75	
" Miscellaneous	25.20	
Deficit		413.90
	3843.86	3843.86

Gold Currency

Receipts	Gold Dollars
By American Board Approp. 1915.	$ 500.
" Rebate on Insurance	11.97
" American Board Approp. 1916.	500.

Expenditures		
To Balance July 1st	$ 33.54	
" Freight Charges	2.51	
" Heating Apparatus , with Frght to Tientsin	1030.71	
" Text-books	91.90	
" M.G. & ward ular---Dishes etc.	24.03	
" Freight, duty etc. at Tientsin	($299.64 Tls 23.41)	
Deficit		344.13
	1356.10	1356.10

Liabilities January 1st, 1916.

Overdraft at I. B. C. Peking	Mex.	$ 413.90
Loan fr. Presbyt. Mission	Tls	476.12
Loan fr. Amer. Bd. Mission	Gold	344.13
Amer. Bd. Approp. 1916	"	500.
Total (Approximately in Mexican)		2987.

Audited and found correct

Edwards & Berlew

North China Amer. School. # 2.

STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING ACCOUNT--September 1914 to December 1915.

Receipts		
By Building Approp. Presbyt. Miss. (Gold $ 2000.)		Mex. $4754.21
" " " Amer. Bd. (" 500.)		1188.51
" Expenditures fr. School General funds		4242.18
Expenditures.		
To Mason work and materials	$ 2456.18	
" Carpenters " " "	3728.03	
" Tinner's " " "	15.13	
" Painters " " "	39.30	
" Cost of Roof, slate etc.	468.90	
" Hardware	183.17	
" Hot water Heating system & installation	3131.79	
" Cistern	115.92	
" Misc.	11.60	
" Architect's Fee	34.88	
Total	10184.90	10184.90

Cost of Building in Gold @ 2.42 $4208.64

Note: The building is practically a four story structure, the rooms in both basement and attic being spacious, well lighted, and in constant use. There are fifteen rooms, besides bathrooms, storerooms and boiler room. The halls and stairs are of reinforced concrete, fireproof.

Howard S. Galt
Charles H. Corbett Building Committee.
Geo. D. Lowry

STATEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT to December 31st, 1915.

Receipts		
By Approp. as per budget, 1915, Gold $200. @ 2.42		$484
" Special Contribution thru Presbyt. Bd. Gold $400.		851.07
" Expenditures fr. School general funds		356.18
Expenditures.		
To furniture and equipment, including: Desks, tables, etc for two school rooms, Bedroom furniture for 3 teachers and 18 pupils, Reading room and office furniture, Dining room furniture, dishes & table linen, Kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, Window shades and lamps for entire building amounting to	$1691.25	$1691.25

Cost of furniture in Gold @ 2.42 $698.86

STATEMENT OF SALARY ACCOUNT -July to December 1915.

By General school funds		$1738.67
To Misses Beard, 6 mo. salary (Gold $600)	$1482.	
" Mr. Johnson, 3 2/3 mo. " 70	256.67	
Total	1738.67	1738.67

STATEMENT OF CHAS. CHILDRESS FUND ACCOUNT.

Aug. 12. By Cq. fr. Mr. Howell		100.
Dec. 31. " funds fr. Mr. Hunter		4.08
To Tuition for Autumn term	$33.33	
" Board (Oct. $38., Nov. $23.75, Dec. $9.)	60.75	
Total	$104.08	$104.08

STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING ACCOUNT--September 1914 to December 1916.

Receipts		
By Building Approp. Presbyt. Miss. (Gold $ 2000.)		Mex.$4754.21
" " " Amer. Bd. (" 500.)		1188.51
" Expenditures fr. School General Funds		4242.18
Expenditures.		
To Mason work and materials	$ 2156.18	
" Carpenters " "	2723.03	
" Timmer's " "	18.13	
" Painters " "	39.30	
" Cost of Roof, slate etc.	468.90	
" Hardware "	183.17	
" Hot water Heating system & installation	3131.79	
" Cistern	116.92	
" Misc.	11.60	
" Architects Fee	34.88	
Total	10184.90	10184.90

Cost of Building in Gold @ 2.42 $4208.64

Note: The building is practically a four story structure, the rooms in both basement and attic being spacious, well lighted, and in constant use. There are fifteen rooms, besides bathrooms, storerooms and boiler room. The halls and stairs are of reinforced concrete, fireproof.

Howard S. Galt
Charles H. Corbett Building Committee.
Geo. B. Towry

STATEMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT to December 31st, 1916.

Receipts		
By Approp. as per budget, 1916, Gold $200. @ 2.42		$484
" Special Contribution thru Presbyt. Bd. Gold $400.		851.07
" Expenditures fr. School General Funds		356.38
Expenditures.		
To Furniture and equipment, including:		
Desks, tables, etc for two school rooms,		
Bedroom furniture for 3 teachers and 18 ~~teachers~~ pupils,		
Reading room and office furniture,		
Dining room furniture, dishes & table linen,		
Kitchen furniture, cooking utensils,		
Window shades ~~and~~ lamps for entire building		
amounting to	$1691.26	$1691.26
Cost of furniture in Gold @ 2.42	$698.86	

STATEMENT [illegible] LIBRARY ACCOUNT -July to December 1916.

By General sch[illegible]		$1738.67
To Misses Beard[illegible] (Gold $600)	$1482.	
" Mr. Johnson, 3 [illegible] 70	256.67	
	1738.67	1738.67

STATEMENT OF CHAS. [illegible] ACCOUNT.

Aug. 12. By Cd. fr. Mr. Howell		100.
Dec. 31. " funds fr. Mr. Hunter		4.08
To Tuition for Autumn term	$35.33	
" Board (Oct. $38., Nov. $23.75, Dec. $9.)	60.75	
Total	$104.08	$104.08

North China American School # 3.

STATEMENT OF TEXTBOOK ACCOUNT-

Nov. 5th	By Sales		$ 81.23
" "	" "		9.10
Dec. 4th	" "		21.50
" 31st	" "		21.
" "	" carried on general school account		171.90
Aug. 31st	To Books purchased in Boston Gold $91.90	$229.73 Mex.	
Dec. "	" H. S. Galt, advanced for books.	75.	
		$304.73	$304.73

No. 6 Chinese School
For 6 months to Dec. 19
Tungchow
Sek-Tsu-Kiang Yo children

North China American School # 3.

STATEMENT OF TEXTBOOK ACCOUNT

Nov. 5th	By Sales.	$ 81.23
" "	" "	9.10
Dec. 4th	" "	21.50
" 31st	" "	21.
" "	" carried on general school account	171.90

Aug. 31st	To Books purchased in Boston Gold $91.90	$229.73 Mex.	
Dec. "	" H. S. Galt, advanced for books.	75.	
		$304.73	$304.73

STATEMENT OF PUPILS AND EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT - September 1913 to December 1913.

Cost of furniture in Gold @ 2.42	$698.86		
amounting to	$1691.26	$1691.26	

Dining room furniture, dishes & table linen.
Kitchen furniture, cooking utensils.
Window shades & lamps for entire building

STATEMENT OF SALARY ACCOUNT - July to December 1913.

By General school account		$1738.67
To Misses Bearse, [illegible] Gold $600)	$1482.	
" Mr. Johnson, 3 [illegible]	256.67	
	1738.67	1738.67

STATEMENT OF CHAS. [illegible] ACCOUNT.

Aug. 12. By Cd. fr. Mr. Howell		100.
Dec. 31. " funds fr. Mr. Hunter		4.08
To Tuition for Autumn term	$35.33	
" Board (Oct. $38., Nov. $23.75, Dec. $9.)	60.75	
Total	$104.08	$104.08

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

I. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Prebyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. agree to unite for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for the children of their missionaries working in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Shansi, an the following terms.

II. The school shall be located at Tungchou and shall be known as the North China American School.

III. Funds contributed for current expenses, and other funds and property contributed unconditionally shall be entirely under the control of the Board of Managers. All funds pr property contributed conditionally shall be administered by the Board of Managers according to the prescibed conditions, and the ownership of real property contributed by one of the Uniting Mission Boards shall remain with said Board.

IV. No Board shall alienate the property it has contributed to the school except with the consent of the other Boards or after a written notification two years in advance of such intended alienation. In the event of a Board's withdrawal from the Union, the disposal of any property it may own in connection with the school shall be referred to the Uniting Boards for adjustment.

V. The ultimate governing power of the school shall be vested in the Mission Boards represented in the union. These Boards have the power to ratify, modify or veto the actions of the Board of Managers and shall have general power of control over the interests of the schooll

VI. The administrative power of the school shall be vested in the Board of Managers chosen by the Missions of the Boards in the Union. Each Board shall be entitled to three representatives, one to be chosen each year to serve for a term of three years, beginning at the date of the annual meeting of the Board of Managers. When a Manager is absent on furlough he shall be considered to have resigned and the M Mission he represents may elect a successor for the unexpired term. If a Manager is prevented from attending any given meeting he may send his vote in writing on any pending question, or authorize a proxy to represent him in the meeting.

VII. There shall be at least one meeting of the Board of Managers annually. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee. A majority of the members of the Board of Managers shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business provided each Mission Board is represented by at least one member. No Motion can be carried that is not supported by at least four votes.

VIII. At the close of the annual meeting the following officers shall be elected to serve till the close of the next annual meeting: a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, not more than one officer being from any one Board. The duties of these officers shall be those usually pertaining to their respective offices and they shall also form an Executive Committee, to have supervision of the school during the interval between the meetings of the Board of Managers and to decide on all matters relating to the immediate needs of the school, and such action shall be binding until modified by the Board of Managers.

IX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL.

I. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. agree to unite for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for the children of their missionaries working in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Shansi, on the following terms:

II. The school shall be located at Tangchow and shall be known as the North China American School.

III. Funds contributed for current expenses, and other funds and property contributed unconditionally shall be entirely under the control of the Board of Managers. All funds pr property contributed conditionally shall be administered by the Board of Managers according to the prescribed conditions, and the ownership of real property contributed by one of the uniting Mission Boards shall remain with said Board.

IV. No Board shall alienate the property it has contributed to the school except with the consent of the other Boards or after a written notification two years in advance of such intended alienation. In the event of a Board's withdrawal from the Union, the disposal of any property it may own in connection with the school shall be referred to the Uniting Boards for adjustment.

V. The ultimate governing power of the school shall be vested in the Mission Boards represented in the union. These Boards have the power to ratify, modify or veto the actions of the Board of Managers and shall have general power of control over the interests of the school.

VI. The administrative power of the school shall be vested in the Board of managers chosen by the Missions of the Boards in the Union. Each Board shall be entitled to three representatives, one to be chosen each year to serve for a term of three years, beginning at the date of the annual meeting of the Board of Managers. When a Manager is absent on furlough he shall be considered to have resigned and the M Mission he represents may elect a successor for the unexpired term. If a Manager is prevented from attending any given meeting he may send his vote in writing on any pending question, or authorize a proxy to represent him in the meeting.

VII. There shall be at least one meeting of the Board of Managers annually. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee. A majority of the members of the Board of Managers shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business provided each Mission Board is represented by at least one member. No Motion can be carried that is not supported by at least four votes.

VIII. At the close of the annual meeting the following officers shall be elected to serve till the close of the next annual meeting: a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, not more than one officer being from any one Board. The duties of these officers shall be those usually pertaining to their respective offices and they shall also form an Executive Committee, to have supervision of the school during the interval between the meetings of the Board of Managers and to decide on all matters relating to the immediate needs of the school, and such action shall be binding until modified by the Board of Managers.

IX.

IX. The Board of Managers shall have power to engage and dismiss the members of the school staff, to detirmine the curriculum, to fix the rules for eligibility for applicants, to detirmine the charges for tuition and other fees, to adopt by-laws and such regulations as may be necessary for the conduct of the school and to supervise the alteration, construction, repair and upkeep of the school buildings.

X. Other Missions wishing to join this union may do so on the following terms:

1. They must be approved by all the Boards now in the Union.
2. Any Mission thus approved by all the Boards now in the Union, on agreeing to contribute a sum of Gold $500. to the annual buget of the school will be admitted to a status equal to that of the Missions founding the school.
3. Any approved Mission agreeing to contribute a sum of Gold $200. to the annual budget of the school shall be entitled to one representative on the Board of Managers and tuition for five pupils, on the same terms as the Missions holding full membership in the Union.

XI. Amendments to this constitution shall be made only on a two-thirds vote of the whole Board of Managers and shall be subject to the approval of the Mission Boards.

Finis.

IX. The Board of Managers shall have power to dismiss the members of the school staff, to determine the curriculum, to fix the rules for eligibility for applicants, to determine the charges for tuition and other fees, to adopt by-laws and such regulations as may be necessary for the conduct of the school and to supervise the alteration, construction, repair and upkeep of the school buildings.

X. Other Missions wishing to join this union may do so on the following terms:

I. They must be approved by all the Boards now in the Union.

2. Any Mission thus approved by all the Boards now in the Union on agreeing to contribute a sum of Gold $500. to the annual budget of the school will be admitted to a status equal to that of the founding the school.

3. Any approved Mission agreeing to contribute a sum of Gold $250. to the annual budget of the school shall be entitled to one representative on the Board of Managers and tuition for five pupils, on the same terms as the Missions holding full membership in the Union.

XI. Amendments to this constitution shall be made only on a two-thirds vote of the whole board of Managers and shall be subject to the approval of the Mission Boards.

Finis.

Amendments to Constitution
Adopted Jan. 1916
Rev. Jos. Chalmers

A. B. C. F. M.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

CHIHLI DISTRICT

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD CHINESE-FOREIGN MEETING

April, 1917

TUNGHSIEN.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

TIENTSIN.

Liu Chia-lin	Wu Hsi-sheng	Mrs. Chen Hui-fang
Shih Tien-hsün	Yang Mao-chun	Miss Hu Hsiu-chen
Chang Chi-hsin	R. E. Chandler	

PEKING.

Li Pen-yüan	Ts'ao Wen-te	Mrs. Li To-chia
Yang Chien	Liu P'ei-t'ien	Mrs. Hung Te-ch'un
Wang Hsi-yüan	Ma Te-liang	Mrs. T'ao Yün-ch'i
Liu Sung-yün	Chu Te ming	Miss Ch'en Yü-ling
Fan Ching-wen	H. S. Martin	Mrs. M. P. Ament

TUNGHSIEN.

Chang Ch'iung-hsin	Ch'uan Hsi-hsien	Mrs. Kung Ch'un-fang
Chou T'ung-I	M. S. Frame	Mrs. D. R. Wickes
Li Ping-wen	O. H. Love	

PAOTINGFU.

Li Hua-ch'ing	Ch'i Ling-chai	Mrs. Su Ch'iung-ying
Pen Shou-p'eng	E. W. Galt	Miss A. G. Chapin
Jai Ya-ke	H. W. Hubbard	Miss I. Phelps
Yang Wei-min		

Representatives from Union Institutions.

North China Union College,	H. S. Galt	Kuan Yü-chen
North China Union College for Women	Miss L. Miner	Kuan Hsieh-yü
Peking Union Medical College	C. W. Young	J. H. Ingram
North China Union Medical College for Women	Miss J. E. Payne	
North China Union Theological College	G. W. Wilder	
Union Bible Training School	Miss M. E. Andrews	Miss B. P. Reed
Bridgman Academy	Miss L. I. Mead	Miss Ch'en Kuei-ying
Lu Ho Academy	L. C. Porter	Ts'ui Yüeh

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

North China Mission,—Chihli District.

MINUTES, OF THE

Third Chinese—Foreign Annual Meeting, April 12-16, 1917.

TUNGHSIEN.

The meeting opened on April 12th at 7.30 p.m. with a prayer service led by Pastor Yang of the North Church, Peking.

8.30 p.m. Dr. Galt presided and announced the following as Nominating Committee:—

Tientsin, Shih Tien Hsün	Peking, H. S. Martin
Tunghsien, Ts'ui Yüeh	Paotingfu, Miss A. G. Chapin

The following Committee on Estimates was announced:—

Tientsin, R. E. Chandler and Shih Tien Hsün;
Peking, Miss L. Miner and Yang Chien;
Tunghsien, H. S. Galt and Mrs. D. R. Wickes;
Paotingfu, E. W. Galt and Miss I. Phelps.

1.—The Nominating Committee reported, after which the following officers were elected:—

Chinese Chairman, Yang Chien;
Chinese Secretary, Liu Chia Lin;
Foreign Secretary, Miss J. E. Payne.

2.—The following nominated by their respective stations, were elected as members of the North China Council for two years:—

Tientsin, R. E. Chandler;
Peking, Li Pen Yuan;
Tunghsien, Ts'ui Yueh;
Paotingfu, Jen Shou P'eng.

3.—Voted that Miss Andrews, Pastor Yang and Mr. Porter act as a committee on the granting of licenses to preach.

4.—Voted that in all references to delegates the name and not the title of a person shall be used.

5.—Voted that the secretary shall place each delegate's name on the desk assigned to him.

Adjourned at 9.30 p.m. with prayer.

April 13.

The meeting was called to order by Pastor Yang who lead in prayer after the singing of a hymn.

Roll-call of delegates.
Reading and adoption of Chinese minutes.

Tientsin Station Reports:—

Evangelistic and Educational Work for Men,—Liu Chia Lin.
Evangelistic and Educational Work for Women,—Miss Hu Hsiu Chen.

Peking Station Reports:—

Peking Churches,—Wang Hsi Yüan.
Peking Outstations,—Ts'ao Wen Te.
Work for Women,—Mrs. T'ao Yün Ch'i.
Educational Work,—Kuan Hsüeh Kü.

Paotingfu Station Reports:—

Educational Work for Men,—Yang Wei Min.
Evangelistic and Educational Work for Women,—Mrs. Su Ch'iung Ying.

Evangelistic Work for Men,—Ch'i Ling Chai.

10.40 Devotional Meeting, led by Liu Chia Lin.
11.00 Business Session.

Tunghsien Station Reports:—

Evangelistic Work for Women,—Chang Ch'iung Hsin.
Educational Work,—Ts'ui Yüeh.
Medical Work,—Kuan Yü Chen.
Evangelistic Work for Men,—M. S. Frame.

Reports of Union Institutions:—

North China Union College,—H. S. Galt.

Union Medical College,—C. W. Young.

Union Theological College.—G. D. Wilder

6.—Voted that in the absence of the Treasurer, Miss Miner shall call the Estimates Committee together to elect a Chairman.

7.—Voted that G. D. Wilder be elected to sit with the Estimates Committee and prepare a report on Needs of the Mission to be sent to the American Board.

Adjourned with prayer by Miss Miner.

2.00 p.m. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Galt. Prayer by Kuan Hsieh Yü.

8.—Voted that Miss L. I. Mead and Shih T'ien Hsün act on the Business Committee in the places of Liu Chia Lin and Miss J. E. Payne who are secretaries.

9.—Voted that the District Meeting authorize the Tunghsien church to ordain Chang Ch'iung Hsin as pastor.

Report of the Union College for Women,—Miss L. Miner.

Report of Bridgman Academy,—Miss Ch'en Kuei Ying.

Report of Lu Ho Academy,—L. C. Porter.

Report of the Union Bible Training School.—Miss M. E. Andrews.

Pastor Yang Chien gave a report of the Seventieth Anniversary Celebration of the Foochow Mission, which he attended as a delegate from the North China Council.

10.—Voted that Miss J. E. Payne be designated for outstation evangelistic work at Tientsin until her next furlough, and that she assist the southern outstations of the Peking field as far as practicable.

11.—Voted that H. W. Hubbard be asked to make the work of the American Board his main work for one year.

12.—Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Frame be stationed in Peking.

7.30 p.m. Prayer service led by Miss A. G. Chapin.

April 14.

Meeting called to order by Pastor Yang.
Prayer by Mrs. Li To Chia.
Reading and adoption of Chinese minutes.

13.—Voted that G. D. Wilder and Miss L. I. Mead be elected to act on the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union to serve for three years.

14.—Voted that Mrs. M. P. Ament be elected to act on the Board of Managers of the Union Bible Training School for Women to serve for three years.

15.—The Nominating Committee reported, after which the following committee was elected as a Business Committee:—

R. E. Chandler, Shih Tien Hsin, Li Pen Yüan, Li Ping Wen, H. W. Hubbard.

16.—Voted that Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ballou be stationed at Tientsin.

17.—Voted that Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robinson be stationed at Paotingfu.

18.—Voted that Miss Breck be stationed at Paotingfu.

19.—Voted that Miss Smith be stationed at Tunghsien.

10.00 Devotional meeting led by Kung Ch'un Fang.
10.50 Business session.

20.—Voted to invite Mr. and Mrs. Stelle to live in Tunghsien and do the evangelistic work of Tunghsien and the outstation evangelistic work of Peking.

Adjourned.

2.00 p.m. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Galt.

Prayer by Ch'i Ling Chai.

21.—Voted that Mrs. Sheffield be assigned to the work in the Union Bible Training School for Women; her place of residence to be decided by herself.

22.—Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Peet be invited to help in the Paotingfu station for three years.

23.—Voted that beginning in the autumn Dr. and Mrs Goodrich be designated to Peking to assist in the work of the American Board Mission.

24.—The Nominating Committee reported, after which the following were elected to the Educational Committee:—

Tientsin, Miss J. E. Payne, Peking, G. D. Wilder; Paotingfu, Miss A. G. Chapin; Tunghsien, Ts'ui Yüeh; and L. C. Porter to take the place of Mrs. Frame.

25.—Voted that a Middle School having a complete four years' course be opened at Tunghsien for the stations of Chihli Province.

26.—The committee on the granting of Licenses to Preach reported, and the following persons were granted licenses: Chang Ch'iung Hsin, Yang Kuo Hsiang, Liu Sung Yün, Ma Te Liang, Ts'ao Wen Te. Those who have not yet graduated from the Theological College shall have their licenses prepared and given to them after they have received their diplomas. They are as follows: Wu Lan Ti, Liu K'o Ch'eng, Ts'ao Wen Hsüan, T'ien Yü Ch'ing, Shih Sung Shen, Chang Hua T'ien. Those who should receive licenses but are not present for the examination shall have them prepared and given to them

after the committee can arrange for their examination. They are as follows: Hu Yung Chen, Chang Chen Ch'ing, Yen Tse.

27.—Voted that those who were previously examined and granted licenses but did not receive them shall be given them by this committee. They are as follows: Shih Tien Hsün, Shih Tien Pi.

Adjourned with prayer be Yang Wei Min.

In the evening a reception was given to the delegates by the local church.

April 16, 9 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by Pastor Yang.

Prayer by Wang Hsi Yuan.

Reading and adoption of Chinese minutes.

28.—Voted that the Educational Committee consider the question of opening a Normal School for teachers of elementary schools.

29.—Voted that "favorable treatment" shall be given in mission schools to children of mission workers. Each station association shall report its method of "favorable treatment" to the District Educational Association which shall take necessary action.

The Educational Committee reported.

10.00 Devotional services led by Chang Ch'iung Hsin.

10.45 Business session.

30.—Voted that all schools connected with the Station Associations shall, with the exception of "Hsiu Shen," follow the Government Course of Study.

Dr. Galt reported on the development and present status of the Union University.

Adjourned.

1.50 The meeting was called to order by Dr. Galt. Mr. Frame reported on the Union University.

31.—Voted that we recognize the American Board representatives on the Board of Managers of the Union University.

32.—Voted that H. S. Galt, G. D. Wilder, C. W. Young and Miss L. Miner act as the American Board representatives; and that the constitution of the Chihli District Association shall be revised so that the District Association shall elect the Board of Managers.

33.—Voted that the Nominating Committee make nominations from which to select one to act on the Board of Managers after Dr. Galt goes on furlough. L. C. Porter was elected.

34.—Voted that the General Committee reprint the constitution of the Chihli District Association with the additions and revisions authorized by the District.

35.—Voted that the District Association respectfully suggest to the Board of Managers that the idea of Union should be embodied in the Chinese name selected for the University.

36.—Voted that the graduates of the Theolgical College who in 1916 received the Hui Wen diploma shall have them exchanged when the new University diplomas are prepared.

37.—The report of the Committee on Estimates was read and adopted.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1918.

	Tientsin	*Peking*	*Tungchou*	*Paotingfu*	*Totals*
Evangelistic Work....	$800	$1,100	$1,100	$1,312	$4,212
Educational Work....	560	800	500	791	2,651
Medical Work.....	50	360	500	145	1,055
Buildings and Sites...	114	200	45	126	485
Miscellaneous	150	115		107	372
Totals for station ,	$1,674	$2,575	$2,045	$2,481	$8,775

North China Union College,
Expenses..... $1,200 Equipment..... $300 Total, $1,500
Lu Ho Academy,
Expenses..... 800 Equipment..... 300 Total $1,100
Union Theological
College,.....$230

W. B. M. General Work Estimates for 1918.

	Tientsin	*Tungchou*	*Paotingfu*	*Totals*
Evangelistic				
Salaries	$200	$125	$300	$625
Touring	35	75	100	210
Educational				
Boarding Schools	300	450	500	1,250
Day Schools	175	250	300	725
Lecture Rooms			125	125
Station Classes	20	75	75	170
Kindergarten		75		75
Medical	15	290	25	330
School Repairs	25	50	15	90
General Repairs		15	10	25
Rents			75	75
Delegates' Expenses	10	10	10	30

W. B. M. I. General Work Estimates for 1918.

Evangelistic			
Salaries	$385	Touring	$100
Educational			
Day Schools	300	Boarding Schools	230
Kindergarten	120	Station Classes	30
Bible School	275		
Bridgman Academy			
Salaries	500	Heating	300
Equipment	50	Scholarships	75
Union College for Women			
Salaries	400	Heating	150
Equipment	100		
Repairs:			
Outstations	25	Boarding Schools	10
Bible Training School	25	Bridgman Academy	150
Union College for Women	100	Medical Supplies	50
Girls in Hospital	10		

Total $3,390

3585

Recruits Asked From the Boards:

	A. B. C. F. M.	W. B M.	W. B. M. I.
Tientsin	1 ordained man for students' Work 1 physician	1 Nurse 1 Evangelist 1 Teacher	
Tunghsien	1 Evangelist	1 Evangelist 1 Nurse	
Peking	1 ordained man	1 Evangelist 1 Bible School Teacher For Union College 1 Music Teacher 1 Science Teacher 1 Normal Teacher 1 Physician For Bridgman Academy 1 Teacher 1 Music and English Teacher	
Paotingfu	1 Physician		
For the District	1 Superintendent of Schools		

A. B. C. F. M. Special Requests for Buildings, &c.

Tientsin	Steam Heat for Boys' School	$ 600
	Site and Building for new work at Hupei	20,000
	Special funds for support of Hupei work	1,500
		$ 22,100
Peking	Chapel at North Church	5,000
	Chapel at Chi-hua-men	1,000
	Land and Buildings, Yu Ying School	15,000
	Buildings and Equipment Lu Ho ...	15,000
	Registration of Deeds	500
		$ 36,500
Poatingfu	Kao I City Chapel	450
	Tingchou City Chapel	700
	Paotingfu City Chapel	1,500

Paotingfu Parish House	900
Two Teachers' Residences	500
Primary School Equipment	150
	$ 4,200
Total for Special Requests ...	$62,800

W. B. M. I. SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS, &C.

Land and Buildings, Girls' Elementary School ...	$3,500
Administration and Class Rooms, Bible School ...	2,500
Bridgman Academy, to purchase Angell Memorial Rooms	1,500
Land and completion of Jane Chapin Hall	4,000
Land, Buildings, etc., Union College	36,000
Total ...	$47,500

39.—Voted that Mr. Frame be asked to represent the District in writing to Mr. Bates to report the needs of the Paotingfu evangelistic work, as compared with the other stations,—placing before him estimates with regard to funds for the practical expansion of the work and beseeching him to materially increase his gifts to that station.

It was voted to continue the session until 4.30.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock.

8.20 p.m. The meeting was called to order by Pastor Yang.

Pastor Li Pen Yüan led in prayer.

40.—The Educational Committee reported the constitution of the Wei Yüan Hui, which was revised and adopted.

41.—The report of the Committee on Education nominating the following "Wei Yüan Huis" was accepted:

Lu Ho Academy, Miss A. G. Chapin, Miss Ting Shu Ching, G. D. Wilder, Chang Chi Hsin (from the Educational

Committee), M. S. Frame (3 years), Kuan Hsieh Yü (2 years), Kung Hsiang Ku (1 year).

Bridgman Academy, Miss A. G. Chapin, Miss Ting Shu Ching, G.D. Wilder, Chang Chi Hsin (from the Educational Committee), Miss Wu Shu Yuan (3 years), Miss L. Miner (2 years), Mrs. Liu I Te (1 year.)

42.—Voted to revise the constitution adding an Evangelistic Committee of eight members, consisting of two from each station. The term of service shall be two years, one half of the members to be elected each year. Each station Association shall elect its representatives and the Committee will elect its own chairman.

43.—Voted that the Chihli District ask the American Board to open a station at Cheng Ting-fu. The Paoting-fu station Association shall prepare estimates and give them to the General Committee, which shall refer them to the Council.

44.—Voted that the General Committee be asked to prepare a model constitution for Congregational churches.

45.—Voted that we ask the Council to invite the following persons to return for work in Chihli Province at the close of their furloughs: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Galt, Miss Phelps.

46.—Voted that we ask the American Board to approve of Miss Sewall's six months' leave of absence.

47.—Voted that the District Association meet in Tientsin next year.

48.—Voted that the sessions shall begin April 4.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock with the Lord's Prayer.

37

The North China Mission of the American Board

SHANSI DISTRICT

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

MARCH 29, TO APRIL 3, 1917

AT TAIKUHSIEN

AND

The Standing Rules of the District

As Revised and Accepted March 29, 1917

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Shansi District

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

March 29 to April 3, 1917, at Taikuhsien

PROGRAM

Thursday Morning 9:00 Devotional Service—Mr. Hummel.
Thursday Morning 9:30 Morning Session.
Thursday Afternoon 2:30 Afternoon Session.
Thursday Evening Supper and Social Hour.
Friday Morning 9:00 Morning Session.
Friday Morning 10:30 Devotional Service—Mr. Fairfield.
Friday Afternoon 2:30 Afternoon Session.
Saturday Morning 9:00 Morning Session.
Saturday Morning 10:30 Devotional Service—Miss Horn.
Sunday Afternoon 4:00 Annual Sermon, Mr. Warner, and Communion Service led by Mr. Corbin.
Monday Meeting with Chinese Delegates.
Tuesday Meeting with Chinese Delegates.

PERSONNEL

Taiku Station:

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield, Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Heebner, Miss Munger, Mr. Kung.

Fenchow Station:

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Mr. Pye, Mr. Warner, Miss Horn, Miss Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Leete.

MINUTES

Thursday, March 29, 9:00 A.M.

Devotional service conducted by Mr. Hummel.

The meeting was called to order by the District Secretary, Mr. Fairfield, and the following officers for the Annual Meeting were elected: Mr. Pye, Chairman; Miss Tolman, Clerk; Mr. Hummel, Assistant Clerk.

The report of the District Secretary on Ad Interim Business was read and accepted.

The meeting then proceeded to the head of Reports. It was voted that the reading of mission work reports be referred to the head of unfinished business.

Committee on Publicity. Report accepted.

Member of Mission Property Committee. Report accepted. O.S.M.A. Board of Visitors. No report.

Program Committee. Report accepted.

Committee on Rules. Report accepted.

Literature Committee. Report accepted.

Committee on Needs. Report accepted.

Language Study Committee. Report accepted.

Representative on Shansi Advisory Board of Missions. Report referred to unfinished business.

The chair then appointed the following committees: Business, Mr. Hummel, Miss Tolman, Miss Munger; Estimates, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Warner, Miss Horn.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Thursday, March 29, 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

The meeting resolved into committee of the whole to discuss the question of Mr. and Mrs. K'ung's furlough and furlough expenses.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The meeting adjourned to meet Friday at 9:00 A.M.

Friday, March 31, 9:00 A.M.

The chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to discuss the policy of the O.S.M.A. in regard to the status of foreign trained Chinese sent out for educational work under the O.S.M.A., the present work in the college, and the program for future educational work in the province.

The committee rose and reported progress. The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Devotional Service from 10:30 to 11 led by Mr. Fairfield.

Friday, March 30, 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to discuss the program for

future educational work in the province and the share of Oberlin College and Carleton College in such work.

The committee rose and reported progress. The meeting adjourned to meet Friday at 7 P.M.

Friday, March 30, 7 P.M.

The chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to disscus the formation of a board of control for educational work in Shansi, the location of the college and the advisability of the sending out of a deputation from Oberlin College and Carleton College, and the best time for Mr. Pye and Mr. Fairfield to present the platform for educational work to President King and President Cowling.

The committee rose and reported progress. It was voted to invite the representative of the O.S.M.A. to attend the meeting at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday at 9:00 A.M.

Saturday, March 31, 9:00 A.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to discuss the details of the proposed educational system.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Devotional Service from 10:30 to 11 led by Miss Horn.

Saturday, March 31, 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The District proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows:

District Secretary, Mr. Corbin.

Committee Ad Interim Members, Dr. Hemingway, Mr. Leete.

Representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions, Mr. Leete.

Preacher for Annual Meeting, Mr. Corbin.
Alternate, Mr. Leete.

Essayist for Annual Meeting, Mrs. Warner.
Alternate, Miss Horn.

Committee on Language Study, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Leete.

Property Committee, Mr. Wolfe.

Committee on Needs, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Warner, Miss Heebner.

Program Committee, Miss Tolman, Miss Horn, Mrs. Hummel.

Committee on Literature, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Pye.

Committee on Publicity, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Leete, Mr. Warner.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Monday, 8:30 A.M., April 2.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. Discussion of the changes in the Fenchow Station Assocation constitution, and of the function of ordination followed.

The report of the committee on the answer to the letter from the Taikuhsien Station Association was accepted.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Monday, April 2, 7 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. Discussion of the continuance of college work followed. It was voted that the reports of both stations be read in each station.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Tuesday, April 3, 7 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The committee of the whole reported the following motions which were passed:

1. VOTED that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that as early as possible Oberlin College and Carleton College should take over full responsibility for all the educational work of the District. This educational work should include the establishment and maintenance of a Christian college and large extension work throughout the province. Provision, however, should be made for the participation of other missions or colleges when that becomes feasible or desirable. (This program is to supplement and enlarge that of 1915).

2. VOTED that the Shansi District approve Mr. Corbin's proposal requesting the establishment, through Oberlin College, of the Hall Foundation for Educational Work in Shansi, with an endowment of $1,000,000.

3. VOTED that the Shansi District request the establishment by Carleton College of an endowment fund of $500,000 for educational work in Shansi.

4. VOTED that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that the Board of Control in Shansi for the Oberlin-Carleton Educational System should be composed of twelve members including the Director, two-thirds of whom should be elected by Oberlin College and Carleton College in such proportions as the home organizations shall determine, (on the nomination of the Shansi District), and the remaining one-third should be co-opted by the elected members.

5. VOTED that the Board of Control of the Oberlin-Carleton Educational System in Shansi, although of necessity chiefly concerned with American Board institutions, should be free to administer its funds in experiment, and in aid of any other co-operating missionary institutions. The special gifts of the students and friends of Oberlin College and Carleton College, although passing through the hands of the Board of Control, shall be administered in the fields of the Taiku and Fenchow stations in accordance with the donors.

6. VOTED that the purpose of the District in proposing that one-third of the membership of the Board of Control in Shansi, should be co-opted by the elected members, is that opportunity may thus be afforded for the co-operation of other mission bodies and representative individuals, Chinese or foreign.

7. VOTED that it is the recommendation of the Shansi District that the Board of Control of the Oberlin-Carleton Educational System in Shansi should administer its funds among at least the following insitutions: (1) The Taikuhsien Educational Committee for Primary Education; (2) The Fenchow Educational Committee for Primary Education; (3) The Memorial Academy at Taiku; (4) The Academy for Boys at Fenchow; (5) The Academy for Girls at Fenchow; (6) The proposed College; (7) An Extension Department for research, education and social improvement in the following fields: agriculture, forestry, commerce, industry, transportation, civics, and in particular the improvement of conditions in the mountain districts. The number and kinds of these institutions shall be modified or enlarged as the investigation and subsequent judgment of the Board shall dictate.

8. VOTED that in view of the importance of the educational program adopted by the Shansi District, the District states as its unanimous wish and positive conviction that as early as possible Oberlin College and Carleton College should send a deputation to Shansi of not less than two members, to look carefully over the field, in order to obtain an understanding of the scope and purposes of the program, and to advise as to the character of the work to be undertaken and as to the location of the various institutions.

9. VOTED that in view of the request for a deputation from Oberlin College and Carleton College to visit the field as early as possible, the Shansi District request that further consideration of the location of the college be postponed until the visit of that deputation.

10. VOTED that the Shansi District authorize Mr. Pye and Mr. Fairfield to represent the District in conference with Oberlin College and Carleton College in matters relating to the proposed Oberlin-Carleton Educational System, and in particular to report to them the proccedings of the Annual Shansi District Meeting for 1917.

11. VOTED that the Shansi District elect Mr. Corbin, Mr. K'ung, Miss Heebner, Miss Munger, Mr. Leete, Mr. Warner, Mr. Hummel and Miss Horn as a Board of Control for the academies of the District, to serve for one year; and that the four members of the board in each station constitute an advisory committee for the academies in that station, with power to co-opt not more than two Chinese to serve with them.

12. VOTED that the Shansi District refer the matter of Mr. Fairfield's transfer to educational work to the Taikuhsien Station Association, advising that Mr. Fairfield be transferred to that work with the understanding that he is to continue in an advisory relationship to the Taiku church and to the city evangelistic work until his snccessor in that work is qualified to assume responsibility. It is to be understood that he is not to be required to do full work in the Academy as long as he continues in this dual capacity.

13. VOTED that the Committee on Estimates prepare their estimates on the basis of a personal allowance of $1,200 a year for married missionaries and $600 a year for unmarried missionaries.

14. VOTED that the Shansi District elect Miss Horn, Miss Munger, Miss Tolman and Mr. K'ung to represent the Taiku and Fenchow Stations at the 1917 summer conference of the North China Christian Educational Association at Peitaiho.

15. VOTED that the Shansi District authorize its representatives to the Educational Association at Peitaiho as its representatives on the Executive Committee which is to organize the Christian Educational Association of Chihli and Shansi.

16. VOTED that the Shansi District approve of Miss Atzel spending the term beginning April second in the Peking Language School.

17. VOTED that the Shansi District elect Mr. Leete as its representative on the provincial committee on a uniform curriculum for boys' schools.

18. VOTED that the Shansi District adopt the following rules of comity, recommended by the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions:

I. As to inquirers.

1. *Patients in hospitals.* Where patients in the hospitals of this Mission come from the territory which is being worked by another Mission, those who become interested in the Gospel should be encouraged to establish connection with the church nearest their residence rather than with the church with which the hospital is connected; but that adequate steps be taken to follow up the inquirer after leaving the hospital to see that such connections are actually established and the responsibility of the hospital cannot be regarded as ended until such connections have been made.

2. *Transfer of inquirers.* Persons who have become interested in the Gospel in connection with one Mission shall be received into the church of another Mission only after consulting with and obtaining the approval of the pastor or elder in charge of the church with which they were first associated.

3. *Students in schools.* Where students in the schools of one Mission have previously been connected with the church of another Mission, through their families or through

attendance at Christian schools, they should unite with the church nearest their home rather than with the church connected with their school; and that in cases where the pupil for any reason does not wish to do this a favorable statement of the pupil's Christian life and witness while at home, made by the pastor or elder in charge of his home church, should be considered a pre-requisite to baptism.

II. As to church members.

1. All churches in this District shall recognize the membership of Christians of other churches, to welcome them to the Lord's Table, and if desired, to full membership in their churches, provided their lives are consistent with their Christian profession.

2. Church members who have been connected with churches of other Missions shall not be received into the churches of this District without first communicating with the pastor or elder in charge of the church with which they were connected.

III. As to Mission employees.

1. No one connected with another Mission shall be employed by this Mission without first communicating with the pastor or elder in charge of the church with which the person is connected.

IV. As to transfer of students.

1. In all Districts where Christian primary schools have been established, it is desirable that the Christians shall send their children to these schools. Therefore students of Christian families connected with such schools in another Mission shall not be received into the primary schools of our District without first consulting with the pastor or school authorities of the District from which they come.

19. VOTED that the recommendation of the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions relating to financial arrangements for students passing from one Mission school to another, namely:

"No financial aid should be given by any school to students coming from another Mission school which would make the fees actually paid for board and tuition less than the

student would have to pay in the schools of his own mission" be referred back to the Advisory Board for further consideration. The District wishes it to be stated that it does not practise nor believe in the principle of giving opportunities for self-help to students who do not earn the privilege by the quality of their school work.

21. VOTED that the following clause in the recommendations of the Shansi Advisory Board of Missiou be referred back to the Board for further consideration:

> "Where an Academy has been established by another Mission for the benefit of students who have passed through their primary schools, students from that Mission shall not be received into our schools, of the same grade, without a letter of recommendation from the pastor or school authorities of the district or school from which they come. Such letter of recommendation must be presented before the student is allowed to take up his residence in the school or attend any classes."
>
> The Shansi District would recommend to the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions that the latter organization, in turn, recommend to the various co-operating Missions the adoption of uniform rules for entrance to Middle Schools requiring a written application accompanied by proper recommendations at least one month in advance of the date of opening the term; further, that the schools adopting such a uniform rule should post the rule with a list of the schools co-operating in such action.

21. VOTED that the Shansi District ask the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior to grant Miss Atzel $50 as teacher's allowance for the year of 1917.

22. VOTED that the Shansi District appoint a committee to consider the question of organizing a Mission Church for the District, and if upon investigation such an organization seems feasible, the committee be requested to draw up a plan of organization and submit it to the District as soon as possible.

23. VOTED that Mr. Corbin and Mr. Warner be elected to serve on the special committee to draw up a plan of organization for a Mission Church.

24. VOTED that the Shansi District request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Miss Heebner commencing in 1918.

25. Whereas, "the care of the Board's property" was one of the items specifically reserved to the Mission as contrasted with the joint Chinese-American organizations; and Whereas, in the matter of the T'sangmenk'ou property in Tientsin, the Chihli District Association, and the Council have taken action, apparently in conflict with this reservation; and Whereas, the constitution of the Peking Station Association provides for a Property Committee whose duty it is, apparently, to "care for the Board's property" as well as other property in the Station: VOTED that the Shansi District ask the North China Mission for an authoritative interpretation of the meaning of the reservation and in particular for a ruling as to whether such a joint committee as exists in Peking is in harmony with the purpose of the Mission as expressed in its vote of 1914.

26. VOTED that the Shansi District urge the American Board to adopt five years as the limit of the first term of single women missionaries.

27. VOTED that the clerks arrange for the printing of 125 copies of the minutes of the Shansi District Meeting for 1917, including the revised rules of the District.

28. VOTED that the Shansi District ask the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wolfe to begin in the spring of 1918.

29. VOTED to request the North China Mission to reconsider the vote to pool the allowances for teachers and writers, placing this in the hands of the Language Study Committee.

30. VOTED that the O.S.M.A. be requested to make a sufficient additional appropriation for 1917 that the total amount of Mexican (silver) dollars available in China as personal and general appropriations will be equal to that secured when one dollar gold realizes two dollars Mexican. (From present indications this will require about $1,250 gold.)

31. VOTED that the Shansi District approve of carrying two years' work in college in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy, provided that funds can be found before August first to meet the probable deficit of $800 gold

for the year 1917; but that no college work beyond the Sophomore year be undertaken until there is assurance of a larger permanent income.

32. VOTED to recommend to the Shansi District Educational Board of Control that the tuition in the Academy be raised to $10 (mao) per year and that in the college classes it be raised to $20 (mao) per year.

33. VOTED that the Shansi District recommend to the Educational Board of Control of the Shansi Memorial Academy that Mr. K'ung defer his furlough another year with the hope that college will be continued, and he will be in charge.

34. VOTED to refer to the Educational Board of Control further questions concerning the treasurship, etc., of the Academy.

35. VOTED that Mr. Pye while on furlough be asked to secure a fund for the purchase of newly issued Chinese books for the inspection of the Literature Committee, with the understanding that such books are to be located ultimately in station Libraries.

36. VOTED to accept the individual reports as read, and to recommend that the reports of both stations be read in each station.

37. VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on Personal Estimates.

38. VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on O.S.M.A. Estimates.

The District Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

RUTH W. TOLMAN, Clerk.

PERSONAL ESTIMATES OF SHANSI DISTRICT 1917.

A. B. C. F. M.

	Salary	Children	House	Health	Medical	Teacher	B.A.	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dr. Hemingway....	1,200.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,744.00
Dr. Williams	300 00			25.00	10.00		12.00	347.00
Mr. Fairfield	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Mr. Wolfe	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Mr. Corbin	1,200.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	75.00	24.00	1,715.00
Mr. Pye	1,200.00		50.00	50.00	20.00	120.00	24.00	1,464.00
Dr. Watson	1,200.00	250.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,694.00
Mr. Leete	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	120.00	24.00	1,514.00
Mr. Hummel	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Mr. Warner	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Yutaoho Houses ...			50.00					50.00

W. B. M. I.

Miss McConnaughey	600.00			25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	747.00
Miss Horn	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	772.00
Miss Tolman	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	772.00
Miss Heebner.....	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	722.00
Miss Munger	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	772.00
Miss Atzel	600.00			25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	697.00
Yutaoho Houses....			50.00					50.00

O. S. M. A. Estimates.

Teachers' salaries	1,200.00
Servants.....	350.00
Heat and hight	625.00
Books and stationery	300.00
Furniture and equipment	120.00
Repairs and care of grounds	200.00
Incidentals.....	200.00
Principal Salary Children Health House B. A. 1,200.00 100.00 50.00 50.00 24.00	1,424.00
Office expenses.....	120.00
Total for Academy.....	4,539.00
Day schools	500.00
Total for Taiku	5,039.00
Fenchow, Current Expenses.....	1,988.45
Total.....	$7,027.45

Special Requests from O. S. M. A.

Fenchow Shang Ta School	$ 300.00
Liu Lin Chen School	1,500.00
Taiku Recitation Hall, etc.	14,000.00
Teachers' residences	3,500.00
Two houses	7,000.00
Repairs	800.00
Industrial school equipment	2,000.00
Laboratory	2,000.00
Ch'ing Yuan School	1,000.00
Total	$32,100.00

A short term man for English teaching
A man for industrial work.

Special Requests from the American Board.

Two cottages at Yutaoho for Taiku, estimated total	$ 600.00
Two cottages at Yutaoho for Fenchow, estimated total	600.00

Special Requests from the W. B. M. I.

Two cottages at Yutaoho for ladies	$1,000.00

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Shansi District

Standing Rules as Accepted March 29, 1917

I. MEETINGS.

1. *Annual Meeting:* The Shansi District shall hold an annual meeting in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Shansi District Association.

2. *Special Meetings:* A Special Meeting shall be called at any time by the Secretary of the District on a vote of a majority of the members of the District present in the field. Ordinarily there should be at least two weeks' notice.

3. *Voting Powers:* All members of the Mission who have been resident in China for at least one year shall have the power to vote on questions coming before the District.

4. *Quorum:* At any meeting the presence of a majority of the voting members of the District in the field shall be necessary for a quorum.

5. *Sessions:* The ordinary sessions of any meeting shall be two per day: the morning session being from 9 A.M. to 12 noon., including a devotional half hour, and the afternoon session being from 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. But these sessions may be either prolonged, shortened, or omitted altogether, or devotional exercises may take the place of either session on the majority vote of the District.

6. *Order of Business:* The general Order of Business at the Annual Meetings shall be as follows:

1. Call to Order by the Secretary of the District.
2. Choice of Chairman and Clerks of the Meeting.
3. Report of the District Secretary on Ad Interim Business.
4. Reports (See Section IV, but the reports of the Committees on Language Study, and Needs of the District shall come under the head of Unfinished Business).
5. Committee of the Whole on the Condition of the District.

6. Choice of District Officers and Standing Committees, including the members of the Mission C.A.I. and the representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions.
7. General Business.
8. Estimates.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. Adjournment.

7. *Minutes:* The Clerk shall keep careful record of all business transacted. He shall prepare and hand to the District Secretary copies of the minutes as follows: 1 copy for the Mission Archives; 1 copy for the Archives of each District; 1 copy for the Foreign Secretary of the American Board; 1 copy for the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior; 1 copy for the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association; 1 copy for the Mission Treasurer; 1 copy for each family or single member of the District; and such other copies as may be required.

II. Officers and Committees.

1. For the Annual Meeting.

A. *Chairman.* At the first business session of each Annual Meeting, the District Secretary shall call to order, and at once appoint tellers and order a ballot for a Chairman for that Annual Meeting.

B. *Clerks:* Immediately upon taking the chair, the Chairman shall call for the election of a Clerk and an Assistant Clerk for the meeting. The persons chosen shall at once enter upon the discharge of their duties.

C. *Committees:* At the first business session of each Annual Meeting the Chairman shall appoint a Committee on Estimates, and a Committee on Business.

D. *Duties of Annual Meeting Committees:*

1. The Committee on Estimates shall consist of one member of each station, and a third member, at least one of whom shall be a member under the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. They shall receive the personal and O.S.M.A. estimates from the Stations, arrange them in systematic form, and make such recommendations concerning the various items as they may deem proper.

2. The Committee on Business shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be the Clerk of the Meeting, *ex officio*. The duty of this Committee shall be to expedite the business of the Annual Meeting.

E. At each Annual Meeting the District shall elect a Preacher and an Alternate for the Annual Sermon, and a Principal and an Alternate for an essay to be read at an evening session of the succeeding Annual Meeting.

2. PERMANENT OFFICERS.

A. Secretary: The District shall elect annually a Secretary of the District.

B. Duties of the Secretary: The duties of the Secretary shall be as follows:

1. To carry on the official correspondence of the District, including that with the W.B.M.I. and the O.S.M.A. While it is understood that all members of the District are free to correspond with the several home organizations on any or all matters, on matters within the jurisdiction of the District only the formal action of the District as reported through the District Secretary is to be regarded as official.

2. To keep the District Archives.

3. To open the Annual Meeting in accordance with Rule I, 6, 1 and to call special meetings of the District as in Rule I, 2.

4. To file with the clerk of each station copies of all letters received or written in his official capacity, including documents such as statistics, valuation of property, etc., as well as the report of the vote on each *ad interim* motion provided in Rule III, 2, G. such copies and reports to be filed as soon as possible after such letters have been received or written.

3. STANDING COMMITTEES.

A. Committees: The following Standing Committees shall be chosen at each Annual Meeting, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen, namely: Language Study Committee, Property Committee, Needs of the District Committee, Program Committee, Literature Committee, Publicity Committee.

B. Duties of the Committees:

1. *The Language Study Committee* shall consist of two persons, and shall give oversight to missionaries in their study of the Chinese language, assisting in securing suitable teachers and advising regarding attendance at the Language School. They shall in each station direct and assist the language students, and shall conduct examinations in the language under the direction of the Mission Language Study Committee.

2. *The Property Committee* shall consist of one person. He shall have charge of the Board's property and the building operations in the District under the rules of the Mission and the Mission Property Committee. In the case of repairs or new buildings not in excess of $500 gold, the station property committee in consultation with him shall assume responsibility.

3. *The Needs of the District Committee* shall consist of three persons. It shall be their duty to prepare for the Annual Meeting of the District following their election a report upon the current necessities of the District in matters falling under its jurisdiction, considering all requests for special appropriations and reporting on them, favorably or otherwise, to the District. Where no other provision is made by the District Association, it shall also be their duty to prepare explanations of the special requests passed by the Association, to be submitted to the American Board and other home organizations.

4. *The Program Committee* shall consist of three persons, who shall arrange for the various religious and social gatherings of the succeeding Annual Meeting, and appoint those who shall have charge of the exercises.

5. *The Literature Committee* shall consist of three persons. It shall be the duty of this Committee to keep the District informed concerning all new literature which will be helpful to the District.

6. *The Publicity Committee* shall consist of two persons. It shall be the duty of this Committee to act

as an editorial board for all District publications, with the Chairman as Editor-in-Chief to gather information as to the most effective methods of co-operating with the American Board in interesting the home constituency in the work of the District, and report them to the Stations; and to render such help in the preparation and publishing of station and individual reports, both English and Chinese, as may be desired.

7. *The Advisory Committee* shall be composed of the District members of the Mission Committee *ad interim*, with the District Secretary, if he is not one of their number. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make themselves as familiar as possible with the fields and problems of both Stations, to give such advice as they deem necessary, and to act as a Committee of Reference in either Station upon the invitation of that Station.

4. Representatives on Mission C.A.I. and Shansi Advisory Board.

1. The District shall elect annually two members of the Mission C.A.I., one from each station; and also a representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions.

2. Duties of the Representative on Shansi Advisory Board of Missions: It shall be the duty of the representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions to represent the District in correspondence with other Missions on current questions and at such meetings as may be held. He shall not have authority to commit the Mission to any policy or course of action without previous ratification by the District.

5. Method of Election.

All officers and standing committees of the District shall be elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting.

III. Transaction of Business.

1. At the Annual Meeting.

A. All motions in business meetings of the District must be presented in writing.

B. Motions at business meetings shall pass by a vote of a majority of members present or voting by proxy; except that on questions as to the expenditure of funds and the location or retirement of missionaries, a two-thirds vote of members present or voting by proxy shall be required; and also that motions to amend, add to or suspend the Standing Rules shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members of the District in the field, in their favor.

C. Members of the District who do not attend the Annual Meeting shall have the right to authorize any member of the District to cast by proxy their votes on any or all questions, provided such authorization shall have been reported to the District Secretary.

2. Ad Interim Business: Any business requiring the action of the District when not in session shall be dealt with as follows:

A. Six copies of any motion proposed shall be drafted, three for each station. These shall be signed by the person proposing the motion and he shall add a note of explanation where the motion is not self explanatory.

B. Such motion shall be sent simultaneously to the two stations and brought before all the members of each station at the earliest station meeting.

C. After full discussion of the question in station meeting, the motion shall be submitted to the individual members of the station for their votes, and they shall record their votes in triplicate.

D. After all the members of each station have had an opportunity to vote on the motion, it shall be returned to the Mission Secretary.

E. When the motion has received the votes of two-thirds of the members in the field qualified to vote, it shall be considered passed, and shall be entered in the record.

F. In any case, the Secretary shall file one copy of the original motion as signed with the Clerk of each Station, and retain a copy in the District Archives.

G. If the motion requests action by the Prudential Committee, an additional copy for the endorsement of the members of the Mission Committee *ad interim* shall be prepared, such motion when passed by the District and approved by a majority of the Committee to be sent to the Mission Secretary and forwarded to the Foreign Secretary by him.

3. PERSONAL QUESTIONS: Where individual members are personally affected by a motion, whether in Annual Meeting or in *ad interim* business, if they prefer not to vote, their votes shall be disregarded in determining the majority; and when a motion concerning an individual has been passed without an opportunity for consultation with him, he may require the District to reconsider the motion after an expression of his opinion.

IV. REPORTS

1. *Reports of the Work:* Reports of Mission Work for both men's and women's work shall be prepared annually in each station and read at the Annual Meeting of the District, as follows:

   A Report of Evangelistic Work.

   A Report of Educational Work.

   A Report of Medical Work.

   And in addition, a Report from the Principal or Dean of all Institutions of Learning under the direct control of the District.

2. *Reports of Committees:* All standing or special committees shall report in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Annual Meeting to see that such reports are handed in and turned over to the District Secretary.

3. *Number of Copies of Reports:* Of the above reports, copies are required by the Secretary of the District as follows:

   (1) 1 copy for the Foreign Secretary of the Board.

   (2) 1 copy for the Mission Archives.

   (3) 1 copy for the District Archives.

(4) 1 copy for the Archives of each Station.

(5) 1 copy for the Publicity Committee.

(6) 1 copy of reports dealing with Woman's Work for the W.B.M.I.

(7) 1 copy of reports dealing with educational matters for the O.S M.A.

4. All Committees created by the District for the purpose of preparing statements of any sort whatever, either to the Prudential Committee, to the Foreign Secretary, or to any other persons, shall, when practicable, report in advance the proposed statement to the District; when impracticable, they shall made a full report of their action at the first subsequent meeting of the District.

V. Furloughs

1. The authority to request furloughs rests with the District.

2. The time of beginning a regular furlough shall be decided by the individuals involved in consultation with the Station in which they are located; but if it is proposed to start on a furlough before the first of May, the approval of the District should first be secured before making final arrangements for passage.

VI. Amendments

These Standing Rules may be amended at any meeting of the District by a two-thirds majority of voting members present in the field.

RECRUITS ASKED FROM THE BOARDS.

	From A.B.C.F.M.	From W.B.M.	From W.B.M.I.	From W.B.M.P.
SHANSI DISTRICT Taikuhsien	1 ORDAINED MAN 1 Stenographer 1 Physician		1 Educator 1 Physician 1 Nurse 1 EVANGELIST	
Fenchow	1 Physician 1 Stenographer		1 Evangelist 1 Educator 2 Nurse 1 Physician	
SHANTUNG DISTRICT Tehchow	1 ORDAINED MAN ~~1 Stenographer & Bookkeeper~~ 1 EDUCATOR 1 " (SHORT TERM)		~~1 Physician~~ 1 Evangelist ~~1 Educator (from Grinnell Coll)~~. ~~1 Nurse~~	
Lintsing	1 Physician 1 Educator		1 Evangelist	1 Nurse 1 Physician
CHIHLI DISTRICT Tientsin	1 ordained man 1 Physician	1 Nurse 1 Evangelist 1 EDUCATOR		
Peking	2 ordained man		1 Evangelist 1 Bible School BRIDGMAN ACADEMY Teacher ~~For Woman's College~~ 1 Music Teacher (AND ENGLISH) ~~1 Kindergartner~~ 1 ~~Normal~~ Teacher ~~1 Physician~~	
Tungchow	1 ordained man. FOR LUHO ACADEMY. 1 INDUSTRIAL TEACHER 1 NORMAL " 1 ENGLISH "	1 Evangelist 1 Educator 1 ~~Physician~~ NURSE		
Paotingfu	~~1 Ordained man~~ 1 Physician	1 Evangelist		
SHIH CHIA CHUANG	1 ORDAINED MAN 1 PHYSICIAN	2 EVANGELISTS		
NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE			1 MUSIC TEACHER 1 SCIENCE " 1 NORMAL " 1 PHYSICIAN OR NURSE	
MISSION	1 TREASURER'S ASSISTANT			
CHIHLI DISTRICT	1 EDUCATOR			

總計
SUMMARY.

直隸省 Total Sp'l Requests to W.B.M.I. from Chihli District	$47,500.00
山東省 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Shantung District	10,400.00
山西省 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Shansi District	16,400.00
三向省中部女佈道會要求特款 Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from North China Mission	$74,300.00

西部女佈道會
Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific.
NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一七年經常費預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1917.

山東省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

臨清
Lintsing.

醫務
Medical Work $720.00

特款
SPECIAL REQUEST.

醫院器具臨清
Hospital Equipment, Lintsing $2,000.00

通過華北董事部
(As passed by the North China Council).

REC'D JUL 31 1917

For Dr. Strong

MINUTES OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

of the

NORTH CHINA COUNCIL.

Parish House, Peking, May 10th-15th, 1917.

2:30 P.M. The Council was called to order by the former Chairman, Mr. Shih Tien Hsün. Devotional exercises, prayer by Mr. Stanley.

The Delegates and Coopted Members in attendance were as follows:

Fenchow--Chang Keng Kuang; Dr. Percy T. Watson.
Taikuhsien--Paul L. Corbin; (K'ung Hsiang Hsi absent on account of illness).
Lintsing--Chang Hua Ch'en; E. W. Ellis.
Techou--Chao Ming Te; C. A. Stanley.
Paotingfu--Jen Ch'ang Nien; E. W. Galt.
Tungchou-- T'sui Yueh; H.S.Galt.
Peking--Li Pen Yuan; Miss Luella Miner.
Tientsin--Shih Tien Hsün; R. E. Chandler.

COOPTED MEMBERS:
J. H. McGANN.
DR. A. H. SMITH.
CH'ÜAN HSI HSIEN.

Election of Officers:

Chairman--C. A. Stanley.
Vice-Chairman-Chao Ming Te.
(Mr. Stanley took the Chair.)
Clerks--Ch'üan Hsi Hsien; E.W.Ellis.
(For the first session Mr. Shih Tien Hsün was elected temporary clerk.)
Chinese Secretary--Ch'üan Hsi Hsien (1917-1919)
English Secretary--L.C. Porter.(To fill in vacancy from the time of departure of Mr. Galt to 1918)
Business Committee--H. S. Galt; Chang Hua Ch'en; Dr. Watson.
Estimates Committee--Ts'ui Yueh; Miss Miner; Chang Keng Kuang; P.L.Corbin; E.W.Ellis; Chao Ming Te.

1. Report for the Committee on Theological Education on the proposed regulations for admission to the Seminary was rendered in part, by Rev. Li Pen Yuan.

4:30 Adjourned.

May 11th, 1917.

9 A.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Jen.

Chinese Minutes read, corrected and approved.

Report of Committee on Theological Education continued by Rev. Li Pen Yuan. Accepted as Corrected.

2. Report of Committee on Order of Prodedure by Ch'üan Hsi Hsien. Accepted.

3. Voted to coopt (a) L. C. Porter from now until May 1918.

(b) to coopt Dr. A. H. Smith for one year.

(The hour for recess having arrived, there followed ten minutes intermission, and this was followed by a prayer led by Mr. Shih.)

(c) to invite Dr. Harada of the Doshisha University, Kyoto to attend the Council sessions as an honorary member.

(d) that the length of time for which any person is coopted, providing he be an officer in the Council, shall be synchronous with the term of office.

2 P. M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Silent prayer.

4. Voted that visitors be invited to attend the sessions of the Council.

Report of the Chinese Secretary.

Report of Committee on Industrial Education by Dr. G. D. Wilder.

5. Voted to retain Dr. Wilder; Rev. Li; and Mr. Frame on that Committee for next year.

Report of Committee on Literature and Publication by Li Pen Yuan. Accepted.

Report of Auditing Committee by E.W.Galt. Accepted.

Report of Committee on Ts'ang Men Kou Property by Li Pen Yuan. Accepted

6. Voted that the Committee on Ts'ang Men Kou Property be continued.

Report of Committee on Revision of Manual of Church Forms by Li Pen Yuan.

7. Voted that Committee on Revision of Manual of Church Forms be continued.

Report of Loan of Famine Relief Funds to Rev. F. S. Hughes of the Rural Cooperative Society, by Mr. McCann. (See Vote 47, 1916)

Report of Committee on Attitude of the Church towards persons in volved in Secondary Marriage, by Li Pen Yuan. Accepted.

8. Voted that Committee on Secondary Marriage Problems be continued.

9. Voted that Mr. Yang Chien be invited to report on the Meetings at Foochow, in connection with the Seventieth Anniversary Celebration of the American Board Mission.

4 P.M. Adjourned with Scripture Reading by Mr. Stanley and prayer by Dr. Smith.

May 12th, 1917.

9:10 A.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Ts'ui.

Chinese Minutes read and approved. English Minutes for all previous sessions read, corrected and approved.

10. Reports of Foochow Seventieth Anniversayy Meetings were made by Mr. Yang Chien and Dr. Smith.

9:50 (Vice-Chairman called to the Chair.)

Letters of thanks, for coming of fraternal delegates, from the Foochow Mission read.

Discussion of proposed union of American Board Missions in China.

10:30 Devotional Service led by Chao Ming Te.

11 A.M. Dr. Harada addressed the Council, Dr. Galt interpreting.

11. a. Voted to approve Constitution and By-Laws of the proposed Union of American Board Mission as amended, also

b. Voted that the Secretaries be a Committee to continue the correspondence with the other China Missions of the American Board in regard to the proposed Union.

12. Voted that the Mission Treasurer, Mr. McCann, be elected Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

12 Noon. Adjourned with prayer by Dr. Galt.

2:15 P.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Prayer by Li Pen Yuan.

13. Voted that the request from Shantung District for part of the funds appropriated for the North China Union College be deferred to the time of discussion of Estimates.

14. Voted to request the English Secretary to write to Mr. Bates expressing the gratitude of the Council for his gifts to several of our Stations.

4 P. M. Adjourned with prayer led by Miss Andrews.

May 14th, 1917.

9:15 A.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Prayer by Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

Minutes in Chinese and English read and approved.

15. Voted to amend Article III of the Constitution by increasing the number of coopted members of the Council to six; and to add "if the Treasurer and Chinese Secretary are not delegates they shall be 'exofficio' coopted members."

16. Voted to approve the plan of Dr. Ingram for the establishment of an Union Insane Asylum. Dr. Young and Li Pen Yuan appointed to act with Dr. Ingram on such a committee.

17. Voted that the Prudential Committee be asked to cable approval of the agreement between the Council and the Trustees of the Ts'ang Men Kou Independent Church, at Tientsin.

18. Voted that the English Secretary be requested to write to the Prudential Committee expressing our desire that before the opening of work in South America be undertaken, the needs of Missions already established should be more adequately provided for.

10:30 A.M. Devotional exercises led by Chang Keng Kuang.

11 A.M. Announcements by Business Committee regarding Publications.

19. Voted to ask the Treasurer to make representations to the American Minister, seeking permission from the United States Government to use the "Missions Code" for cable massages during the War.

20. Voted that Dr. Galt and Ch'ian Hsi Hsien attend to the printing of the Minutes.

21. Voted that if no special reasons for other arrangements exist the Chairman of Special Committees ought to be members of the Council.

22. Voted that 20 copies of each District's Minutes be sent to the Secretaries of the Council, in advance, for use during the Annual Meeting of the Council.

23. Voted that we invite Miss Mary Porter to be an honorary member of the Council during the present sessions.

Report on the Continuation Committee Meeting at Hangchou by Dr. Smith.

Mimiographed statistics in Chinese of the work of the North China Mission for 1916, following the China Continuation Committee's form, were distributed by Dr. Galt.

12 Noon. Adjourned with prayer by Mr. Chandler.

2:15 P.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Silent prayer.

Report on Revision of Church Hymnal.

24. Voted to accept report on Revision of Hymnal, and that Dr. Goodrich, Mr. Porter and a third (Chinese) member to be selected by them, constitute a committee to continue the work.

25. Voted that the printing of an abridged edition of the Hymnal be referred to the Publication Committee with power to act.

26. Report of Committee on Help for New Missionaries, by Miss Miner. Accepted.

27. Voted that all reports to the Council be written both in Chinese and English so that copies may be given to the clerks. The important parts shall be printed in the Minutes and the secretaries shall keep the reports on file.

Mr. Porter spoke of the needs of the Tungchou Academy.

28. a. Voted that the Prudential Committee be asked to approve of the opening of a new Mission Station in the southern half of the present Paotingfu field at Shih Chia Chuang, as a part of its program for the more adequate occupation of that field and to undertake the finding of recruits and the raising of funds for the accomplishment of this plan.

b. Voted that the Board be requested to delegate a commission from the home base, to investigate on the field the needs of this Station, this investigation to be undertaken at as early a date as it can be combined with other matters calling for a commission to the Orient.

c. Voted that the Council appeal thru its secretaries to the Committees on Survey and Occupation, and on Comity, of the China Continuation Committee for investigation and advice with regard to the opening of a new Station in the southern half of the Paotingfu field.

4 P.M. Adjourned with Prayer by Dr. Galt.

May 15th, 1917.

9:20 A.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Prayer by Chang Hua Ch'en.

Minutes in Chinese and English read and approved.

29. Voted to approve of the preparation of a model constitution for a local church and that this matter be entrusted to the committee on revision of the Manual of Church Forms with the addition of Mr. Corbin and Chao Ming Te to the committee as corresponding members. (cf Chihli District Minutes. Vote 44.)

30. Voted to ask Mr. Frame to prepare a map of our North China Field.

31. Voted that the Publication and Literature Committee, and the Treasurer be requested to tabulate and print the receipts and expenditures of each Station. (cf Council Minutes 1916. Vote 14.)

10:45 A.M. Devotional Exercises by Ts'ui Yueh.

32. Voted to request the English Secretary to express to the Prudential Committee our gratitude for their prompt aid in the matter of unfavorable exchange.

33. Voted that in case no physician or representative of the Woman's Boards be elected a regular member of the Council, representatives of these departments shall be coopted by the Council.

34. Voted that in the appropriations for General Work in 1918 the Prudential Committee be requested to again guarantee a rate of exchange not less than 2:1 between silver and gold.

35. Voted to request the W.B.M.I. to permit an unexpended balance of $300. of the first half year's appropriation for Techou to be used for equipment for the Girl's School.

36. Voted to request the return of the following members of the Mission at the expiration of their furlough: Mr. and Mrs. Pye, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Phelps, Dr. and Mrs. H.S. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Galt.

37. Voted to renew the Council's invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman P. Peet of Foochow to join the North China Mission for three years and be located in Chihli District at Paotingfu.

38. Voted to request Dr. Goodrich to re-enter American Board work, giving his time to the translation of hymns and other Literary work.

39. Voted to strongly urge the Woman's Boards to follow the policy of the American Board in guaranteeing an exchange rate of 2:1 between silver and gold.

40 Voted to request the Prudential Committee to appoint Mr. Carl Compton a member of the North China Mission to be located at Tientsin with special reference to work for students.

Adjourned with Lord's Prayer.

2:30 P.M. Mr. Stanley in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Ellis.

41. Voted to make request for the reinforcements as appended in the table following the Minutes.
a. It is to be understood that the requests from the present Chihli Stations take precedence over the requests for the workers for the new Station at Shih Chia Chuang.
b. Voted to request the appointment to the North China Mission of an ordained man who is to take the place of Mr. Martin, when he is set apart for work in the Lu Ho Academy; also to request the appointment of an English Teacher for the Lu Ho Academy.
c. Voted that Dr. Cooper of Foochow be requested to come to North China for work at Fenchowfu.

42. Voted that Mr. Heininger be asked to come to North China for work at Techow.

43. Voted that correspondence with Dr. Hall of Szechuan be undertaken with regard to his joining the North China Mission for temporary service during the furlough period of our physicians.

44. Voted to submit the Estimates as appended.

45. Voted that we recommend that Station Associations, and the home Boards place greater emphasis on the importance of Evangelistic Work for Women.

46. Voted that we request the Board to transmit to the Educational Work of the Techou Station the full amount of the $1100. received for that purpose from the Grinnel College constituency.

47. Voted to ask the China Medical Board for $2000. for equipment for the Lintsing Hospital.

48. Voted that in case the College at Tungchou is amalgamated with Peking University this year the Council request permission from the Board to use the $600. Gold expected, in 1917 from the Board's Endowment Fund for Higher Education, for the Theological Seminary, for the North China Union College, thus permitting other College Funds to be used for the Middle School.

49. Voted that if the receipts from Endowments sent out by the Board for Peking University for 1917, and 1918 amount each year to approximately

$2500. Gold ($2000 more or less from special College endowment) that the sum of $2600 formerly listed in the estimates for the College and Academy be assigned to the Academy.

50. Voted that from September 1917 that no distinction in fees due to location from which American Board Students come be made while these students are studying in any of the Union Colleges with which the American Board is affiliated.

51. Voted that if the Shantung students now studying at Tungchou desire to enter the University at Tsinanfu they shall be assisted for one year to the amount of aid received ~~at~~ if they had attended at Tungchou or Peking for 1917-18.

52. Voted that we request approval of the Prudential Committee to secure $100,000 for the Endowment of the Lu Ho Academy.

53. Voted that we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate a sum not to exceed $200. as the Shantung District's portion of expense for a General Secretary for the Shantung-Honan Educational Association.

54. Voted that to begin preparation for the opening of the new Station of Shih Chia Chuang the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate for 1918 the sums indicated in the Estimates, viz., a total of $1000. from the A.B.C.F.M. and $215 from the W.B.M. in order that the laying of the foundations may be begun under a competent Chinese staff, under the direction of the Paotingfu Station. (cf Vote).

Report of Nominating Committee and of elections for the following year.
SEE TABLE AT END OF MINUTES.

55. Voted that next year's meeting be held at Lintsing.

56. Voted that the date of the following year's meeting shall be decided each previous year.

57. Voted that next year's first business session begin at 9 A.M., May 9th and that delegates should arrive on the evening of the 8th so that the Council can open its meetings with a Prayer Meeting.

58. Voted that notice be sent by the Secretaries to each member of the Council one month in advance calling attention to the date of the Council meeting.

59. Voted that 300 copies of the Minutes be printed annually.

60. Voted that 300 copies of the revised Constitution and By Laws be printed.

61. Voted that the Secretary send to each Council member direct a copy of the Minutes.

62. Voted to thank the Peking Station for their kind hospitality.

Minutes in Chinese and English read and approved.

6 P.M. Adjourned sine die. Prayer and Benediction by Mr. Stanley.

(Signed) Emery W. Ellis,

English Clerk.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

1917--1918

Chairman: C.A.Stanley.
Vice-Chairman: Chao Ming Te.
Chinese Secretary: Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.
English Secretary: L. C. Porter.

Committees--Regular.

On Theological Education: LI Pen Yuan, M.S.Frame, C.A.Stanley, Chao Ming Te, W.W.Leete, K'ung Hsiang Hsi.
On Literature and Publication: G.D. Wilder, Li Pen Yuan, P.L.Corbin, Chang Keng Kuang.
Auditing Committee (while Treasurer remains at Paotingfu) Sun Chi Shan, E.W.Galt, H.W.Hubbard.
(When Treasurer goes to Tientsin), Shih Tien Hsun, R.E.Chandler, E.H.Ballou.

Committees--Special.

On Revision of Church Manual-Li Pen Yuan, Miss Lnella Miner, G.D.Wilder, Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.
On Manual for the Organization of the Local Church: (the members of the Committee on Revision of Church Manual, with Mr. Corbin and Chao Ming Te as corresponding members.
On Revision of Hymnal: Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, L.C.Porter.
On Attitude of the Church towards persons involved in Secondary Marriages: Mrs. Goodrich, Li Pen Yuan, Dr. Tucker, K'ung Hsiang Hsi.
Committee on Industrial Education: G.D.Wilder, M.S.Frame, Li Pen Yuan.
Committee on Ts'ang Men Kou Property: Li Pen Yuan, H.S.Galt, C.A.Stanley.
Committee to Advice with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insane Asylum: Dr. C.W.Young, Li Pen Yuan.
Committee on Preparation of a Map of the North Chinn Field; M.S.Frame.
Committee to Print the report of the Receipts and Expenditures: Mr. McCann with Publication and Literatture Committee.

CHIHLI DISTRICT. A.B.C.F.M. GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES.

	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu.	
Evangelistic	800.	1100.	1000.	1312.	4212.
Educational	560.	800.	500.	791.	2651.
Medical	50.	360.	500.	145.	1055.
Buildings	114.	200.	45.	126.	485.
Miscellaneous	150.	115.		107.	372.
Total	1674.	2575.	2045.	2481.	8775.

Lu Ho Academy	2600.	
Union Theological College	230.	2830.
Chihli District Total		$11605.

PUBLICATE

cf. PRINTED FORM.

Copy Minutes Third Annual
Meeting No. China Council

Peking May 10-15. 1917

REC'D JUL 9 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.
FIFTY FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.
Peking, May 14-16, 1917.

PERSONNEL.

Chili District:
Paotingfu-- Mr. E. W. Galt, Mr. J. H. McCann.
Peking -- Mrs. H. P. Ament, Miss M. E. Andrews, Miss L. I. Mead, Miss J. E. Payne, Miss B. P. Reed, Dr. C. D. Goodrich, Dr. J. H. Ingram, Dr. or Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Dr. C. W. Young.
Tientsin -- Mr. R. E. Chandler.
Tungchow -- Mr. M. S. Frame, Dr. H. S. Galt, Mr. L. C. Porter.
Shantung District:
Lintsing -- Mr. E. W. Ellis.
Techow -- Mr. C. A. Stanley.
Shansi District.
Fenchow -- Dr. P. T. Watson.
Taikuhsien -- Mr. P. L. Corbin.

MINUTES.

Monday May 14. 8:00 P. M.

The Mission was called together by the Mission Secretary Dr. H. S. Galt. Prayer was offered by Dr. A. H. Smith.

Organization was based on votes 1 and 2 of the 1916 Annual Meeting and the number of votes to which each station was entitled apportioned as follows: Paotingfu 3, Peking 9, Tientsin 2, Tungchow, 5, Fenchow 5, Taikuhsien 4, Lintsing 2, Techow 6.

Mr. R. E. Chandler was elected as Chairman.

Mr. L. V. Cady was elected as Clerk.

Voted on the motion of the Business Committee that the rules be suspended and that elections procede by acclamation.

ELECTION OF MISSION OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Mission Secretary -- Mr. L.C. Porter.
W. B. M. I. Secretary -- Miss Luella Miner.
Mission Treasurer -- Mr. J. H. McCann.
Auditors -- Mr. E. W. Galt and Mr. H. W. Hubbard (until such time as the Treasurer's office be moved to Tientsin when Mr. R. E. Chandler and Mr. E. H. Ballou shall take their places.)
Endorser of Mission Drafts-- Mr. H. W. Hubbard (until such time as the Treasurer's office be moved to Tientsin when Mr. Chandler shall succeed him.)
Medical Committee -- Drs, Young, Hemingway and Sargent. Dr. Young Chairman.
Member of ~~Managers~~ Board of Managers of North China American School, Mrs. L. C. Porter (succeeding Dr. H. S. Galt for a term of three yrs.)
Mr. C. A. Stanley elected as Chairman of American Board members of Board of Managers of North China School for American Children.
Business Committee -- Mr. P. L. Corbin, Mr. V. P. Eastman, Mr H. W. Hubbard.
Mr. J. B. Wolfe was elected as Chairman of the Property Committee.
Dr. G. D. Wilder elected as Chairman of the Language Study Committee.
Miss Luella Miner elected as Chairman of the Committee Ad Interim
(Note. Above Committee members elected by Districts are reported as follows:
Property Committee - Mr. Wolfe and Drs. Tucker and Ingram.
Language Study Committee- Dr. Wilder, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Stanley.
Committee Ad Interim -- Miss Miner, Mr. Chandler, Dr. H. S. Galt, Mr. E. W. Galt, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Leete, Dr. Hemingway.

Voted that the members of the special committee designated to investigate salaries together with the substitute member Mr. C. A. Stanley compose the Estimates Committee, Mr. J. H. McCann being Chairman .

(Committee— Mr. J. H. McCann, Mr. P. L. Corbin, Mr. C. A. Stanley.

Dr. Young reported verbally for the Medical Committee.

Dr. H. S. Galt reported verbally for the Committee At Interim on the matters of special importance transacted by the committee .

The report of the special committee on Business Agency and Treasury Matters was read by Mr. E. W. Galt and a copy filed with the Mission ~~Trea~~ Secretary.

Mr. E. W. Galt reported for the Auditors of Mission Books.

Dr. Goodrich read a letter of Mrs. Goodrich on the subject of Secondary Marriages.

Mr. P.L. Corbin read votes 25 and 29 of the Shansi District for the consideration of the North China Mission.

Voted that the meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Mr. Frame closed the session with prayer.

Adjournment at 9:30 P. M.

(The meeting came together at)

Tuesday May 15. 8:00 P. M. for a devotional service conducted by ~~Mr.~~ Corbin.

At 8:30 the business session was called together by the chairman Mr. Chandler.

The minutes of the preceding session were read, corrected and approved as corrected.

Mr. McCann and Mr. Corbin reported for the Special Committee on Investigation of Salaries.

Voted that the report be received for discussion.

Voted to adjourn until Wednesday at 9:00 A. M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Mr. E. W. Galt.

Adjournment at 10:00 P. M.

Wednesday May 16.

9:30 A. M. The meeting was called together by the chairman Mr. Chandler who led in a short devotional exercise. Mr. Stanley offered prayer.

The minutes of the preceding session were read, corrected, and approved as corrected.

(For motions passed see below)

At 10:30 a short recess was taken until 10:45.

The sess ion was again called to order by the Chairman.

At 12:00 M. moved to adjourn until 2.00 P. M.

Adjournment.

At 2.00 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the Chairman Mr. Chandler. Mr. Ellis led in prayer.

The minutes of the preceding session were read, corrected, and approved as corrected.

(For motions passed see below)

~~4:00 P.M. Adjournment until 8:00 P.M.~~ The annual report of the Treasurer's office was read by Mr. McCann and approved by the Mission.

4:00 P. M. Adjournment until 8:00 P. M.

8:00 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman Mr. Chandler.

After singing of a hymn, Dr. Goodrich led in prayer.

The minutes of the preceding session were read, corrected , and approved as corrected.

(For motions passed see below.)

The minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

Dr. Wilder closed the session with prayer.

9:30 P. M. The meeting adjourned sine die.

MOTIONS PASSED.

1.- Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to raise the basal salary of unmarried missionaries to $600 per annum and of married missionaries to $1200 for each family.

2.- Voted that we request the Board to guarantee a rate in payment of salaries and allowances with a minimum rate of 2 to 1, and a maximum of 2.15 to 1.

3.- Voted that the Mission call the attention of its members to the vote of the Mission in 1914 according to which the care of the Board's property is reserved to the missionary body and recommend that this policy be carefully recognized in station administration.

4.- Voted that the vote of the Committee ad Interim requesting authority from the Prudential Committee to pool the Teacher's Allowances be rescinded.

5.- Voted that in the matter of teachers' and writers' allowances the Mission call the attention of its members to the necessity of these funds being used only for the purposes specified and to the fact that all such funds not so used should revert to the American Board thru the Treasurer of the Mission.

6.- Voted that the Mission request that the personal salary of each new missionary contain an allowance of $120 gold to meet language study charges during the first year.

7.- Voted to reaffirm the motion of the Special Meeting in February relative to the language study expenses of students attending language school such provision to extend from the fall of 1916 to Jan. 1, 1918.

8.- Voted that the Prudential Committee be asked to approve and act upon the following plan for providing in future for the business agency work of the Mission.

a) The Mission treasurer shall be located in Tientsin and shall as soon as an Assistant is provided for him, act as business agent as well as Treasurer for the Mission. Provision shall be made as soon as practicable for his removal to Tientsin in order that the Mission may soon be getting the more benificial service he can render from that center.

b) The treasurer shall be provided with an assistant, under Board appointment, who shall have had training in stenography, book-keeping, and business methods, and shall be a man (or woman) qualified to assume no small share of responsibility.

c) Upon the securing of the proper plant and the ~~entrx~~ entrance upon his duties of the first appointee to fill the office of assistant, the Mission shall withdraw patronage from the Union Business Agency and shall let lapse any appropriations for agency work unused under the old plan. Until such time the Mission must depend upon the Union Agency as at present, and upon continued appropriations from the Boards to meet the agency fees.

9.- Voted that in order to further the plans for treasurer-business agency, the Mission treasurer, in consultation with the property committee be authorized to secure by purchase or exchange the land needed for two residences , an office and godown.

10.- Voted that in the interim of procuring suitable premises for offices and residence in Tientsin, the treasurer of the Mission be located at Haikn in Tientsin.

11.- Voted to endorse the vote of the Chihli district that the Mission request the American Board to secure the services of Miss Mickey as a secretary on permanent appointment by transfer from the W. B. M. I. to the American Board. (such)

12.- Voted that the Mission request that ~~the~~ transfer of services be made effectual from Sept. 1917.

13.- Voted to adopt the following resolution.

Whereas the Mission during the last six years has, thro special committees or thru its language study committee, cooperated with other missions in the organization and conduct of the Union language School in Peking, and whereas this policy, altho without formal adoption recorded in vote of the mission ~~meetings~~ meetings minutes, has been followed with the hearty approval of both the Mission and the American Board,

Resolved that the Mission now by formal vote registers its approval of this plicy, accepts responsibility as one of the bodies uniting in the Language School as provided for in the Constitution of the same and likewise asks the Prudential Committee for formal approval of this tep.

14.- Voted that we recommend an increase in the medical allowance from $10 to $15 per adult member of the mission, the increase to be applied so far as required to meet necessary dental expenses.

15.- Voted that the Medical Committee take up with the American Board the question of securing a Mission dentist for the North China Mission, considering the possibility of cooperating with other mission boards.

16.- Voted to endorse the vote of the Chihli District requesting the continuation of the salary of Miss Sewall during her leave of absence which was requested by the Chihli District. (April 1917)

17.- Voted to endorse the vote of the Shantung District requesting the Prudential Committee to appropriate $4000 for a house for the second educational man at Tehchow.

18.- Voted to endorse the vote of the Shantung District asking the Prudential Committee that the former request for $3500 for the physician's house at Lintsing be increased to $4000.

20.- Voted that Mr. Frame's request for a loan from the Mission Loan Fund be referred to the Mission treasurer.

19.- Voted that the requests in votes 17 and 18 be provisional on the endorsement of the property committee of the Mission.

21.- Voted that we repeat the vote of 1915 and 1916 to the effect that in the judgment of the Mission, the value of the land occupied by the W. B. M. at Hsiku should be considered an equivalent for the value of the property formerly owned by the W. B. M. on the old property in Tientsin.

22.- Voted That the question of representation at the Mission meeting next year be left with the Committee Ad Interim.

23.- Voted that ~~[illegible]~~ we pass a vote of thanks to Dr. Galt for his arduous and most efficient labors as Mission Secretary.

24.- Voted that Drs. Wilder and Ingram act as Directors of the North China Union Language School.

25.- Voted that the estimates for personals of American Board missionaries be approved.

26.- Voted that the estimates for personals of the W. B. M. I. missionaries be approved.

27.- Voted that the estimates for personals of the W. B. M. missionaries be approved.

28.- Voted that the estimates for personals of the W. B. M. P. missionaries be approved.

29.- Voted that where more than one writer is required by a missionary, one only may be charged to Writer on personals, others being charged to General Work.

30.- Voted that the Shansi District's special requests from the American Board for two cottages at Yutaoho for Taiku to the amount of $600~~x~~, and for two cottages at Yutaoho for Fenchow to the amount of $600 be approved.

31.- Voted that the Shansi District's special request from the W. B. M. I. for two cottages at Yutaoho to the amount of $1000 be ~~xxxxx~~ approved.

32.- Voted that the Mission recommend that the first term of service for single woman missionaries be five years.

33.- Voted that the delegates present express their hearty thanks and grateful appreciation to the ladies of the Peking station who have so generously provided for our comfort during the meeting of the North China Council and the meeting of the Mission.

~~Xxx~~-

(Signed) Lyman V. Cady.
Clerk.

61st Annual Meeting

Peking May 14-16, 1917

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Feb. 5th, 1918.

Dear friends of the Tung Shih Pu:-

Herewith a motion which you are asked to consider and pass upon , returning your votes in the regular way to the Mission Secretary.

Moved;- That Dr. W. L. Hall, on appointment for term service by the American Board, be located for one year at Lintsing, Shantung.

Affirmative. Negative.

The above motion is made urgent by the departure early in May of Doctor Tallmon Sargent for the homeland, with no expectation of returning to China. This will leave the Lintsing Medical work without a foreign doctor in charge. For two years and more the W. B. M. P. has been looking for Dr. Sargent's successor, but no suitable applicant has as yet been found. The American Board too recognizes our need(as witness Dr. Strong's statement in letter just to hand from Boston re Dr. Hall), and is on the track of every possible candidate in the hope that Lintsing may once again have a man physician, as she has not had since Dr. Wagner's return to the States before Boxer days.

Lintsing is two days' journey from Tehchow, the nearest station where foreign physicians may be found. Medically the Lintsing field includes from fifteen to twenty counties and from three to four millions of people. Within this larger area the South Chihli Mission at Tamingfu, the National Holiness Mission at Tungch'angfu and Nankuant'ao, the Anglican Mission at Tungchàangfu, and the Nazarene Mission at Ch'ao Ch'êng all have foreign workers but no doctors either Chinese or foreign and so naturally look to us in serious sickness and often call for the foreign doctor's advice and help.

The Chinese too are no whit behind the foreigner in appreciation of what our Hospital has to offer, as witness the 7000 and more treatments given last year to 3000 different persons. The local officials and gentry had such a high opinion of our foreign doctor's medical skill and financial management of the Hospital that they secured to the Hospital a perennial endowment(amounting to $300 or perhaps $500 a year), being 7/10 of certain revenues secured at the likin station here on the Canal. Inasmuch as this approval was of the foreign doctor it would seem but fair that we do all in our power to see that a foreign physician continue to oversee the affairs of the Hospital and be ready to respond as far as possible to the calls these leading people may wish to make upon his time and skill.

We have as you know just recently finished the building of a splendid new Hospital Administration Building and operating pavilion, together with four new wards. (One of these, a fourteen bed ward for men was built with the money contributed locally by our Chinese friends.) These new buildings together with the old hospital wards make it possible to accomodate about twenty-five women patients and about forty men, with as many dispensary patients a day as care to come. The steam heating

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Feb. 5th, 1918.

Dear Friends of the Long Sixth Yr:-

Herewith a motion which you are asked to consider and pass upon, returning your votes in the regular way to the Mission Secretary.

Moved:- That Dr. W. J. Hall, on appointment as a regular member by the American Board, be invited for one year at Lintsing, which shall be his station.

AFFIRMATIVE.

The above motion is made urgent by the decision early in May of Dr. Hall's surgeon for the homeland, with its expectation of returning to China. This will leave the Lintsing Medical work without a foreign doctor in charge. For two years and more the W. F. M. S. has been looking for Dr. Sargent's successor, but no suitable medical has as yet been found. The American Board too recognizes our need, as witness its strong statement in letter just to hand from Secretary Dr. Hall, and is on the track of every possible candidate in the hope that Lintsing may come again to have a physician, as she has had since Dr. Sargent's return to the United States.

Lintsing is two days' journey from Tsingtao, the nearest station where foreign physicians may be found. Medically the Lintsing field includes from fifteen to twenty counties and from three to four millions of people. Within this larger area the South China Mission at Tsingtao, the Medical Mission at Tungchow, the Presbyterian Mission at Tsinanfu, and the Methodist Mission at Weihsien, all have foreign workers, but no doctors either Chinese or foreign, and so naturally look to us in medical sickness and otherwise for the foreign medical advice and help.

Our hospital has to offer the Lintsing Mission an opportunity of cooperation in medical work, and we are confident that the Board will be willing to offer the Lintsing Mission a high option of our foreign doctor's medical and training-school management of the Hospital. Such a course would be the hospital's personal endorsement, amounting to 75% or perhaps 100% of our best in reviews received at the Union meeting, but in the final analysis it would seem that what we do all in our power to see that a foreign physician continue to oversee the affairs of the hospital and be ready to respond as far as possible to the calls these leading people may wish to make upon his time and skill.

We have as you know just recently finished the building of a splendid new hospital. Maintenance building and operating pavilion, together with four new wards. One of these, a four-bed ward for men was built with the money contributed locally by our Chinese friends.

These new buildings together with the old hospital wards make it possible to accommodate about twenty-five women patients and about forty men, with as many dispensary patients a day as care to come. The women meeting

plant provided for the central building and two wards has not yet all arrived in Lintsing so it has this winter been impossible to open and use the two new wards or the operating room. But with the coming of warmer weather, the presence of Miss Munger as nurse in charge, the coming to us of two Chinese nurses who graduate this spring from the Tehchow training school, with trustworthy Dr. Chiang looking after the men patients and the possibility of securing a Chinese lady doctor for the women patients the way seems clear to press forward and make the proper use of the new buildings and equipment which is ours, ---- if only there were a foreign physician in sight to head up the whole concern. Without such a doctor we are like a business concern trying to do business without a proper manager.

Hence our appeal to you temporarily to loan us a doctor manager, while we and the home Boards renew our efforts to find a permanent head for this splendid " going concern." So give us, please, your affirmative vote, and if not ready to do that just withhold your vote till you come here to Tung Shih Pu meeting. " Seeing is believing", and we are confident that you will vote properly after you have seen what we have and what we need.

The above motion is framed on the supposition that the China Medical Board will endorse the American Board's recommendation and accept Dr. Hall as a jointly supported Doctor for the period named. But in case the China Medical Board refuses to adopt this plan, what is the North China Mission going to do about it ? We of the Lintsing station would suggest (and are glad to unanimously make a motion to that effect) that the Mission still urge upon the American Board the necessity of appointing some doctor(preferably Dr. Hall as he is already here on the field) as locum tenens for the four year period, even though the whole burden of his salary should fall on the A. B. C. F. M. alone. Such a furlough-filler will without doubt be called upon to serve at stations w where the China Medical Board is as yet making no investments, and it seem only fair that the American Board should alone be responsible for the salary of such a doctor. In case of need a cable message urging this matter would seem to be in order.

Just one more item that may possibly make the Lintsing situation a bit more clear. Once upon a time the North China Mission went on record saying that no hospital doing work for both men and women should be without its man physician in charge. Lintsing's hospital has however for these more than twelve years been a general hospital and the lady physician in charge has every year reported more men patients than women. The money given for a Woman's Hospital here has, with the consent of the donors, been used to erect an administration building and operating ward one half of which is for the use of men patients. During all this time no money has been appropriated directly by the American Board for its medical work here. Three of four years ago the Mission voted $200 a year from the Kalgan funds to A. B. C. F. M. medical work in Lintsing---but we are still waiting for the man doctor ! Having freely received all these years from the W. B. M. P. medical care given the attention for men patients, not to mention the A. B. C. F. M. missionaries, it would seem that now when the W. B. M. P. is temporarily unable to secure a worker the American Board should be as ready to freely give, in short that the American Board should now take over the men's medical work at Lintsing and at the earliest possible moment find and send to the field a man physician to have charge of this work. And we further believe that this responsibility should be accepted without any quibble as to whether the China Medical Board is ready to help in the support of such doctor or not. For we have the direct statement of Mr. Greene to the effect that the China Medical Board would not care to assume the salary of the first doctor the Board should find for Lintsing's need.

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The China Medical Board might presumably be interested, he said, in helping with the salary of a second doctor to be added to the staff of a Hospital already supplied with one physician and in good running order. It would seem therefore that the first thing to be done in Lintsing's case(or other station now without a physician) is for the Board to secure a doctor and assume his full salary, looking to the China Medical Board to lend assistance later in the fuller development of the work this first doctor may be able to do.

We realize the difficulty, now that the war involves America too, of securing properly qualified medical recruits, and hence are the more anxious that our immediate and pressing need be met by Dr. Hall's coming to us. We would hope that by the time he would need to leave us a man doctor would be found to head up the work here, and a woman doctor for the woman's work as well. Forgive the length of this appeal, but to us and the thousands of sick and suffering Chinese and us it is not an unimportant matter.

Sincer ely yours, (for the station),

Victor P. Eastman.

P. S. -

Dear Dr. Stronge! - I did not put into words here for the Mission to see, but may freely say to you - that we are fearful that if a foreign doctor (either man or woman) is not promised for Lintsing ere another year that Miss Munger (our trained nurse, supported by W.C.T.U.) will be apt to leave us. She is a close friend of Dr. Nutting's (Yenchow) & has a mother & sister at Taiku - so the call is strong for her to go to Yenchow - but she has decided to stay here another year - & we have hopes that if only a doctor were at hand she would cast in her lot permanently with us. Dr. & Mrs. Fennie are both close friends of hers, and in writing them I think you might well say that if they only decided soon to come to China Miss Munger would stay on as nurse. W.P.E.

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Yours very truly,

Lewis C. Bevan

P.S. - Did not put with work for the Mission & see, but very freely on you - that we are fearful that if Dr. Hall's doctor (either man or woman) is not promised for Linhsing we may lose the at Mr. Mungen (who is transferred from Wei Hsien, application for W.F.M.S.) will be left to have no, she is a close friend of Mr. Mottley's & no another visitor at Yeiken - as the call is strong for her to go to Szechuen - but she has decided to stay here another year - was here before that & only a doctor were at hand she would feel it her duty to remain with us. Mr. & Mrs. Bennett are both close friends of hers and in urging them strongly we felt that if they really decided about to come to China Mr. Mungen would stay on as nurse. W.E.B.

Minutes of the Chihli District Foreign Annual Meeting, pg.-2

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:15.
Mr. Hubbard was elected Chairman.

(3) It was VOTED that the District record its desire that the American Board secure the services of Miss Mickey, under permanent appointment, as stenographer for the District, and that it refer to the Mission the matter of taking suitable action to that end.

(4) It was VOTED that the section of the Standing Rules re District Secretary be waived, and that Mr. Frame be asked to continue his services as Secretary until the regular Secretary can assume the duties of the office.

The Committee on Estimates presented its report.

(5) It was VOTED that the estimates, as presented, be passed and forwarded to the Mission Treasurer for his transmission to the Mission; and that Peking Station be asked to send its personal estimates (which were not presented for the District Meeting) direct to the Treasurer.

(6) It was VOTED that each Station be requested to proceed at once to elect its member on the Committee ad Interim, in accordance with the new Standing Rules.

(7) It was VOTED that the Secretary be requested to have printed the Standing Rules of the Chihli District Foreign Organization, as adopted at this meeting.

(8) It was VOTED that the Prudential Committee be requested to continue the salary of Miss Sewall during her leave of absence which was requested by the Chihli District Association, (April 1917).

It was moved by the visiting guests to pass a vote of thanks to the housekeepers of Tungchou for their hospitality.

(9) It was voted to approve the minutes as read.

The meeting adjourned on motion at 3:30.

Respectfully submitted
Fanny S. Wickes, Clerk.

Tungchow, Apr. 17, 1917

Duplicate

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Respectfully submitted
Fanny S. Wickes, Clerk.

Apr. 17, 1917

From Minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the North China Council. Lintsing, Shantung, May 9-13, 1918.

Votes

#16. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (53) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Mission Property Committee be requested to ~~xxxxxxx~~ consider corefully the possibilities of a transfer of the Tientsin working center from Hsiku, to secure the approval of the Prudential Committee, and in consultation with the Tientsin Station Association, take action when there may be favorable opportunity. Places and buildings shall be provided at Hsiku for church street chapel and day-schools for boys and girls.

#17. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (54) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the unused appropriation of $3,000 Gold for a Parish House at Hsiku to be transferred to a fund for the permanent development of work in the new center.

#18. Voted, that the Council adopt vote (55) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel Fund $500 Mexican to help in building a chapel in Pei Ts'ang.

#19. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (56) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to set aside from the Tientsin Property Fund $8,000 Gold for participation in the Union Mission Hospital in Tientsin.

#20. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (57) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the $2,000 Gold appropriated by the Prudential Committee from the Tientsin Property Fund for a dispensary, be reserved for the purpose, to be used wither in Hsiku or a new center.

From letter of L. C. Porter, Tunghsien, June 1, 1918

"These votes give the authorization of the Council to the votes passed by the Chihli District in regard to the plans for developing a new center for the Tientsin work in the Hopei region. In view of the fact that the matters taken up in these motions have already been referred to the Prudential Committee by the Chihli District ~~Ex~~ Secretary and in view of the further fact that the District has requested Mr. Chandler and Mr. ~~Frax~~ Frame to present personally to the Prudential Committee all the interests involved in this change and the argument for the transfer, it will not be necessary to make further comment on these motions at this time. The Council feels very strongly the necessity of the transfer to a new centre in Tientsin if our Board is to meet its responsibilities in that great city and if it is to develop as it should the heritage of influence bequeathed from the workers of earlier days.

From Minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the North China Council. Lintsing, Shantung, May 9-13, 1918.

Votes

#16. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (53) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Mission Property Committee be requested to ~~xxxxxxx~~ consider carefully the possibilities of a transfer of the Tientsin working center from Haikw, to secure the approval of the Prudential Committee, and in consultation with the Tientsin Station Association, take action when there may be favorable opportunity. Places and buildings shall be provided at Haikw for church street chapel and day-schools for boys and girls.

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REC'D JUL 12 1918

13a

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

NORTH CHINA COUNCIL

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Lintsing, Shantung, May 9-13,1918.

(1) May 9th,8:30 p.m.

The Council was called to order in Lintsing Church by the Chinese Secretary, Mr. Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Sheffield.

(2) The Delegates and Coopted Members in Attendance were as follows:

Fenchow - Jen T'ing Fang; William R. Leete.
Taikuhsien - Paul L. Corbin; Chang Cheng Fu (substitute for Ch'eng Pu Yün)
Lintsing - Vinton P. Eastman; Chang Hwa Ch'en.
Techow - Chao Ming Te; Dr. A. A. Metcalf.
Paotingfu - Jen Ch'ang Nien; (Miss Chapin, substitute for H.W.Hubbard, was absent)
Tientsin - Li Ch'ün Fu(substitute for Wang Wei Ling); R.E. Chandler.
Tungchou - T'sui Yueh; L.C.Porter.
Peking - Li Pen Yuan; Mrs. Sheffield.
Coopted Members: Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

(3) Election of Clerks: Ch'üan Hsi Hsien; W.R.Leete.

(4) Standing Committees elected by the three District Associations were reported as follows:

Estimates Committee - W.R.Leete; Chang Cheng Fu; Chao Ming Te; V.P.Eastman; Li Pen Yuan; R.E. Chandler.

Business Committee - V.P.Eastman; P.L.Corbin;L.C.Porter.

(5) Election of Officers:

Chairman - Ts'ui Yueh.

Vice-Chairman - R.E.Chandler.

English Secretary for 1918-1920 - L.C.Porter.

9:00 p.m. Adjourned.

May 10th, 9:00 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, in Mr.

Ellis' home. Chao Ming Te led in prayer.

The Clerk called the roll; 16 present.

(7) Reports of Secretaries and Standing Committees:

The English Secretary presented a printed digest of the thirteen actions taken during the year.

The Committee on Theological Education reported, through Li Pen Yuan, seven American Board students in the Union College of Theology, and ten in the Union Bible Institute. For the former the total expended has been $1151.20, and for the latter, $925.47.

The Committee on Literature and Publication reported through Li Pen Yuan the following issues:

Sol Fa Hymnal, 2,000 copies; Chapin's Geography, 2,000 copies Froebel's Education of Man, 1,000 copies; Pocket Hymn Book, 8,000 copies; Medium Hymn Book, 3,000 copies; Large Type Hymn Book, 1,000 copies; Mrs. Stelle's Kindergarten Songs, 500 copies.
Total Expenses, Yen 5,700.50 and Mex. $256.83.
Total Receipts, Mex. $4546.04.

The Auditing Committee reported through R.E.Chandler that its work could not be done because the Treasurer's accounts for 1917 had not yet been completed.

Reports of Special Committees:-

The Committee on Industrial Education reported through Li Pen Yuan, and was continued.

The Committee on Ts'ang Men K'ou Property reported through Li Pen Yuan that though the property had been sold the deed had not been properly signed. L.C.Porter and R.E.Chandler made explanation.

1.- Voted, that the deed of sale of the Ts'ang Men K'ou Property should receive the signature of the Committee and that L.C.Porter should sign for H.S.Galt.

The Committee on Revision of Manual of Church Forms reported through Li Pen Yuan, presenting a mimeographed revision in temporary form, for the criticism of the churches.

The Committee on the Attitude of the Church towards persons

involved in Secondary Marriages made no report and was continued.

2.- Voted, that Li Pen Yuan be chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

3.- Voted, that the delegates from Shansi and Shantung each elect a member from each province to meet with Li Pen Yuan and prepare the work of the committee for the ensuing year. The delegates from Shansi elected Jen T'ing Fang; from Shantung, Chao Ming Te.

The Committee on the Revision of the Hymnal made no report but was continued, a Chinese member to be elected by the Council.

The Committee on a Map of the North China Field made no report.

4.- Voted, that the Committee on a Map of the North China Field be continued and a member each from Shansi and Shantung be added to assist in the work.

The Committee on Printing the Receipts and Expenditures of Each Station made no report.

The Committee to Advise with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insane Asylum made no report.

5.- Voted, that the Committee on Help for New Missionaries be resumed.

6.- Voted, that the Council accept all reports as given.

(8) Unfinished Business.

The English Secretary reported on Vote 14 of the 1917 Minutes of the Council that a letter had been sent to Mr. Bates who had responded to the thanks expressed by the Council; on Vote 43 that Dr. Hall had declined the invitation of the Council.

7.- Voted, that the Council welcome visitors at its sessions.

8.- Voted, that the Council elect a chairman of the Estimates Committee in the absence of the Treasurer. W.R.Leete was elected.

The English Secretary reported for A.H.Smith the proposal that the American Board Missions in China join with the Presbyter-

ian and London Missions in a Federal Union.

10:30 a.m. Recess followed by Devotional Exercises led by Mrs. Sheffield.

11:00 a.m. Business resumed.

The English Secretary reported that Vote 18 of the 1917 Minutes had not been approved by the American Board, also that in reply to the letter of the Enlgish Secretary, Mr. Greene of Hwai Lu had welcomed our Mission's aid but suggested Cheng-ting-fu as a better site than Shih-chia-chuang for a new Station.

9.- Voted, that the Council continue the Committee to Tabulate and Print the Receipts and Expenditures of each Station and that the Council especially request a report in 1919.

The English Secretary reported that Vote 37 of the 1917 Minutes had been declined by Mr. Peet; that the Prudential Committee had granted Vote 34 and had made up the loss on exchange for 1917 as well; that Vote 39 had been granted by the W.B.M.I.; that the W.B.M.I. had also granted Vote 35; that since Mr. Compton had been sent to Turkey, Mr. Leiper was being sent to Tientsin in response to Vote 40; that in response to Vote 42 Mr. Heininger had been sent to the Mission in September,1917; that in reply to Vote 47 the China Medical Board had refused to grant any sum to the Lintsing Hospital until is it supplied with a physician; that in reply to Vote 53 the Prudential Committee recommended that the Shantung District make an appropriation if it saw fit from the annual appropriation already made by the Prudential Committee.

(9) Business Referred tby the Districts to the Council:

10.- Voted, that the Council allow the request of the Shansi District (No.8) that in place of a stenographer the Prudential Committee grant to each Station a business man.

12:00 m. Adjourned.

2:00 p.m. The Session was called to order by the Vice-Chairman, with a hymn.

11.- Voted, that Vote 9 of the Chihli Minutes for 1918, requesting that funds be obtained to send students to America to study theology, be referred to the Estimates Committee for incorporation in its report.

12.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (43) of the Chihli District for 1918, that the Prudential Committee be requested to provide for the development of a Normal Department in connection with the Lu Ho Middle School.

13.- Voted, that the Council adopt with modifications Votes 42 and 44 of the Chihli District for 1918 and request the Prudential Committee to eventually maintain on the staff of the Lu Ho Middle School five foreign instructors (one as principal, one as head of the science department, one as head of the English department, one as head of the vocational department, and one as head of the normal department).

14.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (45) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant to Lu Ho Middle School for the Chinese staff and running expenses the sum at present appropriated for Tunghsien Academy and Tunghsien Arts College, together with the present equipment of the Union College at Tunghsien.

15.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (46) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to aid in securing financial aid to the amount of G.$50,000 for new buildings and future development of Lu Ho Middle School.

16.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (53) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Mission Property Committee be requested to consider carefully the possibilities of a transfer of the Tien-

tsin working center from Hsiku, to secure the approval of the Prudential Committee, and in consultation with the Tientsin Station Association, take action when there may be favorable opportunity. Places and buildings shall be provided at Hsiku for church street chapel and day-schools for boys and girls.

17.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (54) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the unused appropriation of $3,000 Gold for a Parish House at Hsiku to be transferred to a fund for the permanent development of work in the new center.

18.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (55) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel Fund $500 Mexican to help in building a chapel in Pei Ts'ang.

19.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (56) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to set aside from the Tientsin Property Fund $8,000 Gold for participation in the Union Mission Hospital, in Tientsin.

20.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (57) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the $2,000 Gold appropriated by the Prudential Committee from the Tientsin Property Fund for a dispensary, be reserved for that purpose, to be used either in Hsiku or a new center.

21.- Voted, that the Council approve the amendment to the Chihli District Association Constitution made by vote 59 in the 1918 Minutes of the Chihli District.

Chang Hwa Ch'en led in prayer.

4:00 p.m. Session adjourned.

May 11, 9:10 a.m.

Session called to order by the Chairman and Mr. Chandler led

in prayer.

The Chinese and English Minutes of May 9th and 10th were read corrected and approved.

22.- Voted, that since Miss Chapin's absence is not without cause, Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien be empowered to cast her ballot in all the sessions of this meeting.

10:30 a.m. Recess, followed by Devotional Exercises led by Jen Ch'ang Nien.

11:00 a.m. Business resumed.

23.- Voted, that the Council earnestly request the Prudential Committee to appoint two men for the Shantung District this year, one for Techow and one for Lintsing and that they should be sent at once.

24.- Voted, that the funds available for helping students to study at the North China Union College be available for the use of students from the Shantung District for the year 1918, according to former method of division.

25.- Voted, that in case a physician is obtained for Lintsing this year, the request of $2,000 Gold for hospital equipment be repeated to the China Medical Board.

26.- Voted, that the outstation of A Ch'eng, be turned over to the National Holiness Mission.

12:00 m. Session adjourned.

2:10 p.m. Vice-Chairman opened session and Jen T(ing Fang led in prayer.

27.- Voted, that the Lintsing Station Association consult with the Mission Property Committee and the Mission Treasurer in regard to the sale of Church property at A Ch'eng with power to act.

(10) General Business.

28.- Voted, that the Council approves of the appended report re-

ceived from the Nanking Conference on Federal Union between the Presbyterian Council and the London and American Board Missions, electing one Chinese and one Foreign representative to future meetings of the Union.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

between the

PRESBYTERIAN, LONDON MISSION, and AMERICAN BOARD CHURCHES

We the representatives of the above bodies having conferred together during the meeting of the Presbyterian Council in Nanking, it seems to us that the time has come to take action looking towards church union along the following lines; which we submit as recommendations to our respective constituencies:

1. The Principle. The formation of a Federal Union between the Churches of the Presbyterian Council, the London Mission, and the American Board, and the extending of a cordial welcome to other likeminded churches that may be desirous of entering the Union.

2. Name. The name shall be the Federal Council of Christian Churches in China.

3. Object. The object of the Federation shall be such comparison of views and adjustment of practices as shall prepare the way for ultimate organic union.

Organising Committee.

4. A Committee consisting of 12 members (with 12 alternatives) six to be representatives of the Presbyterian Churches, three of the L.M.S. Churches, and three of the American Board Churches. This Committee shall confer and make recommendations to their constituent bodies as to:

(a) The formation of a Federal Council;

(b) Articles of Belief, Constitution and rules of the proposed Union.

The Presbyterian body is asked to appoint a Convener from among its representatives.

5. Meeting of Council. After the Committee has drawn up a plan of Union, and after such plan has secured the approval of the constituent bodies, the Committee shall call a meeting upon such basis of representation as shall have been agreed upon.

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29.- Voted, to accept the appended principles of comity recommended to the Council by the China Continuation Committee.

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Arbitration and Conciliation

It is agreed:

a. That the principle of arbitration should be applied as widely as possible to all matters of dispute between missions or churches, provided that the fundamental principles of the ecclesiastical bodies concerned be not thereby called in question.

b. That inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies should be ready to act in the matter of arbitration and conciliation, and should, where possible, make arrangements by which those matters can be dealt with between their regular meetings.

c. That in all cases of disagreement the missions or churches concerned should first attempt a settlement between themselves, and that reference should be made to an outside body, only after such attempts have failed.

d. That an inter-denominational or inter-mission body should arbitrate only when any case is referred to it by the official representatives of both the churches or missions involved in any dispute. But in case one party declines arbitration, it shall still be open to the other party to appeal to one of the aforesaid bodies to use its friendly offices to bring about a settlement.

e. That the decision of an inter-denominational or inter-mission body, or its appointed representatives, shall be advisory or final, as shall be agreed by the parties concerned before the case is heard.

f. That for the settlement of any dispute, the appointed representatives should generally include an equal representation on behalf of each of the missions or churches directly concerned, chosen by themselves; it being left to the body appealed to, to appoint an additional member or members, whether of its own number or not, having regard to the nature of the subject upon which arbitration is sought.

g. That when suitable local or provincial bodies do not exist, or when it is desired by the parties concerned, the help of the China Continuation Committee may be sought in any matter affecting arbitration between churches or missions.

h. That any award or agreement arrived at after arbitration or conciliation should be reduced to writing.

2. Territorial Arrangements.

It is agreed:

a. That in the event of any church or mission wishing to enter an unoccupied sphere in any provincial area, consultation with the proper inter-denominational or inter-mission body for that sphere, if one exists, should precede any definite steps for occupation. In determining whether or not a new society should enter, due weight should be given to the resources of the new society, and the likelihood of its being able to make its occupation of a given area effective before the other.

b. That any missions or churches proposing to make any further advances in the opening up of new work either of a general nature or for special classes, in cities or districts already par-

tially occupied by other societies, should consult with them before doing so.

c. That in areas in which different churches or mission are to work in close proximity to one another and under conditions that are conducive to co-operative efforts, the different churches or missions should from time to time consult with one another as to the possibility of co-operation in institutional work(educational, medical, industrial, etc.), and no institutional work likely to affect the work of another church or mission should be initiated without consultation - and, if possible, agreement, with the other bodies occupying the same area.

d. That in areas in which two or more similar institutions (educational, medical, industrial, etc.), now exist in such proximity to each other as to cause over-lapping, it is desirable that negotiations be open to see whether they could be united, or be utilized for different departments of the same work.

e. That agreements in regard to territorial arrangements already existing, or which may in future be arrived at in any way, should be reduced to writing, carefully preserved, and reconsidered every five or ten years in the light of new conditions.

f. That while the right of Christians to the ministration of their own communion is recognized, and while congregations or small gatherings of Christians isolated from their own communion should be expected to engage in evangelistic work on a voluntary basis, such ministration and efforts should not be regarding as warranting isolated congregations in undertaking missionary operations that would in any way conflict with the work of the missions or churches occupying the field.

g. That when the care of a work has been transferred from one

organization to another communications about the work from any member of the former body should always be made to representatives of the organization which has assumed responsibility.

3. Transfer of Mission or Church Agents.

It is agreed:

That no agent employed, or recently employed by one church, mission, or other organization shouldbe employed by another church or mission without full preliminary consultation with the church or mission with which the agent is or was formerly connected. Consultation ought to include such matters as the question whether he is under any obligation to the mission with which he is or was connected. In cases where such obligation is financial, as, for instance, in the case of an agent who obtained his education on the definite understanding that he would serve the church or mission for a definite time, arrangements should be made in the event of a transfer taking place, for a discharge of the obligation, as may be mutually agreed upon. If the two organizations affected cannot agree about a transfer, the inherent right of the individual primarily affected, to decide the question, must be recognized and repsected. It is understood that this paragraph does not affect the transfer of pastors within a given church or organization.

The principle of this section should apply also to the case o pupils in a church or mission ~~sk~~ school whom a representative of some other mission or church may propose to receive.

4. Salaries of Mission Agents.

It is agreed:

a. That the adequate remuneration of all grades of agents in a provincial area, and especially the need of revising salaries in view of changing economic conditions, are suitable subjects for

the consideration of inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies, and are deserving of their careful attention.

b. That while there seem to be great difficulties in standardising the salaries of missionary agents (educational, medical and evangelistic), it is important that missions or churches should endeavor to cut off all occasions of jealousy and misunderstanding that may arise from inequalities in the remuneration of agents whose work and qualifications are similar.

5. Treatment of Mission Agents under Discipline.

It is agreed:

a. That the disciplinary censure of one church or mission for clearly established fault in character and conduct should be respected by another.

b. That agents dismissed on such grounds by one church or mission should not be employed by another without previous consultation with the authority dismissing them.

6. Relation of Churches to Members of Other Churches.

It is agreed:

a. That churches should do their best to give spiritual opportunities and assistance to members of other churches who stand in need of them.

b. That church members from one area temporarily visiting the sphere of another church organization should bring with them certificates of membership to be recognized by churches (whose principles allow them to do so), for such period only as the visit lasts.

c. That church members settling in the sphere of another church organization should be given a certificate enabling that church, if it see fit, to receive them into its fellowship.

7. Baptism and Admission to Church Membership.

It is agreed:

a. That it seems desirable for inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies to consider the possibility of a more uniform standard regarding baptism and the conditions of church membership.

b. That no church or mission should baptize or admit to church membership or accept as a candidate for baptism or admission to church membership, any person who is already receiving regular preparatory instruction, or is an admitted catechumen in another church, without first consulting with the officials of the church, but the final choice of the church which he will join must rest with the candidate.

8. Treatment of Church Members under Discipline.

It is agreed:

a. That different churches should mutually respect each other's discipline.

b. That when no certificate is brought by the member of one church applying for membership in another church, enquiry should always be made into his conduct and standing in the former.

c. That when a member of one church desires admission into another if on enquiry it proves that he is under discipline, or has rendered himself liable to discipline, for a grave fault against the moral law of Christ, his admission should not be considered until he has given evidence of repentance and reformation, and if discipline has been imposed, has completed the term of discipline in the church which has imposed it.

9. Chinese Representation in Arbitration Cases.

That, in conclusion, it is desirable that bodies dealing with questions directly affecting the Chinese Church should have representation of Chinese members upon them.

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30.- Voted, that out of the surplus of the Theological Seminary Fund for 1918 an amount equivalent to $30 Mexican for each student of the American Board Mission be paid to the Fenchow Bible Training School, the total not to exceed $300 for this year.

31.- Voted, that the Council join with the Lintsing Station in expressing our deep gratitude for the service already rendered in the Lintsing Hospital by Miss Callie Munger and heartily urge her to make application to the American Board for appointment as a regular missionary of the Board.

(11) Invitation to Missionaries on Furlough to rejoin the Mission:

32.- Voted, to request the return of Mrs. M.P.Ament to Peking.

33.- Voted, to request the return of Dr, and Mrs. Love to Tungchow.

34.- Voted, to request the return of Mrs. G.D.Wilder to Peking.

35.- Voted to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Frame to the Chihli District.

36.- Voted, to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler to live one year at Techow.

37.- Voted, to request the return of Miss Heebner to Taikuhsien.

38.- Voted, to request the return of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker to Techow.

39.- Voted, to request the return of Miss Tallmon to Lintsing.

4:00 p.m. Session adjourned with prayer by Jen Ch'ang Nien.

May 13, 9:15 a.m.

Session opened by the Chairman. Chao Ming Te led in prayer.

The Chinese and English Minutes for May 11th were read, corrected and approved.

40.- Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Galt be granted a half year for language study upon their return from furlough and be requested to reside at Techow during that period and return to Paotingfu at the end of that period.

(12) Location of Workers.

41.- Voted, that the Council accede to the request of the North China Christian Union Flood Relief Committee that Mr. Ellis remain

in Relief Work until June 15, 1918.

(10) 42.- Voted, that all contributions to the church (whether from foreigners or Chinese) are under the control of the church (or association), the contributors having no subsequent rights in their use.

43.- Voted, that the rules of the Handbook of the American Board in regard to Mission Property, (Chapter 8) be translated and printed in the Chinese minutes of the Council Meeting.

44.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to appoint a special deputation (including one of the Secretaries) to visit the North China Mission.

10:30 a.m. Recess followed by Devotions led by Li Ch'un Fu.

45.- Voted, that the Prudenti al Committee and the Woman's Boards be requested in the appointment of recruits to the Mission, to pay special attention to those needs of the whole field which this Council each year indicates [redacted] as most urgent.

46.- Voted, that the Council request the Prudential Committee to make special grants to the three Districts of the Mission of scholarship funds for helping students from the Mission in the universities: Chihli,$500; Shansi,$200; Shantung,$200.

47.- Voted, that the English Secretary be co-opted for the [redacted] ensuing year.

48.- Voted, that the Council express to Mr. Price heartiest thanks for the faithful and efficient service rendered in connection with the work of the Board at Paotingfu and request him to return after his vacation to continue service in that field.

49.- Voted, that the Council urge all our churches to adopt the suggestion of the China Continuation Committee to make the last Sunday of May a day of prayer for China.

12:30 p.m. Session adjourned.

2:15 p.m. Session called to order by the Vice-Chairman.

Ts'ui Yueh led in prayer.

50.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (61) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Council authorize the Mission Treasurer to deduct at once repayments to the Emergency Loan Fund in 1918 and, after making all payments already authorized, to pay the balance of that fund and future repayments as fast as they accrue to a total amount of Mexican $1.500 to the Paotingfu Station for the purchase of property; this sum to be regarded as a loan without interest, to be repaid into the Emergency Loan Fund by the deduction of not less than one-tenth of the amount of the loan annually from the general work appropriation.

51.- Voted, that the Council repeat vote 39 of last year's minutes that the Woman's Boards be strongly urged to follow the policy of the American Board in guaranteeing an exchange rate of 2:1 between silve and gold.

52.- Voted, that the English Secretary be requested to write to the Prudential Committee expressing the desire of the Council that before the opening of work in other unoccupied fields be undertaken, the needs of the Missions already established should be mor adequately provided for.

53.- Voted, that the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Church Manual be accepted, and to refer the revised manual to each local association for consideration and criticism, and to continue the committee.

(12) 54.- Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. Stanley be transferred from the Shantung to the Chihli District.

(13) Request for Recruits:

55.- Voted, that the list of recruits requested by the Chihli District be requested by the Council.

56.- Voted, that the list of recruits requested by the Shansi and Shantung Districts be requested by the Council.

57.- Voted, that the Council recognize the Bible Training School at Fenchow as requiring the full time of one missionary.

58.- Voted, that the Council submit the following needs for recruits as especially urgent, being arranged in the order of their importance:

From the A. B. C. F. M.

For Evangelistic Work	For Educational Work	For Medical Work	For Business Work
1. at Techow 2. at Peking	1. at Lintsing 2. at Tungchou (Science Department) at Fenchow (Bible School)	1. at Lintsing	1. at Taikuhsien

From the W. B. M. I.

Evangelistic	Educational	Medical
1. Peking 2. Lintsing	1. Peking	1. Techow (nurse) 2. Fenchow(nurse) 3. Taikuhsien(physician)

59.- Voted:

WHEREAS, the present English Name of the federated Christian university in Peking, viz., Peking University, seems likely to give offense to the Chinese as being an encroachment on the rights of the Chinese Government; and

WHEREAS, the Chinese name of the University recently passed by the Board of Managers, viz., Hui Wen (the name of an institution previously supported by a single denomination), fails to recognize in any way the new federation of cooperating Missions which is establishing the university, and, on that account, seems likely to injure the spirit of Christian fellowship; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED

That this Council most strongly urge ~~u~~ the American Board representatives on the Board of Trustees of Peking University

First, to take steps to secure, if possible, the addition to the English name of the university of the adjective "Christian", which will remove all cause for offense, and, at the same time, will indicate the true character of the university;

Second, to oppose the adoption by the Trustees of the said Chinese name (Hui Wen) in oder that a Chinese name may be chosen which will distinctly express the idea of federation.

60.- Voted, that the Lintsing Station Association together with the Mission Medical Committee be a Committee with power to secure a physician for Lintsing for one year.

(14) Report of Estimates Committee.

61.- Voted, that the Council accept the report of the Estimates Committee as appended to the Minutes.

62.- Voted, that the Council request of the Prudential Committee a special grant of $1,600 to support a theological student from the North China Mission in America for two years.

63.- Voted, that the Council request the Prudential Committee to provide a fund of $26,000, the interest of which shall be used to annually send a student from the North China Mission to America for study in a theological seminary.

(15) Election of Standing and Special Committees:

The Report of the Nominating Committee was accepted as in the table at the end of the Minutes.

(16) Decision of the Time and Place of next year's Meeting:

64.- Voted, that the next meeting of the Council be held at Paotingfu, the delegates to arrive on Thursday, May 1st, 1919.

65.- Voted, that the Council thank the Lintsing Station for its hospitality.

66.- Voted, that the Secretaries see to the printing of the Minutes.

5:30 p.m. The 1918 Meeting of the North China Council adjourned with the Lord's Prayer and the pronouncing of the benediction by Li Pen Yuan.

List of Officers and
Table of Standing and Special Committees
1918-1919

Officers

Chairman: Ts'ui Yueh
Vice-Chairman: R.E.Chandler
Chinese Secretary; Ch'üan Hsi Hsien
English Secretary: L.C.Porter

Standing Committees

On Theological Education: Li Pen Yuan, H.S.Galt, V.P.Eastman, Chao Ming Te, Ch'eng Pu Yün, W.R.Leete

On Literature and Publication: G.D.Wilder, Ts'ui Yueh, W.O. Pye, Chang Hua Ch'en.

Auditing Committee: Wang Wei Ling, E.H.Ballou, Miss Payne.

On the Preparation of a Map of the Mission: M.S.Frame, L.V.Cady, P.L.Corbin.

On Revision of Hymnal: L.C.Porter, Dr. C. Goodrich, Ch'üan Shao Wu.

On Help for New Missionaries: Miss Miner, W.C.Fairfield, Dr. A.H. Smith, Chang K'o Chien.

On Industrial Education; H.S.Galt, H.W.Hubbard, Fei Ch'i Hao.

On the Attitude of the Church toward Persons involved in Secondary Marriages: Li Pen Yuan, Mrs. Sheffield, Wu Hua Hsing, W.O.Pye.

To Advise with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insane Asylum: Dr. C.W. Young, Dr. Ma Wen Chao.

To Print a Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Stations J.H.McCann, G.D.Wilder, Ts'ui Yueh, W.O.Pye, Chang Hua Ch'en.

Delegates to Confer with A.P.M. and L.M.S. on Union:
1. Regular: Li Pen Yuan, L.C.Porter;
2. Alternates; Dr. A.H.Smith, K'ung Hsiang Hsi.

On Revision of Church Manual:
Li Pen Yuan, Miss Miner, G.D.Wilder, Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

Annual Meeting
North China ~~Division~~ Council

May 9-13, 1918.

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Shansi District

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

March 29 to April 3, 1917, at Taikuhsien

PROGRAM

Thursday Morning 9:00 Devotional Service—Mr. Hummel.
Thursday Morning 9:30 Morning Session.
Thursday Afternoon 2:30 Afternoon Session.
Thursday Evening Supper and Social Hour.
Friday Morning 9:00 Morning Session.
Friday Morning 10:30 Devotional Service—Mr. Fairfield.
Friday Afternoon 2:30 Afternoon Session.
Saturday Morning 9:00 Morning Session.
Saturday Morning 10:30 Devotional Service—Miss Horn.
Sunday Afternoon 4:00 Annual Sermon, Mr. Warner, and Communion Service led by Mr. Corbin.
Monday Meeting with Chinese Delegates.
Tuesday Meeting with Chinese Delegates.

PERSONNEL

Taiku Station:

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield, Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Heebner, Miss Munger, Mr. Kung.

Fenchow Station:

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Mr. Pye, Mr. Warner, Miss Horn, Miss Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Leete.

MINUTES

Thursday, March 29, 9:00 A.M.

Devotional service conducted by Mr. Hummel.

The meeting was called to order by the District Secretary, Mr. Fairfield, and the following officers for the Annual Meeting were elected: Mr. Pye, Chairman; Miss Tolman, Clerk; Mr. Hummel, Assistant Clerk.

The report of the District Secretary on Ad Interim Business was read and accepted.

The meeting then proceeded to the head of Reports. It was voted that the reading of mission work reports be referred to the head of unfinished business.

Committee on Publicity. Report accepted.

Member of Mission Property Committee. Report accepted. O.S.M.A. Board of Visitors. No report.

Program Committee. Report accepted.

Committee on Rules. Report accepted.

Literature Committee. Report accepted.

Committee on Needs. Report accepted.

Language Study Committee. Report accepted.

Representative on Shansi Advisory Board of Missions. Report referred to unfinished business.

The chair then appointed the following committees: Business, Mr. Hummel, Miss Tolman, Miss Munger; Estimates, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Warner, Miss Horn.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Thursday, March 29, 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

The meeting resolved into committee of the whole to discuss the question of Mr. and Mrs. K'ung's furlough and furlough expenses.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The meeting adjourned to meet Friday at 9:00 A.M.

Friday, March 31, 9:00 A.M.

The chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to discuss the policy of the O.S.M.A. in regard to the status of foreign trained Chinese sent out for educational work under the O.S.M.A., the present work in the college, and the program for future educational work in the province.

The committee rose and reported progress. The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Devotional Service from 10:30 to 11 led by Mr. Fairfield.

Friday, March 30, 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to discuss the program for

future educational work in the province and the share of Oberlin College and Carleton College in such work.

The committee rose and reported progress. The meeting adjourned to meet Friday at 7 P.M.

Friday, March 30, 7 P.M.

The chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to disscus the formation of a board of control for educational work in Shansi, the location of the college and the advisability of the sending out of a deputation from Oberlin College and Carleton College, and the best time for Mr. Pye and Mr. Fairfield to present the platform for educational work to President King and President Cowling.

The committee rose and reported progress. It was voted to invite the representative of the O.S.M.A. to attend the meeting at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday at 9:00 A.M.

Saturday, March 31, 9:00 A.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into committee of the whole to discuss the details of the proposed educational system.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Devotional Service from 10:30 to 11 led by Miss Horn.

Saturday, March 31, 2:30 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The District proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows:

District Secretary, Mr. Corbin.

Committee Ad Interim Members, Dr. Hemingway, Mr. Leete.

Representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions, Mr. Leete.

Preacher for Annual Meeting, Mr. Corbin.
Alternate, Mr. Leete.

Essayist for Annual Meeting, Mrs. Warner.
Alternate, Miss Horn.

Committee on Language Study, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Leete.

Property Committee, Mr. Wolfe.

Committee on Needs, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Warner, Miss Heebner.

Program Committee, Miss Tolman, Miss Horn, Mrs. Hummel.

Committee on Literature, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Pye.

Committee on Publicity, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Leete, Mr. Warner.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Monday, 8:30 A.M., April 2.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. Discussion of the changes in the Fenchow Station Assocation constitution, and of the function of ordination followed.

The report of the committee on the answer to the letter from the Taikuhsien Station Association was accepted.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Monday, April 2, 7 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. Discussion of the continuance of college work followed. It was voted that the reports of both stations be read in each station.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Tuesday, April 3, 7 P.M.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. The committee of the whole reported the following motions which were passed:

1. VOTED that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that as early as possible Oberlin College and Carleton College should take over full responsibility for all the educational work of the District. This educational work should include the establishment and maintenance of a Christian college and large extension work throughout the province. Provision, however, should be made for the participation of other missions or colleges when that becomes feasible or desirable. (This program is to supplement and enlarge that of 1915).

2. VOTED that the Shansi District approve Mr. Corbin's proposal requesting the establishment, through Oberlin College, of the Hall Foundation for Educational Work in Shansi, with an endowment of $1,000,000.

3. VOTED that the Shansi District request the establishment by Carleton College of an endowment fund of $500,000 for educational work in Shansi.

4. VOTED that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that the Board of Control in Shansi for the Oberlin-Carleton Educational System should be composed of twelve members including the Director, two-thirds of whom should be elected by Oberlin College and Carleton College in such proportions as the home organizations shall determine, (on the nomination of the Shansi District), and the remaining one-third should be co-opted by the elected members.

5. VOTED that the Board of Control of the Oberlin-Carleton Educational System in Shansi, although of necessity chiefly concerned with American Board institutions, should be free to administer its funds in experiment, and in aid of any other co-operating missionary institutions. The special gifts of the students and friends of Oberlin College and Carleton College, although passing through the hands of the Board of Control, shall be administered in the fields of the Taiku and Fenchow stations in accordance with the donors.

6. VOTED that the purpose of the District in proposing that one-third of the membership of the Board of Control in Shansi, should be co-opted by the elected members, is that opportunity may thus be afforded for the co-operation of other mission bodies and representative individuals, Chinese or foreign.

7. VOTED that it is the recommendation of the Shansi District that the Board of Control of the Oberlin-Carleton Educational System in Shansi should administer its funds among at least the following insitutions: (1) The Taikuhsien Educational Committee for Primary Education; (2) The Fenchow Educational Committee for Primary Education; (3) The Memorial Academy at Taiku; (4) The Academy for Boys at Fenchow; (5) The Academy for Girls at Fenchow; (6) The proposed College; (7) An Extension Department for research, education and social improvement in the following fields: agriculture, forestry, commerce, industry, transportation, civics, and in particular the improvement of conditions in the mountain districts. The number and kinds of these institutions shall be modified or enlarged as the investigation and subsequent judgment of the Board shall dictate.

8. VOTED that in view of the importance of the educational program adopted by the Shansi District, the District states as its unanimous wish and positive conviction that as early as possible Oberlin College and Carleton College should send a deputation to Shansi of not less than two members, to look carefully over the field, in order to obtain an understanding of the scope and purposes of the program, and to advise as to the character of the work to be undertaken and as to the location of the various institutions.

9. VOTED that in view of the request for a deputation from Oberlin College and Carleton College to visit the field as early as possible, the Shansi District request that further consideration of the location of the college be postponed until the visit of that deputation.

10. VOTED that the Shansi District authorize Mr. Pye and Mr. Fairfield to represent the District in conference with Oberlin College and Carleton College in matters relating to the proposed Oberlin-Carleton Educational System, and in particular to report to them the proccedings of the Annual Shansi District Meeting for 1917.

11. VOTED that the Shansi District elect Mr. Corbin, Mr. K'ung, Miss Heebner, Miss Munger, Mr. Leete, Mr. Warner, Mr. Hummel and Miss Horn as a Board of Control for the academies of the District, to serve for one year; and that the four members of the board in each station constitute an advisory committee for the academies in that station, with power to co-opt not more than two Chinese to serve with them.

12. VOTED that the Shansi District refer the matter of Mr. Fairfield's transfer to educational work to the Taikuhsien Station Association, advising that Mr. Fairfield be transferred to that work with the understanding that he is to continue in an advisory relationship to the Taiku church and to the city evangelistic work until his snccessor in that work is qualified to assume responsibility. It is to be understood that he is not to be required to do full work in the Academy as long as he continues in this dual capacity.

13. VOTED that the Committee on Estimates prepare their estimates on the basis of a personal allowance of $1,200 a year for married missionaries and $600 a year for unmarried missionaries.

14. VOTED that the Shansi District elect Miss Horn, Miss Munger, Miss Tolman and Mr. K'ung to represent the Taiku and Fenchow Stations at the 1917 summer conference of the North China Christian Educational Association at Peitaiho.

15. VOTED that the Shansi District authorize its representatives to the Educational Association at Peitaiho as its representatives on the Executive Committee which is to organize the Christian Educational Association of Chihli and Shansi.

16. VOTED that the Shansi District approve of Miss Atzel spending the term beginning April second in the Peking Language School.

17. VOTED that the Shansi District elect Mr. Leete as its representative on the provincial committee on a uniform curriculum for boys' schools.

18. VOTED that the Shansi District adopt the following rules of comity, recommended by the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions:

I. As to inquirers.

1. *Patients in hospitals.* Where patients in the hospitals of this Mission come from the territory which is being worked by another Mission, those who become interested in the Gospel should be encouraged to establish connection with the church nearest their residence rather than with the church with which the hospital is connected; but that adequate steps be taken to follow up the inquirer after leaving the hospital to see that such connections are actually established and the responsibility of the hospital cannot be regarded as ended until such connections have been made.

2. *Transfer of inquirers.* Persons who have become interested in the Gospel in connection with one Mission shall be received into the church of another Mission only after consulting with and obtaining the approval of the pastor or elder in charge of the church with which they were first associated.

3. *Students in schools.* Where students in the schools of one Mission have previously been connected with the church of another Mission, through their families or through

attendance at Christian schools, they should unite with the church nearest their home rather than with the church connected with their school; and that in cases where the pupil for any reason does not wish to do this a favorable statement of the pupil's Christian life and witness while at home, made by the pastor or elder in charge of his home church, should be considered a pre-requisite to baptism.

II. As to church members.

1. All churches in this District shall recognize the membership of Christians of other churches, to welcome them to the Lord's Table, and if desired, to full membership in their churches, provided their lives are consistent with their Christian profession.

2. Church members who have been connected with churches of other Missions shall not be received into the churches of this District without first communicating with the pastor or elder in charge of the church with which they were connected.

III. As to Mission employees.

1. No one connected with another Mission shall be employed by this Mission without first communicating with the pastor or elder in charge of the church with which the person is connected.

IV. As to transfer of students.

1. In all Districts where Christian primary schools have been established, it is desirable that the Christians shall send their children to these schools. Therefore students of Christian families connected with such schools in another Mission shall not be received into the primary schools of our District without first consulting with the pastor or school authorities of the District from which they come.

19. VOTED that the recommendation of the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions relating to financial arrangements for students passing from one Mission school to another, namely:

"No financial aid should be given by any school to students coming from another Mission school which would make the fees actually paid for board and tuition less than the

student would have to pay in the schools of his own mission" be referred back to the Advisory Board for further consideration. The District wishes it to be stated that it does not practise nor believe in the principle of giving opportunities for self-help to students who do not earn the privilege by the quality of their school work.

21. VOTED that the following clause in the recommendations of the Shansi Advisory Board of Missiou be referred back to the Board for further consideration:

> "Where an Academy has been established by another Mission for the benefit of students who have passed through their primary schools, students from that Mission shall not be received into our schools, of the same grade, without a letter of recommendation from the pastor or school authorities of the district or school from which they come. Such letter of recommendation must be presented before the student is allowed to take up his residence in the school or attend any classes."
>
> The Shansi District would recommend to the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions that the latter organization, in turn, recommend to the various co-operating Missions the adoption of uniform rules for entrance to Middle Schools requiring a written application accompanied by proper recommendations at least one month in advance of the date of opening the term; further, that the schools adopting such a uniform rule should post the rule with a list of the schools co-operating in such action.

21. VOTED that the Shansi District ask the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior to grant Miss Atzel $50 as teacher's allowance for the year of 1917.

22. VOTED that the Shansi District appoint a committee to consider the question of organizing a Mission Church for the District, and if upon investigation such an organization seems feasible, the committee be requested to draw up a plan of organization and submit it to the District as soon as possible.

23. VOTED that Mr. Corbin and Mr. Warner be elected to serve on the special committee to draw up a plan of organization for a Mission Church.

24. VOTED that the Shansi District request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Miss Heebner commencing in 1918.

25. Whereas, "the care of the Board's property" was one of the items specifically reserved to the Mission as contrasted with the joint Chinese-American organizations; and Whereas, in the matter of the T'sangmenk'ou property in Tientsin, the Chihli District Association, and the Council have taken action, apparently in conflict with this reservation; and Whereas, the constitution of the Peking Station Association provides for a Property Committee whose duty it is, apparently, to "care for the Board's property" as well as other property in the Station: VOTED that the Shansi District ask the North China Mission for an authoritative interpretation of the meaning of the reservation and in particular for a ruling as to whether such a joint committee as exists in Peking is in harmony with the purpose of the Mission as expressed in its vote of 1914.

26. VOTED that the Shansi District urge the American Board to adopt five years as the limit of the first term of single women missionaries.

27. VOTED that the clerks arrange for the printing of 125 copies of the minutes of the Shansi District Meeting for 1917, including the revised rules of the District.

28. VOTED that the Shansi District ask the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wolfe to begin in the spring of 1918.

29. VOTED to request the North China Mission to reconsider the vote to pool the allowances for teachers and writers, placing this in the hands of the Language Study Committee.

30. VOTED that the O.S.M.A. be requested to make a sufficient additional appropriation for 1917 that the total amount of Mexican (silver) dollars available in China as personal and general appropriations will be equal to that secured when one dollar gold realizes two dollars Mexican. (From present indications this will require about $1,250 gold.)

31. VOTED that the Shansi District approve of carrying two years' work in college in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy, provided that funds can be found before August first to meet the probable deficit of $800 gold

for the year 1917; but that no college work beyond the Sophomore year be undertaken until there is assurance of a larger permanent income.

32. VOTED to recommend to the Shansi District Educational Board of Control that the tuition in the Academy be raised to $10 (mao) per year and that in the college classes it be raised to $20 (mao) per year.

33. VOTED that the Shansi District recommend to the Educational Board of Control of the Shansi Memorial Academy that Mr. K'ung defer his furlough another year with the hope that college will be continued, and he will be in charge.

34. VOTED to refer to the Educational Board of Control further questions concerning the treasurship, etc., of the Academy.

35. VOTED that Mr. Pye while on furlough be asked to secure a fund for the purchase of newly issued Chinese books for the inspection of the Literature Committee, with the understanding that such books are to be located ultimately in station Libraries.

36. VOTED to accept the individual reports as read, and to recommend that the reports of both stations be read in each station.

37. VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on Personal Estimates.

38. VOTED to accept the report of the Committee on O.S.M.A. Estimates.

The District Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

RUTH W. TOLMAN, Clerk.

PERSONAL ESTIMATES OF SHANSI DISTRICT 1917.

A. B. C. F. M.

	Salary	Children	House	Health	Medical	Teacher	B.A.	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dr. Hemingway....	1,200.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,744.00
Dr. Williams	300.00			25.00	10.00		12.00	347.00
Mr. Fairfield	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Mr. Wolfe	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Mr. Corbin	1,200.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	75.00	24.00	1,715.00
Mr. Pye	1,200.00		50.00	50.00	20.00	120.00	24.00	1,464.00
Dr. Watson	1,200.00	250.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,694.00
Mr. Leete	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	120.00	24.00	1,514.00
Mr. Hummel	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Mr. Warner	1,200.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	1,494.00
Yutaoho Houses ...			50.00					50.00

W. B. M. I.

Miss McConnaughey	600.00			25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	747.00
Miss Horn	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	772.00
Miss Tolman	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	772.00
Miss Heebner.....	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	722.00
Miss Munger	600.00		25.00	25.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	772.00
Miss Atzel	600.00			25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	697.00
Yutaoho Houses....			50.00					50.00

O. S. M. A. Estimates.

Teachers' salaries						1,200.00
Servants.....						350.00
Heat and hight						625.00
Books and stationery						300.00
Furniture and equipment						120.00
Repairs and care of grounds						200.00
Incidentals.....						200.00
Principal Salary	Children	Health	House	B. A.		
1,200.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	24.00		1,424.00
Office expenses.....						120.00
					Total for Academy.....	4,539.00
Day schools						500.00
					Total for Taiku	5,039.00
Fenchow, Current Expenses.....						1,988.45
					Total.....	$7,027.45

Special Requests from O. S. M. A.

Fenchow Shang Ta School	$ 300.00
Liu Lin Chen School	1,500.00
Taiku Recitation Hall, etc.	14,000.00
Teachers' residences	3,500.00
Two houses	7,000.00
Repairs	800.00
Industrial school equipment	2,000.00
Laboratory	2,000.00
Ch'ing Yuan School	1,000.00
Total	$32,100.00

A short term man for English teaching
A man for industrial work.

Special Requests from the American Board.

Two cottages at Yutaoho for Taiku, estimated total	$ 600.00
Two cottages at Yutaoho for Fenchow, estimated total	600.00

Special Requests from the W. B. M. I.

Two cottages at Yutaoho for ladies	$1,000.00

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Shansi District

Standing Rules as Accepted March 29, 1917

I. MEETINGS.

1. *Annual Meeting:* The Shansi District shall hold an annual meeting in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Shansi District Association.

2. *Special Meetings:* A Special Meeting shall be called at any time by the Secretary of the District on a vote of a majority of the members of the District present in the field. Ordinarily there should be at least two weeks' notice.

3. *Voting Powers:* All members of the Mission who have been resident in China for at least one year shall have the power to vote on questions coming before the District.

4. *Quorum:* At any meeting the presence of a majority of the voting members of the District in the field shall be necessary for a quorum.

5. *Sessions:* The ordinary sessions of any meeting shall be two per day: the morning session being from 9 A.M. to 12 noon., including a devotional half hour, and the afternoon session being from 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. But these sessions may be either prolonged, shortened, or omitted altogether, or devotional exercises may take the place of either session on the majority vote of the District.

6. *Order of Business:* The general Order of Business at the Annual Meetings shall be as follows:

1. Call to Order by the Secretary of the District.
2. Choice of Chairman and Clerks of the Meeting.
3. Report of the District Secretary on Ad Interim Business.
4. Reports (See Section IV, but the reports of the Committees on Language Study, and Needs of the District shall come under the head of Unfinished Business).
5. Committee of the Whole on the Condition of the District.

6. Choice of District Officers and Standing Committees, including the members of the Mission C.A.I. and the representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions.
7. General Business.
8. Estimates.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. Adjournment.

7. *Minutes:* The Clerk shall keep careful record of all business transacted. He shall prepare and hand to the District Secretary copies of the minutes as follows: 1 copy for the Mission Archives; 1 copy for the Archives of each District; 1 copy for the Foreign Secretary of the American Board; 1 copy for the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior; 1 copy for the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association; 1 copy for the Mission Treasurer; 1 copy for each family or single member of the District; and such other copies as may be required.

II. Officers and Committees.

1. For the Annual Meeting.

A. *Chairman.* At the first business session of each Annual Meeting, the District Secretary shall call to order, and at once appoint tellers and order a ballot for a Chairman for that Annual Meeting.

B. *Clerks:* Immediately upon taking the chair, the Chairman shall call for the election of a Clerk and an Assistant Clerk for the meeting. The persons chosen shall at once enter upon the discharge of their duties.

C. *Committees:* At the first business session of each Annual Meeting the Chairman shall appoint a Committee on Estimates, and a Committee on Business.

D. *Duties of Annual Meeting Committees:*

1. The Committee on Estimates shall consist of one member of each station, and a third member, at least one of whom shall be a member under the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. They shall receive the personal and O.S.M.A. estimates from the Stations, arrange them in systematic form, and make such recommendations concerning the various items as they may deem proper.

2. The Committee on Business shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be the Clerk of the Meeting, *ex officio.* The duty of this Committee shall be to expedite the business of the Annual Meeting.

E. At each Annual Meeting the District shall elect a Preacher and an Alternate for the Annual Sermon, and a Principal and an Alternate for an essay to be read at an evening session of the succeeding Annual Meeting.

2. PERMANENT OFFICERS.

A. Secretary: The District shall elect annually a Secretary of the District.

B. Duties of the Secretary: The duties of the Secretary shall be as follows:

1. To carry on the official correspondence of the District, including that with the W.B.M.I. and the O.S.M.A. While it is understood that all members of the District are free to correspond with the several home organizations on any or all matters, on matters within the jurisdiction of the District only the formal action of the District as reported through the District Secretary is to be regarded as official.

2. To keep the District Archives.

3. To open the Annual Meeting in accordance with Rule I, 6, 1 and to call special meetings of the District as in Rule I, 2.

4. To file with the clerk of each station copies of all letters received or written in his official capacity, including documents such as statistics, valuation of property, etc., as well as the report of the vote on each *ad interim* motion provided in Rule III, 2, G. such copies and reports to be filed as soon as possible after such letters have been received or written.

3. STANDING COMMITTEES.

A. Committees: The following Standing Committees shall be chosen at each Annual Meeting, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen, namely: Language Study Committee, Property Committee, Needs of the District Committee, Program Committee, Literature Committee, Publicity Committee.

B. Duties of the Committees:

1. *The Language Study Committee* shall consist of two persons, and shall give oversight to missionaries in their study of the Chinese language, assisting in securing suitable teachers and advising regarding attendance at the Language School. They shall in each station direct and assist the language students, and shall conduct examinations in the language under the direction of the Mission Language Study Committee.

2. *The Property Committee* shall consist of one person. He shall have charge of the Board's property and the building operations in the District under the rules of the Mission and the Mission Property Committee. In the case of repairs or new buildings not in excess of $500 gold, the station property committee in consultation with him shall assume responsibility.

3. *The Needs of the District Committee* shall consist of three persons. It shall be their duty to prepare for the Annual Meeting of the District following their election a report upon the current necessities of the District in matters falling under its jurisdiction, considering all requests for special appropriations and reporting on them, favorably or otherwise, to the District. Where no other provision is made by the District Association, it shall also be their duty to prepare explanations of the special requests passed by the Association, to be submitted to the American Board and other home organizations.

4. *The Program Committee* shall consist of three persons, who shall arrange for the various religious and social gatherings of the succeeding Annual Meeting, and appoint those who shall have charge of the exercises.

5. *The Literature Committee* shall consist of three persons. It shall be the duty of this Committee to keep the District informed concerning all new literature which will be helpful to the District.

6. *The Publicity Committee* shall consist of two persons. It shall be the duty of this Committee to act

as an editorial board for all District publications, with the Chairman as Editor-in-Chief to gather information as to the most effective methods of co-operating with the American Board in interesting the home constituency in the work of the District, and report them to the Stations; and to render such help in the preparation and publishing of station and individual reports, both English and Chinese, as may be desired.

7. *The Advisory Committee* shall be composed of the District members of the Mission Committee *ad interim*, with the District Secretary, if he is not one of their number. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make themselves as familiar as possible with the fields and problems of both Stations, to give such advice as they deem necessary, and to act as a Committee of Reference in either Station upon the invitation of that Station.

4. Representatives on Mission C.A.I. and Shansi Advisory Board.

1. The District shall elect annually two members of the Mission C.A.I., one from each station; and also a representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions.

2. Duties of the Representative on Shansi Advisory Board of Missions: It shall be the duty of the representative on the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions to represent the District in correspondence with other Missions on current questions and at such meetings as may be held. He shall not have authority to commit the Mission to any policy or course of action without previous ratification by the District.

5. Method of Election.

All officers and standing committees of the District shall be elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting.

III. Transaction of Business.

1. At the Annual Meeting.

A. All motions in business meetings of the District must be presented in writing.

B. Motions at business meetings shall pass by a vote of a majority of members present or voting by proxy; except that on questions as to the expenditure of funds and the location or retirement of missionaries, a two-thirds vote of members present or voting by proxy shall be required; and also that motions to amend, add to or suspend the Standing Rules shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members of the District in the field, in their favor.

C. Members of the District who do not attend the Annual Meeting shall have the right to authorize any member of the District to cast by proxy their votes on any or all questions, provided such authorization shall have been reported to the District Secretary.

2. Ad Interim Business: Any business requiring the action of the District when not in session shall be dealt with as follows:

A. Six copies of any motion proposed shall be drafted, three for each station. These shall be signed by the person proposing the motion and he shall add a note of explanation where the motion is not self explanatory.

B. Such motion shall be sent simultaneously to the two stations and brought before all the members of each station at the earliest station meeting.

C. After full discussion of the question in station meeting, the motion shall be submitted to the individual members of the station for their votes, and they shall record their votes in triplicate.

D. After all the members of each station have had an opportunity to vote on the motion, it shall be returned to the Mission Secretary.

E. When the motion has received the votes of two-thirds of the members in the field qualified to vote, it shall be considered passed, and shall be entered in the record.

F. In any case, the Secretary shall file one copy of the original motion as signed with the Clerk of each Station, and retain a copy in the District Archives.

G. If the motion requests action by the Prudential Committee, an additional copy for the endorsement of the members of the Mission Committee *ad interim* shall be prepared, such motion when passed by the District and approved by a majority of the Committee to be sent to the Mission Secretary and forwarded to the Foreign Secretary by him.

3. PERSONAL QUESTIONS: Where individual members are personally affected by a motion, whether in Annual Meeting or in *ad interim* business, if they prefer not to vote, their votes shall be disregarded in determining the majority; and when a motion concerning an individual has been passed without an opportunity for consultation with him, he may require the District to reconsider the motion after an expression of his opinion.

IV. REPORTS

1. *Reports of the Work:* Reports of Mission Work for both men's and women's work shall be prepared annually in each station and read at the Annual Meeting of the District, as follows:

   A Report of Evangelistic Work.

   A Report of Educational Work.

   A Report of Medical Work.

   And in addition, a Report from the Principal or Dean of all Institutions of Learning under the direct control of the District.

2. *Reports of Committees:* All standing or special committees shall report in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Annual Meeting to see that such reports are handed in and turned over to the District Secretary.

3. *Number of Copies of Reports:* Of the above reports, copies are required by the Secretary of the District as follows:

   (1) 1 copy for the Foreign Secretary of the Board.

   (2) 1 copy for the Mission Archives.

   (3) 1 copy for the District Archives.

(4) 1 copy for the Archives of each Station.

(5) 1 copy for the Publicity Committee.

(6) 1 copy of reports dealing with Woman's Work for the W.B.M.I.

(7) 1 copy of reports dealing with educational matters for the O.S M.A.

4. All Committees created by the District for the purpose of preparing statements of any sort whatever, either to the Prudential Committee, to the Foreign Secretary, or to any other persons, shall, when practicable, report in advance the proposed statement to the District; when impracticable, they shall made a full report of their action at the first subsequent meeting of the District.

V. Furloughs

1. The authority to request furloughs rests with the District.

2. The time of beginning a regular furlough shall be decided by the individuals involved in consultation with the Station in which they are located; but if it is proposed to start on a furlough before the first of May, the approval of the District should first be secured before making final arrangements for passage.

VI. Amendments

These Standing Rules may be amended at any meeting of the District by a two-thirds majority of voting members present in the field.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

NORTH CHINA COUNCIL

Lintsing, Shantung. May 9-13, 1918.

I—*May 9th, 8:30 p.m.*

The Council was called to order in Lintsing Church by the Chinese Secretary, Mr. Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Sheffield.

II—The Delegates and Coopted Members in Attendance were as follows:

Fenchow—Jen T'ing Fang: William R. Leete.

Taikuhsien—Paul L. Corbin: Chang Cheng Fu (substitute for Ch'eng Pu Yün)

Lintsing—Vinton P. Eastman; Chang Hwa Ch'en.

Techow—Chao Ming Te; Dr. A. A. Metcalf.

Paotingfu—Jen Ch'ang Nien: (Miss Chapin, substitute for H. W. Hubbard, was absent)

Tientsin—Li Ch'ün Fu (substitute for Wang Wei Ling); R. E. Chandler.

Tungchou—T'sui Yueh; L. C. Porter.

Peking—Li Pen Yuan; Mrs. Sheffield.

Coopted Members: Chüan Hsi Hsien.

III—Election of Clerks: Ch'üan Hsi Hsien; W. R. Leete.

IV—Standing Committees elected by the three District Associations were reported as follows:

Estimates Committee—W. R. Leete; Chang Cheng Fu; Chao Ming Tei; V.P. Eastman; Li Pen Yuan; R.E. Chandler.

Business Committee—V. P. Eastman; P. L. Corbin; L. C. Porter.

VI—Election of Officers:

Chairman—Ts'ui Yueh.
Vice-Chairman—R. E. Chandler.
English Secretary for 1918-1920—L. C. Porter.

9:00 p.m. Adjourned.

May 10th, 9:00 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, in Mr. Ellis' home. Chao Ming Te led in prayer.

The Clerk called the roll; 16 present.

VII—Reports of Secretaries and Standing Committees:

The English Secretary presented a printed digest of the thirteen actions taken during the year.

The Committee on Theological Education reported, through Li Pen Yuan, seven American Board students in the Union College of Theology, and ten in the Union Bible Institute. For the former the total expended has been $1151.20, and for the latter, $925.47.

The Committee on Literature and Publication reported through Li Pen Yuan the following issues:

Sol Fa Hymnal, 2,000 copies; Chapin's Geography, 2,000 copies; Froebel's Education of Man, 1,000 copies; Pocket Hymn Book, 8,000 copies; Medium Hymn Book, 3,000 copies; Large Type Hymn Book, 1,000 copies; Mrs. Stelle's Kindergarten Songs, 500 copies.

Total Expenses, Yen 5,700.50 and Mex. $256.83.
Total Receipts, Mex. $4545.04.

The Auditing Committee reported through R. E. Chandler that its work could not be done because the Treasurer's accounts for 1917 had not yet been completed.

Reports of Special Committees:—

The Committee on Industrial Education reported through Li Pen Yuan, and was continued.

The Committee on Ts'ang Men K'ou Property reported through Li Pen Yuan that though the property had been sold the deed had not been properly signed. L. C. Porter and R. E. Chandler made explanation.

1. Voted, that the deed of sale of the Ts'ang Men K'ou Property should receive the signature of the Committee and that L. C. Porter should sign for H. S. Galt.

The Committee on Revision of Manual of Church Forms reported through Li Pen Yuan presenting a mimeographed revision in temporary form, for the criticism of the churches.

The Committee on the Attitude of the Church towards persons involved in Secondary Marriages made no report and was continued.

2. Voted, that Li Pen Yuan be chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

3. Voted, that the delegates from Shansi and Shantung each elect a member from each province to meet with Li Pen Yuan and prepare the work of the committee for the ensuing year. The delegates from Shansi elected Jen T'ing Fang; from Shantung, Chao Ming Te.

The Committee on the Revision of the Hymnal made no report but was continued, a Chinese member to be elected by the Council.

The Committee on a Map of the North China Field made no report.

4. Voted, that the Committee on a Map of the North China Field be continued and a member each from Shansi and Shantung be added to assist in the work.

The Committee on Printing the Receipts and Expenditures of Each Station made no report.

The Committee to Advise with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insame Asylum made no report.

5. Voted, that the Committee on Help for New Missionaries be resumed.

6. Voted, that the Council accept all reports as given.

VIII—Unfinished Business.

The English Secretary reported on Vote 14 of the 1917 Minutes of the Council that a letter had been sent to Mr. Bates who had responded to the thanks expressed by the Council; on Vote 43 that Dr. Hall had declined that invitation of the Council.

7. Voted, that the Council welcome visitors at its sessions.

8. Voted, that the Council elect a chairman of the Estimates Committee in the absence of the Treasurer. W. R. Leete was elected.

The English Secretary reported for A. H. Smith the proposal that the American Board Missions in China join with the Presbyterian and London Missions in a Federal Union.

10:30 a.m. Recess followed by Devotional Exercises led by Mrs. Sheffield.

11:00 a.m. Business resumed.

The English Secretary reported that Vote 18 of the 1917 Minutes had not been approved by the American Board, also that in reply to the letter of the English Secretary, Mr. Greene of Hwai Lu had welcomed our Mission's aid but suggested Cheng-ting-fu as a better site than Shih-chia-chuang for a new Station.

9. Voted, that the Council continue the Committee to Tabulate and Print the Receipts and Expenditures of each Station and that the Council especially request a report in 1919.

The English Secretary reported that Vote 37 of the 1917 Minutes had been declined by Mr. Peet; that the Prudential Committee had granted Vote 34 and had made up the loss

on exchange for 1917 as well; that Vote 39 had been granted by the W. B. M. I.; that the W. B. M. I. had also granted Vote 35; that since Mr. Compton had been sent to Turkey, Mr. Leiper was being sent to Tientsin in response to Vote 40; that in response to Vote 42 Mr. Heininger had been sent to the Mission in September, 1917; that in reply to Vote 47 the China Medical Board had refused to grant any sum to the Lintsing Hospital until it is supplied with a physician; that in reply to Vote 53 the Prudential Committee recommended that the Shantung District make an appropriation if it saw fit from the annual appropriation already made by the Prudential Committee.

IX—Business Referred by the Districts to the Council:

10. Voted, that the Council allow the request of Shansi District (No. 8) that in place of a stenographer the Prudential Committee grant to each Station a business man.

12:00 m. Adjourned.

2;00 p,m. The Session was called to order by the Vice-Chairman, with a hymn.

11. Voted, that Vote 9 of the Chihli Minutes for 1918, requesting that funds be obtained to send students to America to study theology, be referred to the Estimates Committee for incorporation in its report.

12. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (43) of the Chihli District for 1918, that the Prudential Committee be requested to provide for the development of a Normal Department in connection with the Lu Ho Middle School.

13. Voted, that the Council adopt with modifications Votes 42 and 44 of the Chihli District for 1918 and request the Prudential Committee eventually to maintain on the staff of the Lu Ho Middle School five foreign instructors (one as principal, one as head of the science department,

one as head of the English department, one as head of the vocational department, and one as head of the normal department).

14. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (45) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant to Lu Ho Middle School for the Chinese staff and running expenses the sum at present appropriated for Tunghsien Academy and Tunghsien Arts College, together with the present equipment of the Union College at Tunghsien.

15. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (46) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to aid in securing financial aid to the amount of G. $50,000 for new buildings and future development of Lu Ho Middle School.

16. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (53) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Mission Property Committee be requested to consider carefully the possibilities of a transfer of the Tientsin working center from Hsiku, to secure the approval of the Prudential Committee, and in consultation with the Tientsin Station Association, take action when there may be favorable opportunity. Places and buildings shall be provided atHsiku for church, street chapel and day-schools for boys and girls.

17. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (54) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the unused appropriation of $3,000 Gold for a Parish House at Hsiku to be transferred to a fund for the permanent development of work in the new center.

18. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (55) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel Fund $5000 Mexican to help in building a chapel in Pei Ts'ang.

19. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (56) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to set aside from the Tientsin Property Fund $8,000 Gold for participation in the Union Mission Hospital, in Tientsin.

20. Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (57) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the $2,000 Gold appropriated by the Prudential Committee from the Tientsin Property Fund for a dispensary, be reserved for that purpose, to be used either in Hsiku or a new center.

21. Voted, that the Council approve the amendment to the Chihli District Association Constitution made by vote 59 in the 1918 Minutes of the Chihli District.

Chang Hwa Ch'en led in prayer.

4:00 p.m. Session adjourned.

May 11, 9:10 a.m.

In prayer.

The Chinese and English Minutes of May 9th and 10th were read, corrected and approved.

22. Voted, that since Miss Chapin's absence is not without cause, Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien be empowered to cast her ballot in all the sessions of this meeting.

10:30 a.m. Recess, followed by Devotional Exercises led by Jen Ch'ang Nien.

11:00 a.m. Business resumed.

23. Voted, that the Council earnestly request the Prudential Committee to appoint two men for the Shantung District this year, one for Techow and one for Lintsing and that they should be sent at once.

24. Voted, that the funds available for helping students to study at the North China Union College be available for the use of students from the Shantung District for the year 1918, according to former method of division.

25. Voted, that in case a physician is obtained for Lintsing this year, the request of $2,000 Gold for hospital equipment be repeated to the China Medical Board.

26. Voted, that the outstation of A Ch'eng, be turned over to the National Holiness Mission.

12:00 a.m. Session adjourned.

2:10 p.m. Vice-Chairman opened session and Jen Ting Fang led in prayer.

27. Voted, that the Lintsing Station Association consult with the Mission Property Committee and the Mission Treasurer in regard to the sale of Church property at A Ch'eng with power to act.

X—General Business.

28. Voted, that the Council approves of the appended report received from the Nanking Conference on Federal Union between the Presbyterian Council and the London and American Board Missions, electing one Chinese and one Foreign representative to future meetings of the Union.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

between the

Presbyterian, London Mission, and American Board Churches

We the representatives of the above bodies having conferred together during the meeting of the Presbyterian Council in Nanking, it seems to us that the time has come to take action looking towards church union along the following lines; which we submit as recommendations to our respective constituencies:

1. *The Principle.* The formation of a Federal Union between the Churches of the Presbyterian Council, the London Mission, and the American Board, and the extending of a cordial welcome to other likeminded churches that may be desirous of entering the Union,

2. *Name.* The name shall be the Federal Council of Christian Churches in China.

3. *Object.* The object of the Federation shall be such comparison of views and adjustment of practices as shall prepare the way for ultimate organic union.

Organising Committee.

4. A Committee consisting of 12 members (with 12 alternatives) six to be representatives of the Presbyterian Churches, three of the L.M.S. church and three of the American Board Churches. This Committee shall confer and make recommendations to their constituent bodies as to:

(*a*) The formation of a Federal Council;

(*b*) Articles of Belief, Constitution and rules of the proposed Union.

The Presbyterian body is asked to appoint a Convener from among its representatives.

5. *Meeting of Council.* After the Committee has drawn up a plan of Union, and after such plan has secured the approval of the constituent bodies, the Committee shall call a meeting upon such basis of representation as shall have been agreed upon.

29. Voted, to accept the appended principles of comity recommended to the *Council by the China Continuation Committee.*

Arbitration and Conciliation

It is agreed:

a. That the principle of arbitration should be applied as widely as possible to all matters of dispute between missions or churches, provided that the fundamental principles of the ecclesiastical bodies comcerned be not thereby called in question.

b. That inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies should be ready to act in the matter of arbitration and conciliation, and should, where possible, make arrangements by which those matters can be dealt with between their regular meetings.

c. That in all cases of disagreement the missions or churches concerned should first attempt a settlement between themselves, and that reference should be made to an outside body, only after such attempts have failed.

d. That an inter-denominational or inter-mission body should arbitrate only when any case is referred to it by the official representatives of both the churches or missions involved in any dispute. But in case one party declines arbitration, it shall still be open to the other party to appeal to one of the aforesaid bodies to use its friendly offices to bring about a settlement.

e. That the decision of an inter-denominational or inter-mission body, or its appointed representatives, shall be advisory or final, as shall be agreed by the parties concerned *before* the case is heard.

f. That for the settlement of any dispute, the appointed representatives should generally include an equal representation on behalf of each of the missions or churches directly concerned, chosen by themselves; it being left to the body appealed to, to appoint an additional member or members, whether of its own number or not, having regard to the nature of the subject upon which arbitration is sought.

g. That when suitable local or provincial bodies do not exist, or when it is desired by the parties concerned, the help of the China Continuation Committee may be sought in any matter affecting arbitration between churches or missions.

h. That any award or agreement arrived at after arbitration or conciliation should be reduced to writing.

2. Territorial Arrangements.

It is agreed:

a. That in the event of any church or mission wishing to enter an unoccupied sphere in any provincial area a consultation with the proper inter-denominational or inter-mission body for that sphere, if one exists, should precede any definite steps for occupation. In determining whether or not a new society should enter, due weight should be given to the resources of the new society, and the likelihood of its being able to make its occupation of a given area effective before the other.

b. That any missions or churches proposing to make any further advances in the opening up of new work either of a general nature or for special classes, in cities or districts already partially occupied by other societies, should consult with them before doing so.

c. That in areas in which different churches or mission are to work in close proximity to one another and under conditions that are conducive to co-operative efforts, the different churches or missions should from time to time consult with one another as to the possibility of co-operation in institutional work (educational, medical, industrial, etc.), and no institutional work likely to affect the work of another church or mission should be initiated without consultation—and, if possible, agreement, with the other bodies occupying the same area.

d. That in areas in which two or more similar institutions (educational, medical, industrial, etc.), now exist in such proximity to each other as to cause over-lapping, it is desirable that negotiations be open to see whether they could be united, or be utilized for different departments of the same work.

e. That agreements in regard to territorial arrangements already existing. or which may in future be arrived at in any way, should be reduced to writing, carefully preserved,

and reconsidered every five or ten years in the light of new conditions.

f. That while the right of Christians to the ministration of their own communion is recognized, and while recogregations or small gatherings of Christians isolated from their own communion should be expected to engage in evangelistic work on a voluntary basis, such ministration and efforts should not be regarding as warranting isolated congregations in undertaking missionary operations that would in any way conflict with the work of the missions or churches occupying the field.

g. That when the care of a work has been transferred from one organization to another communications about the work from any member of the former body should always be made to representatives of the organization which has assumed responsibility.

3. Transfer of Mission or Church Agents.

It is agreed:

That no agent employed, or recently employed by one church, mission, or other organization should be employed by another church or mission without full preliminary consultation with the church or mission with which the agent is or was formerly connected. Consultation ought to include such matters as the question whether he is under any obligation to the mission with which he is or was connected. In cases where such obligation is financial, as, for instance, in the case of an agent who obtained his education on the definite understanding that he would serve the church or mission for a definite time, arrangements should be made in the event of a transfer taking place, for a discharge of the obligation, as may be mutually agreed upon. If the two organizations, affected cannot agree about a transfer, the inherent right of the individual primarily affected, to decide the questions must be recognized and respected. It is understood that this paragraph does not affect the transfer of pastors within a given church or organization,

The principle of this section should apply also to the case of pupils in a church or mission school whom a representative of some other mission or church may propose to receive.

4. Salaries of Mission Agents.

It is agreed:

a. That the adequate remuneration of all grades of agents in a provincial area, and especially the need of revising salaries in view of changing economic conditions, are suitable subjects for the consideration of inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies, and are deserving of their careful attention.

b. That while there seem to be great difficulties in standardizing the salaries of missionary agents (educational, medical and evangelistic), it is important that missions or churches should endeavor to cut off all occassions of jealousy and misunderstanding that may arise from inequalities in the remuneration of agents whose work and qualifications are similar.

5. Treatment of Mission Agents under Discipline.

It is agreed:

a. That the disciplinary censure of one church or mission for clearly established fault in character and conduct should be respected by another.

b. That agents dismissed on such grounds by one church or mission should not be employed by another without previous consultation with the anthority dismissing them.

6. Relation of Churches to Members of Other Churches.

It is agreed:

a. That churches should do their best to give spiritual opportunities and assistance to members of other churches who stand in need of them.

b. That church members from one area temporarily visiting the sphere of another church organization should bring with them certificates of membership to be recognized by churches (whose principles allow them to do so), for such period only as the visit lasts.

c. That church members settling in the sphere of another church organization should be given a certificate enabling that church, if it see fit, to receive them into its fellowship.

7. Baptism and Admission to Church Membership.

It is agreed:

a. That it seems desirable for inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies to consider the possibility of a more uniform standard regarding baptism and the conditions of church membership.

b. That no church or mission should baptize or admit to church membership or accept as a candidate for baptism or admission to church membership, any person who is already receiving regular preparatory instruction, or is an admitted catechumen in another church, without first consulting with the officials of the church, but the final choice of the church which he will join must rest with the candidate,

8. Treatment of Church Members under Discipline.

It is agreed:

a. That different churches should mutually respect each other's discipline,

b. That when no certificate is brought by the member of one church applying for membership in another church, enquiry should always be made into his conduct and standing in the former.

c. That when a member of one church desires admission into another if on enquiry it proves that he is under discipline, or has rendered himself liable to discipline, for a grave fault

against the moral law of Christ, his admission should not be considered until he has given evidence of repentance and reformation, and if discipline has been imposed, has completed the term of discipline in the church which has imposed it.

9. Chinese Representation in Arbitration Cases.

That, in conclusion, it is desirable that bodies dealing with questions directly affecting the Chinese Church should have representation of Chinese members upon them.

30. Voted, that out of the surplus of the Theological Seminary Fund for 1918 an amount equivalent to $30 Mexican for each student of the American Board Mission be paid to the Fenchow Bible Training School, the total not to exceed $300 for this year.

31. Voted, that the Council Join with the Lintsing Station in expressing our deep gratitude for the service already rendered in the Lintsing Hospital by Miss Callie Munger and heartily urge her to make application to the American Board for appointment as a regular missionary of the Board.

XI—Invitation to Missionaries on Furlough to rejoin the Mission:

32. Voted, to request the return of Mrs. M.P. Ament to Peking.

33. Voted, to request the return of Dr. and Mrs. Love to Tungchow.

34. Voted, to request the return of Mrs. G.D. Wilder to Peking.

35. Voted, to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Frame to the Chihli District.

36. Voted, to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler to live one year at Techow.

37. Voted, to request the return of Miss Heebner to Taikuhsien.

38, Voted, to request the return of Dr. and Mrs, Tucker to Techow.

39. Voted, to request the return of Miss Tallmon to Lintsing.

4:00 p.m. Session adjourned with prayer by Jen Ch'ang Nien.

May 13, 9:15 a. m.

Session opened by the Chairman. Chao Ming Te led in prayer.

The Chinese and English Minutes for May 11th were read, corrected and approved.

40. Voted, that Mr. and Mrs, Elmer Galt be granted a half year for language study upon their return from furlough and be requested to reside at Techow during that period and return to Paotingfu at the end of that period.

XII—Location of Workers.

41. Voted, that the Council accede to the request of the North China Christian Union Flood Relief Committee that Mr. Ellis remain in Relief work until June 15, 1918.

42. Voted, that all contributions to the church (whether from foreigners or Chinese) are under the control of the church (or association), the contributors having no subsequent rights in their use.

43. Voted, that the rules of the Handbook of the American Board in regard to Mission Property, (Chapter 8) be translated and printed in the Chinese minutes of the Council Meeting.

44. Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to appoint a special deputation (including one of the Secretaries) to visit the North China Mission.

10:30 a.m. Recess followed by Devotions led by Li Ch'un Fu.

45. Voted, that the Prudential Committee and the Woman's Boards be requested in the appointment of recruits to the Mission. to pay special attention to those needs of the whole field which this Council each year indicates as most urgent.

46. Voted, that the Council request the Prudential Committee to make special grants to the three Districts of the Mission of scholarship funds for helping students from the Mission in the universities: Chihli, $500; Shantung, $200.

47. Voted, that the English Secretary be co-opted for the ensurin ensuing year.

48. Voted, that the Council express to Mr. Price heartiest thanks for the faithful and efficicnt service rendered in connection with the work of the Board at Paotingfu and request him to return after his vacation to continue service in that field.

49. Voted, that the Council urge all our churches to adopt the suggestion of the China Continuation Committee to make the last Sunday of May a day of prayer for China.

12:30 p.m. Session adjourned.

2:15 p.m. Session called to order by the Vice-Chairman. Ts'ui Yueh led in prayer.

50. Voted, that Council adopt the vote (61) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Council authorize the Mission Treasurer to deduct at once repayments to the Emergency Loan Fund in 1918 and, after making all payments already authorized, to pay the balance of that fund and future repayments as fast as they accrue to a total amount of Mexican $1.500 to the Paotingfu Station for the purchase of property; this sum to be regarded as loan without interest, to be repaid into the Emergency Loan Fund by the de duction of not less than one-tenth of the amount of the loan annually from the general work approriation.

51. Voted, that the Council repeat vote 39 of last years minutesthat the Woman's Boards be strongly urged to follow the policy of the American Board in guaranteeing anexchange rate of 2;1 between silve and gold.

52. Voted, that the English Secretary be requested to write to the Prudential Committee expressing the desire of the Council that before the opening of work in other unoccupied fields be undertaken, the needs of the Missions already established should be more adequately provided for.

55. Voted, that the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Church Manual be accepted, and to refer the revised manual to each local association for consideration and criticism, and to continue the committee.

54. Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. Stanley be transferred from the Shantung to the Chihli District.

XIII—Request for Recruits:

55. Voted, that the list of recruits requested by the Chihli District be requested by the Council.

56. Voted, that the list of recruits requested by the Shansi and Shantung Districts be requested by the Council.

57. Voted, that the council recognize the Bible Training School at Fenchow as requiring the full time of one missionary.

58. Voted, that the Council submit the following needs for recruits as epecially urgent, being arranged in the order of their importance:

From the A. B. C. F. M.

For Evangelistic Work	For Educational Work	For Medical Work	For Businese Wook
1. at Techow 2. at Peking	1. at Lintsing 2. at Tungchou (Science Department) at Fenchow (Bible School)	1. at Lintsing	1. at Taikuhsien

From the W. B. M. I.

Evangelistic	Educational	Medical
1. Peking 2. Lintsing	1. Peking	1. Techow (nurse) 2. Fenchow (nurse) 3. Taikuhsien (physician)

59. Voted:

WHEREAS, the present English Name of the federated Christian univerity in Peking, viz., Peking University, seems likely to give offense to the Chinese as being an encroachment on the rights of the Chinese Government; and

WHEREAS, the Chinese name of the University recently passed by the Board of Managers, viz., Hui Wen (the name of an institution previously supported by a single denomination), fails to recognize in any way the federation of cooperating Missions which is establishing the university, and, on that account, seems likely to injure the spirit of Christian fellowship;

That this Council most strongly urge the American Board representatives on the Board of Trustees of Peking University.

First, to take steps to secure, if possible, the addition to the English name of the university of the adjective "Christian", which will remove all cause for offense, and, at the same time, will indicate the true character of the university;

Second, to oppose the adoption by the Trustees of the said Chinese name (Hui Wen) in order that a Chinese name may be chosen which will distinctly express the idea of federation.

60. Voted, that the Lintsing Station Association together with the Mission Medical Committee be a Committee with power to secure a physician for Lintsing for one year.

XIV. —Report of Estimates Committee.

61. Voted, that the Council accept the report of the Estimates Committee as appended to the Minutes.

62. Voted, that the Council request of the Prudential Committee a special grant of $1,600 to support a theological student from the North China Mission in America for two years.

63. Voted, that the Council request the Prudential Committee to provide a fund of $26,000, the interest of which shall be used annually to send a student from the North China Mission to America for study in a theological seminary.

XV—Election of Standing and Special Committees:

The Report of the Nominating Committee was accepted as in the table at the end of the Minutes.

XVI—Decision of the Time and Place of next year's Meeting:

64. Voted, that the next meeting of the Council be held at Paotingfu, the delegates to arrive on Thursday, May 1st, 1919.

65. Voted, that the Council thank the Lintsing Station for its hospitality.

66. Voted, that the Secretaries see to the printing of the Minutes.

5:30 p.m. The 1918 Meeting of the North China Council adjourned with the Lord's Prayer and the pronouncing of the benediction by Li Pen Yuan.

Signed W. R. LEETE *Clerk.*

List of Officers and Table of Standing and Special Committee 1918-1916.

Officers

Chairman: Ts'ui Yueh
Vice-Chairman: R.E. Chandler
Chinese Secretary; Ch'uan Hsi Hsien
English Secretary; L.C. Porter

Standing Committees

On Theological Education: Li Pen Yuan, H.S. Galt. V.P. Eastman, Chao Ming Te, Ch'en Pu Yün, W.R. Leete

On Literature and Publication: G.D. Wilder, Ts'ui Yueh, W.O. Pye. Chang Hua Ch'en.

Auditing Committee ..Wang Wei Ling, W.H. Ballou, Miss Payne.

On the Preparation of a Map of the Mission: M.S. Frame, L.V. Cady, P.L. Corbin.

On Revision of Hymnal: L.C. Porter, Dr. C. Goodrich, Ch'üan Shao Wu.

On Help for New Missionaries: Miss Miner, W.C. Fairfield, Dr. A.H. Smith, Chang K'o Chien.

On Industrial Education; H.S. Galt, H.W. Hubbard, Fei Ch'i Hao.

On the Attitude of the Church toward Persons involved in Secondary Marriages: Li Pen Yuan, Mrs. Sheffield, Wu Hua Hsing, W.O. Pye.

To Advise with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insane Asylum; Dr. C. W. Young, Dr. Ma Wen Chao.

To Print a Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Stations; J.H. McCann, G.D. Wilder, Ts'ui Yueh, W. O. Pye, Chang Hua Ch'en.

Delegates to Confer with A.P.M. and L.M.S. on Union:

1. Regular: Li Pen Yuan, L.C. Porter;
2. Alternates: Dr. A.H. Smith, K'ung Hsiang Hsi.

On Revision of Church Manuel:

Li Pen Yuan, Miss Miner, G.D. Wilder, Ch'uan Hsi Hsien.

Report on Ad Interim business conducted by the Council since the Annual Meeting of 1917.

Letter 27. Request from the Prudential Committee of an appropriation of $700.00 for religious work in the Union Medical College. Passed by 11 votes

28. Sept. 7, 1917. Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe be released for building construction work under the direction of the North China Mission Property Committee, and that this action take effect upon their return from furlo in 1919.

29. Request from Paotingfu for relief funds. Not passed owing to lack of funds in the treasurer's hands.

30. Presentation of the needs of Tientsin for extra recruits in 1918, together with Mr. Chandler's request for language study opportunities upon return from furlo.

31. Voted that Mr. Chandler by authorized to give his time to Flood Relief work for the next few months.

Passed by 10 votes

32. Voted to approve of the request of Shantung District that Dr. Keator be invited to take up medical work at Lintsing.

Passed by 12 votes

33. Voted that Dr. Clara A. Nutting be located at Fenchow to take up medical work for women. Passed by 14 votes

Voted that the Prudential Committee be invited to urge Dr. L. Hodous to accept the invitation of the Mission to take up work in the Peking Union Language School and the Theological Department of Peking University. Passed by 14 votes

34. Voted to request the return of Miss L. E. Miske to Peking station upon the expiration of her furlo.

Passed by 14 votes

35. Voted, to approve of the following votes presented by the Chihli District General Committee.

A. Voted to make request of the Prudential Committee for a special appropriation of $8,000.00 Gold for a Tientsin Union Hospital (It is suggested that the Tientsin Property Fund be drawn upon, so far as possible, in making this appropriation). 11 votes

B. Voted, to ask the Prudential Committee, after the transfer of the College to Peking, to give the $1770.00 designated "for College and Academy" *all* to Lu Ho Academy Tunghsien, providing otherwise for the Federated University in Peking. 10 votes

C. Voted, to press upon the Prudential Committee the justice of giving a 2–1 rate of exchange to Peking, as to the other stations of the Mission. 12 votes

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF
SHANSI, SHANTUNG AND CHIHLI

North China Council

Minutes

of the

Fourth Annual Meeting

May 9-13, 1918

Lintsing, Shantung

KING HUA PRESS, PEKING

D. Voted, to request the Prudential Committee hereafter to treat Peking equally with other stations, not regarding its appropriation as a "Special". 12 votes

36. Voted, to approve of the allocation of the following members of the Mission for Plague Prevention Service: From Shantung, Dr. Tucker and Dr. Miles; From Chihli, Dr. Ingram; From Shansi, Dr. Watson, Dr. Hemingway and Mr. Corbin.
11 votes

37. Voted, that Dr. Wm. L. Hall be located at Lintsing for one year.

NOTE Dr. Hall be declined the offer of the Board to join the Mission. 11 votes

38. Voted that the rent secured by the lease of the Ts'ang Men K'ou property to the Independent Chinese Church be reserved for securing new preaching centers in Tientsin.
10 votes

39. Voted that Miss Luella Mined, Dr. Arthur H. Smith, and M. H. H. K'ung be appointed as delegates to represent the Mission at the conference called by the Presbyterian Council of China to be held at Nanking, April 13, 1918 for the purpose of discusssing federation between the Presbyterian, London Mission and American Board churches. 11 votes

40. Voted that Mr. Ellis, in response to a request from the Chihli Flood Relief committee, be allocated to relief work in connection with Paotingfu for two months. 9 votes

美國公理總佈道會
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一九年經常之預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

直隸省
CHIHLI DISTRICT.

	天津 Tientsin	通縣 Tunghsien	北京 Peking	保定 Paoting	省 District	總數 Totals
佈道 Evangelistic Work	$3000.	$1100.	$2000.	$3000.	$1200.	$10300.
教育 Educational Work	1500.	600.	1000.	1500.		4600.
醫務 Medical Work	200.	800.	300.	200.		1500.
公費 Miscellaneous (Office)						145.
總數 Totals	$4700.	$2500.	$3300.	$4700.	$1200.	$16545.

潞河中學 通縣經常費 Lu Ho Academy, Tunghsien, Expenses	2600.
神學校 Union Theological College	230.
直省總數 Total for Chihli District	$19375.

山　東　省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

	德縣 Tehsien	臨清 Lintsing	總 Ttoals
佈　道 Evangelistic Work	$1545.	$1400.	$2945.
教　育 Educational Work	2500.	700.	3200.
醫　務 Medical Work	1375.	300.	1675.
房屋地點 Buildings and Sites	120.	300.	420.
雜　費 Miscellaneous	380.	200.	580.
公　費 Office	45.	45.	90.
山東總數 Totals	$5965.	$2945.	$8910.

山　西　省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

	太谷 Taikuhsien	汾州 Fenchowfu	公費 Office	總 Totals
佈　道 Evangelistic Work	$1141.65	$3605.00		$4746.65
教　育 Educational Work	1171.25	500.00		1671.25
醫　務 Medical Work	1192.50	1347.00		2539.50
公　費 Miscellaneous			$90.00	90.00
各處總數 Station Totals	$3505.40	$5452.00	$90.00	$9047.40

總會總數
SUMMARY AMERICAN BOARD.

直省總數 Total for CHIHLI DISTRICT	$19375.00
山東總數 Total for SHANTUNG DISTRICT	8910.00
山西總數 Total for SHANSI DISTRICT	9047.00
華北董事部代表旅費 Travelling Expenses, North China Council Delegates	160.00
經常預算全總 Total for the Mission (Passed by North China Council)	$37492.40

美國公理總佈道會
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
NORTH CHINA MISSION.

特別款預算
SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILLDINGS.

直隸省
CHIHLI DISTRICT.

天津
Tientsin.

佈道及教育之買地並建築
For Land and Buildings, Evangelistic and Educational Work.

天津城佈道地點 Tientsin City Evangelistic Work	$10,000
北京南部六處歸天津后置買房產 Peking Southern Field, 6 outstations (after transfer to Tientsin)	12,000
河北究眞學校 Chiu Chen School, Hopei, Tientsin	15,000

會堂學校房產款項列下
Chapels and Schools in the following outstations:

梅廠 Meich'ang	$4,000
楊村 Yangts'un	4,000
潘莊鎮 P'anchuangchen	4,000

崔黃口 Ts'uihuangk'ou	4,000	
甄營 Chienying	2,000	
獨流 Tuliu	1,500	
武清縣 Wuch'inghsien	1,500	
靜海縣 Chinghaihsien	1,000	
北倉 Peits'ang	1,000	
		23,000
天津總 TIENTSIN Total		$60,000

北京
Peking.

佈道教育房產特別請求
Buildings and Equipment for Evangelistic and Educational Work.

燈市口外堂 Street Chapel, Teng Shih K'ou Church	$10,000
學界佈道建築 Evangelistic Plant for Student Work, near Peking Government University, including residence for Mr. Cross	8,000
北堂外堂 Street Chapel, North Church	5,000
齊化門外堂 Additional Equipment in Buildings, Ch'i Hua Men	1,000
育英學校建築 Land and Buildings, Yü Ying Boys' School	15,000

琉璃河教堂學校 Chapel and School, Liu Li Ho	3,000
淶水縣教堂學校 Chapel and School, Lai Shui Hsien	3,000
長辛店教堂學校 Chapel and School, Ch'ang Hsin Tien	2,000
良鄉縣教堂學校 Chapel and School, Liang Hsiang Hsien	1,500
房山縣教堂學校 Chapel and School, Fang Shan Hsien	1,500
北京總 PEKING Total	$50,000

通縣
Tunghsion.

房產置地特別請求
Special Requests, Land and Buildings

佈道
Evangelistic Work

寶坻縣 Chapel, Pao Ti Hsien	$1,000
渠口 Chapel, Ch'ü K'ou	500
香河縣 Chapel, Hsiang Ho Hsien	1,000
牛堡屯 Chapel, Niu Pu T'un	500
西集 Chapel, Hsi Chi	1,000
燕郊 Chapel, Yen Chiu	1,000
總 Total	$5,000

教　育
Educational Work

寶坻縣 Pao Ti Hsien	$1500
香河縣 Hsiang Ho Hsien	500
渠口 Ch'ü K'ou	500
西集 Hsi Chi	500
牛堡屯 Niu Pu T'un	500
永樂店 Yung Le Tien	500
燕郊買地建築 Yen Chiu, Land and Building	1000
潞河中學校建築 Lu Ho Primary School, Buildings	3000
總 Total	$8000

通縣佈道教育等總數
TUNGCHOU Total for Evangelistic and Eductional Work　$13,000

保定
Paotingfu.

房地特別請求
Special Requests, Land and Buildings

佈　道
Evangelistic Work

保定城內外堂 Paotingfu City Street Chapel	$7800
保定附堂 Paotingfu Parish House	1000
定縣會堂 Ting Hsien Chapel	1300
蠡縣會堂 Li Hsien Chapel	1300

高邑會堂 Kao I Chapel	1300	
無極縣會堂 Wu Chi Hsien Chapel	1000	
深澤縣會堂 Shen Tse Hsien Chapel	1000	
正定府會堂 Cheng Ting Fu Chapel	1300	
博野縣會堂 Po Yeh Hsien Chapel	1000	
張登鎮會堂 Chang Teng Chen Chapl	1000	
望都縣會堂 Wang Tu Hsien Chapel	1000	
新樂縣會堂 Hsin Le Hsien Chapel	1000	
藁城縣會堂 Kao Ch'eng Hsien Chapel	1000	
欒城縣會堂 Luan Ch'en Hsien Chapel	1000	
束鹿縣會堂 Shu Lu Hsien Chapel	1000	
唐縣會堂 T'ang Hsien Chapel	1000	
曲陽縣會堂 Ch'u Yang Hsien Chapel	1000	
趙縣會堂 Chao Hsien Chapel	1000	
肅寧縣會堂 Su Ning Hsien Chapel	1000	
臨城縣會堂 Lin Ch'eng Hsien Chapel	1000	
高陽縣會堂 Kao Yang Hsien Chapel	1000	
深縣會堂 Shen Hsien Chapel	1000	
總 Total		$30,000

教　育
Educational Work

同仁學校房舍及傢俱 Paotingfu T'ung Jen School, Buildings and Equipment	$8000	
教習住房三所 Teachers' Residences, 3	1000	
初等小學校房舍及傢俱 Paotingfu Primary School, Buildings and Equipment	1000	
高邑縣兩等學校房舍及傢俱 Kao I Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000	
深縣兩等學校房舍及傢俱 Shen Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000	
博野縣兩等學校房舍及傢俱 Po Yeh Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000	
有會堂之十六縣城其學校房舍及傢俱俱等每處三百元 For 16 Hsien Cities having Chapels, Primary Schools, Buildings and Equipment, $300 for each place,	4800	
五十六支會每處二百元 For 56 out-stations, $200 for each place	11200	
深澤縣兩等學校房舍及傢俱 Shen Tse Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000	
總 Total		$30,000
保定府總 PAOTINGFU Total		$60,000
潞河中學校 Lu Ho Middle School		$50,000
直省特別請求總數 Total Specials for Chihli District		$233,000

山 東 省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

德 縣
Tehsien.

布道及教育之建築等
For Chapel, school, buildings, etc.,

	恩縣		
at	En Hsien	$2500	
	高唐		
,,	Kao T'ang	2500	
	夏津		
,,	Hsia Chin	1000	
	舊城		
,,	Chiu Ch'eng	1500	
	鄭家口		
,,	Cheng Chia K'ou	2000	
	桑園		
,,	Sang Yuan	2000	
	吳橋		
,,	Wu Ch'iao	3000	
	靈縣		
,,	Ling Hsien	3000	
	平原		
,,	P'ing Yuan	2500	
	總		
	Total		$20,000

男布道之建築德縣 Men's work buildings, Tehsien	2,000
城內教堂 Chapel in city	1,000
科學儀器 Science equipment	5,000
宿舍 Dormitories	7,000

中學儀器 Academy equipment		2,500	
膳堂及廚房 Kitchen and dining room		4,000	
高等小學 Grammar School		3.500	
男看護宿舍 Nurses home for men		1,000	
德州總 Total		$46,000	

臨清
Lintsing.

醫院 Men's hospital			$10,000	
教堂及教育之建築等 For chapel, school buildings, etc.,				
	東昌府 at Tungch'angfu	$1500		
	武城 ,, Wu Ch'eng	1500		
	邱縣 ,, Ch'iu Hsien	500		
	清河 ,, Ch'ing Ho	500		
	唐邑 ,, T'ang I	1000		
	茌平 ,, Ch'ih P'ing	500		
	館陶 ,, Kuan T'ao	500		
			6,000	
總 Total			$62,000	62,000
山東基督教教育會 For Shantung Christian Educational Association				200
山東特別請求總數 Total Special for Shantung District				$62,200

山 西 省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

太 谷
Taikuhsien.

房 舍 清 源 For Plant at Ch'ing Yuan	$2,500
太 谷 城 內 書 舖 本 銀 For Capital for Taikuhsien Bookshop	200
房 舍 南 青 堆 For Enlargement of Plant at Nan Ch'ing Tui	500
西 谷 村 禮 拜 堂 For Chapel at Hsi Ku Ts'un	300
房 舍 墩 坊 For Repairs and Improvements at Tun Fang	400
長 頭 禮 拜 堂 For Chapel at Chang T'ou	300
東 陽 禮 拜 堂 For Chapel at Tung Yang	500
修 房 For Repairs at Te Yin	50
初 等 小 學 經 常 費 For Equipment for Country Schools	200
學 校 經 常 費 For Equipment for Primery and Grammar Schools	200
布 道 士 住 宅 For Home for Preachers and Helpers	600
道 學 院 For Bible School for Men	1000
留 聲 機 兩 架 For two Graphophones for Evangelistic Work	24
太 谷 城 禮 拜 堂 For City Church, Taikuhsien	8000
醫 務 分 院 傢 具 For Equipment Out-station Dispensaries	150

東陽傢具 For Equipment at Tung Yang	500	
太谷擴充布道 For Evangelistic Extension Work, Taikuhsien	250	
東陽開學 For Opening School at Tung Yang	100	
范村開學 For Opening School at Fan Ts'un	100	
東關開學 For Opening School at Tung Kuan	100	
太谷總 TAIKUHSIEN Total		$15,974

汾州
Fenchowfu.

附堂及主日學舍 For Parish House and Sunday-school Rooms	3000	
城內會堂 For Suilding City Street Chapel	2000	
神學及醫務學 For Bible School Buildings	2500	
房舍　田屯鎮 For Strengthening Plant at T'ien T'un Chen	250	
房舍　司馬村 For Equipment of Chapel at Szu Ma Ts'un	500	
房舍　相子原 For Chapel and School at Hsiang Tzu Yuan	225	
房舍　孝義鎮 For Equipment of Chapel and School Premises at Hsian Yi Chen	200	
修房　官村 For Repairs on Kuan Ts'un Property	200	
房舍　柳林鎮 For Aid in Providing Plant at Liu Lin Chen	500	

香樂村
For Aid for Plant at Hsiang Le Ts'un 200

房舍
For Plant at Sui Te Hsien 1500

房舍
For Plant at Mi Chih Hsien 1500

夏日學校 玉道河
For Buildings for Summer Schools at Yü Tao Ho 3000

工藝房舍
For Industrial Plant 3000

電燈房
For Electric Lighting Plant 6000

神道學校教習住宅
For Teachers' Residences for Bible Training School 1000

圖書室
For Use of Literature Committee in Starting Libraries 200

遊行布道團
For Travelling Evangelistic Bands 500

陳光保
For the Ch'en Kuang Pao 500

書舖恒欵
For Bookstore Fund 500

助城內教堂請牧師費
For Fund to Assist City Church to Obtain a Pastor 300

石印器具
For Equipment of the Station Lithopress 300

赴夏令學校路費
For Travelling Expenses to and from Summer School 150

汾州總
FENCHOW Total $28,025

山西特欵總數
Total Specials for Shansi District $43,999

東部女佈道會
WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.
NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一九年經常費預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

	天津 Tientsin	通縣 Tunghsien	保定 Paotingfu	總 Totals
佈道 Evangelistic Work	$300.	$290.	$500.	$1090.
教育 Educational Work	535.	825.	940.	2300.
醫務 Medical Work	15.	410.	25.	450.
代表 Delegates	10.	10.	10.	30.
總 Totals	$860.	$1535.	$1475.	$3870.
通縣女醫院 Special Request, Tunghsien Woman's Hospital				400.
直隸總數 Totals for Chihli District				$4270.

中部女佈道會
Woman's Board of Missions of the Interion.
NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一九年經常預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

直隸省
CHIHLI DISTRICT.

北京
Peking.

佈道 Evangelistic	$845	
教育 Educational	810	
醫務 Medical	80	
協和女學校 College	750	
貝滿中學 Bridgman Academy	1090	
神學校 Bible School	300	
代表 Delegates	10	
直隸總 Total		$3,885

山 東 省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

	德州 Techou	臨淸 Lintsing	總 Totals
布 道 Evangelistic	$ 150.	$ 230.	$ 380.
教 育 Educational	1255.	915.	2170.
醫 務 Medical	575.		575.
房屋及地點 Buildings and Sites	280.	15.	295.
雜 費 Miscellaneous	100.	40.	140.
山東總 Totals	$2360.	$1200.	$3560.

山 西 省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

	太谷 Taikuhsien	汾州 Fenchowfu	總 Totals
佈 道 Evangelistic	$490.68	$636.40	$1127.08
教 育 Educational	989.25	1745.00	2734.25
醫 務 Medical	405.00	450.00	855.00
山西省總數 Total for Shansi District	$1884.93	$2831.40	$4716.33

總　　計

SUMMARY FOR THE W. B. M. I.

直　省

General Work Estimates for the Chihli District	$3885.00

山　東

General Work Estimates for the Shantung District	3560.00

山　西

General Work Estimates for the Shansi District	4716.33
三省向中部女布道會要求經常費之總數 Total for the Mission	$12161.33

特　別　欵　之　預　算

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

直　隸　省

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

貝滿中學 Bridgman Academy	$ 5,500
協和女大學 Union Women's College	35,000
直省總數 Total for Chihli District	$40,500

山 東 省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

德 州
Tehsien.

女布道士之房舍 Woman' work quarters	$3000	
女護宿舍 Nurses' home	1000	
煖 汽 爐 Steam heating plant	1200	
學 校 器 具 School apparatus	200	
總 Total		$5,400

臨 清
Lintsing.

女 學 校 房 舍 Girls' School building	$6000	
幼 稚 器 具 Kindergarten equipment	200	
幼 稚 園 地 板 ,, floors	100	
支 會 小 學 校 Outstation primary schools	200	
總 Total		6,500
山 東 省 總 Total for District		$11,900

山 西 省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

太 谷
Taikuhsien.

婦女會堂 For Woman's Chapel	$2,000	
婦人學校宿舍 For Woman's School Dormitories	1,500	
幼稚園及初等小學 For Primary and Kindergarten Building	2,500	
清源女學校房舍 For Woman's Work and School Plant, Ch'ing Yuan	500	
西谷村女學校房舍 For Woman's Work and School Plant, Hsi Ku Ts'un	350	
南青堆女學校房舍 For Woman's Work and School Plant. Nan Ch'ing Tuei	300	
太谷女醫院 For Woman's Hospital, Taikuhsien	10,000	
范村開女學 For Opening Girls' School at Fan Ts'un	100	
東關開女學 For Opening Girls' School at Tung Kuan	100	
總 Total		$17,350

汾 州
Fenchowfu.

幼稚園及初等小學房舍 For Kindergarten and Primary School Building	1,500	
婦人學校房舍 For School for Married Women	1,000	

山 東 省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

德 州
Tehsien.

女布道士之房舍 Woman' work quarters	$3000	
女護宿舍 Nurses' home	1000	
煖 汽 爐 Steam heating plant	1200	
學 校 器 具 School apparatus	200	
總 Total		$5,400

臨 清
Lintsing.

女 學 校 房 舍 Girls' School building	$6000	
幼 稚 器 具 Kindergarten equipment	200	
幼 稚 園 地 板 ,, floors	100	
支 會 小 學 校 Outstation primary schools	200	
總 Total		6,500
山 東 省 總 Total for District		$11,900

山 西 省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

太 谷
Taikuhsien.

婦女會堂 For Woman's Chapel	$2,000	
婦人學校宿舍 For Woman's School Dormitories	1,500	
幼稚園及初等小學 For Primary and Kindergarten Building	2,500	
清源女學校房舍 For Woman's Work and School Plant, Ch'ing Yuan	500	
西谷村女學校房舍 For Woman's Work and School Plant, Hsi Ku Ts'un	350	
南青堆女學校房舍 For Woman's Work and School Plant. Nan Ch'ing Tuei	300	
太谷女醫院 For Woman's Hospital, Taikuhsien	10,000	
范村開女學 For Opening Girls' School at Fan Ts'un	100	
東關開女學 For Opening Girls' School at Tung Kuan	100	
總 Total		$17,350

汾 州
Fenchowfu.

幼稚園及初等小學房舍 For Kindergarten and Primary School Building	1,500	
婦人學校房舍 For School for Married Women	1,000	

婦女房舍
For Woman's Work and School Plant, P'ai Hwei Chen 200

婦女房舍
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Tung Chia Chuang 200

女校煖爐
For New Furnace in Lydia Lord Davis School 1,000

總
Total $3,900

山西特別總數
Total Special Requests of Woman's Board of Shansi $21,250

總計
SUMMARY.

向中部女布道會請求
Total Shecial Requests to W.B.M.I. from
直省
Chihli District $40,500.00

向中部女佈道會請求
Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from
山東
Shantung District 11,900.00

向中部女佈道會請求
Total Special Requests to W.R.M.I. from
山西
Shansi District 21,250.00

三省向中部女佈道會請求
Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from
North China Mission $73,650.00

西部女佈道會
Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific.
NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一九年經常費預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

山東省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

臨清
Lintsing.

醫務 Medical Work	$720.00

特別款請求
SPECIAL REQUEST.

醫院器具 Hospital equipment	$2,000.00

以上均經華北董事部通過

請求人才表

Recruits Asked from the Boards.

	向總會 From A. B. C. F. M.	東部女布道會 From W. B. M. P.	中部女佈道會 From W. B. M. I.
直省 CHIHLI DISTRICT 天津 Tientsin	醫士 1 Physician	女布道士 1 Evangelistic worker 女護 1 Nurse	
北京 Peking	布道士 1 Evangelistic worker		布道士 2 Evangelistic workers 女神學教習 1 Educational worker, for Bible School
保府 Paotingfu	布道士 1 Evangelistic worker 醫士 1 Physician		
通縣 T'unghsien		女護 1 Nurse	
直省 Chihli District	布道士 1 Evangelistic worker		
協和女子學校 Union College for Women			醫士 1 Physician 科學教習 1 Science Teacher 師範教習 1 Normal Teacher
貝滿女中學 Bridgman Academy			教習 2 Teachers
潞河中學 Lu Ho Middle School	實業教習 1 Manual training Teacher 科學教習 1 Science Teacher 師範教習 1 Normal Teacher		

請求人才表

Recruits Asked from the Boards.

	總會 From A. B. C. F. M.	西部女布道會 From W. B. M. P.	中部女布道會 From W. B. M. I.
山西 SHANSI DISTRICT 太谷 Taikuhsien	醫士 1 Physician 庶務 1 Business Director for General Work 學界軍界布道士 1 Evangelist for Soldiers and Literati		女醫 1 Physician 布道士 1 Evangelist 女護 1 Nurse 幼稚教習 1 Kindergartner
汾州 Fenchowfu	牧師(神道學校) 1 Ordained Man for the Bible Training School 醫士 1 Physician 庶務(醫院) 1 Business Manager for Hospital 庶務 1 Business Director for General Work		幼稚教習 1 Kindergartner 女護 2 Nurses 視學 1 Educator 女布道士 1 Evangelist
山東 SHANTUNG DISTRICT 德縣 Techou	牧師 1 Ordained Man 教習(短期) 1 Educator (short term)		女護 1 Nurse
臨清 Lintsing	視學 1 Educator 醫士 1 Physician	女醫 1 Physician 女護 1 Nurse	布道士 1 Evangelist

三省董事部書啓報告表 由第二十七項起卽民國六年六月十一日至今

#27. 爲醫院佈道經費請求年金七百元事。……11票。通

#28. 伍先生返華作建築事。……13票。通

#29. 爲賑濟保府災區未通過。

#30. 爲天津會務及遷調執務員等事之提議。

#31. 天津常牧師爲華北水災賑濟組織員。……10票。通

#32. 山東省會請克女醫士。……12票。通

#33. 1.汾州請 Dr. Clara A. Untting……14票。通

2.請何樂益牧師 L. Hodons……14票。通

#34. 請明樂義女士回北京。……14票。通

#35. 1.天津協和醫院之八千金元事。……11票。通

2.潞河中學款一七七〇金元事。……10票。通

3.北京特款二千四百元按二一合。……12票。通

4.北京特款與其他之正款同。……12票。通

#36. 本會六執務員爲防疫盡義務事。……11票。通

#37. 賀醫住臨清暫緩表決。……11票。通

#38. 天津衆會請將倉門口典價四千元撥爲佈道用。……11票。通

#39. 明牧師麥孔二校長三位就便赴南京之會。……11票。通

#40. 請葉牧師在保府助賑布道。……9票。通

此一年間表決事項十五件。未通過者一件。提議者一件。前後共

件。爲此報告。卽請

董事諸先生公鑒是荷。

民國七年四月二十六日。

英文書啓博晨光
漢文書啓全希賢 鞠躬

民國七年職員及委辦表

會　正	崔岳
副會正	常德立
英文書啓	博晨光 至民國九年
漢文書啓	全希賢 至民國八年
恒委辦	
1 神學委辦	李本源　高厚德　滿　德　趙明德　程步雲　黎金盤
2 著作委辦	萬卓志　崔　岳　裴萬鐸　張華臣
3 審計委辦	王維靈　柏樂五　裴瑞芝
特委辦	
4 區域圖委辦	費慕禮　奎　　康保羅
5 重修詩歌委辦	博晨光　富　善　全紹武
6 教士養成委辦	麥美德　田　傪　明恩普　張克儉
7 實業委辦	高厚德　胡本德　費起鶴
8 聖教規則委辦	李本源　麥美德　全希賢　萬卓志
9 多妻入教委辦	李本源　謝欲理　吳化行　裴華鐸
10 印表委辦	甘雅各及著作委辦
11 瘋人院委辦	楊懷德　馬文昭
12 倫公長三會聯合委辦	正(李本源　博晨光)　副(孔祥熙　明恩普)

六一　預算委辦報告見表

六二　請總會於明年特撥一千六百金爲赴美入神學二年之費用

六三　請總會撥二萬六千金爲基金卽以其餘利酌派學生赴美入神學

拾伍　委辦及員名見表

拾陸　本部明年聚會地點及日期

六四　明年本部聚於保府於五月一日到齊當晚卽有聚會

六五　董部代表致謝臨清教會招待之殷懇

念漢文記錄改正收納

念英文記錄改正收納

六六　將英文記錄卽交二書啟承印

時五句半鐘　同誦主禱文李本源牧師祝福　畢會

五八　請求人才其先后次序列下

向　佈道1德2北京
　　教育1臨清
　　2（通縣科學）（汾陽神道學）

總　醫務1臨清

會　庶務1太谷

向中部女佈道會

1北京2臨清
1北京

1德縣（女護）
2汾陽（女護）
3太谷（醫士）

五九　爲北京聯合大學校其英文名稱爲（北京大學）其中既無基督教之意義且更有侵及中國國權之形跡而漢文名稱（滙文）尤無聯合之意義致失教會之公誼是以於國際之關係及教會之體面上總會務須格外注意以饜足公道之心理

六十　爲臨清短期醫士事可由臨清衆會與西人醫務委辦全權辦理

拾肆　預算委辦報告事項

十二句半鐘休會

下午二句鐘副會正常德立主席崔岳祈禱開會

五十　請由主計手借銀一千五百元爲保府置買外堂房舍用其償還法即由主計於保府每年經常款項下提還十分之一直錄六十一

五一　請總會及三部女佈道會於明年之款仍按二一合三次記錄三十九

五二　請總會補足各教會之不足然后再於他處立新教會

五三　聖教規則委辦之報告即交各衆會討論並留原委辦

拾貳　調換執務員事項

五四　准山理牧師夫婦由山東遷至直隸

拾叁　請求人才事項

五五　直省請求人才見表

五六　山西山東請求人才見表

五七　本部承認汾陽有專人辦理神道學校

知總主計以便另有相當辦法

五　如有不爲布道會所需之公產即當以相宜之價賣出但值價及其手續應由主計呈報總會認可方可且其價銀並當送交總會帳上保存

設有欲於此款得其一份者即須向總會聲請例如其他之要求也

四四　請總會特派調查委辦至華北教會但其中須有一總會幹事

十句半休息　四十分李春敷先生領祈禱會黎金盤祈禱

十一句鐘開會

四五　請總會於女佈道會派新人時應重視本部每年視爲重要之缺欠者

四六　請總會爲大學發助生費於各衆議會之教育委辦其數如下　直五百金　晉魯各二百金

四七　承請英文書啓明年赴會

四八　致謝保府之賈牧師並請仍回保府助理佈道事

四九　本部提倡各教會公認續行委辦所決五月二十六日爲爲國祈禱日

四三　公理總會規則中關於房產之第八章可譯印於記錄內

總會典章第八　公產

一　凡爲公理會置買建築租賃及抵押等事須經總會之認可否則無效

二　凡捐與總會或由總會價買之產業皆須有確切之公文及呈報地面官廳之憑證

各處主計皆有擔任保守公產之責

其屬總會公產之地點面積契據租價主計皆記有清册於每年年底如有增減之改變並須呈報於總主計

如教會所在之某國律准置產則總會之公產必以公理會之名義得爲產業設有須用本人名義置買公產者其理由及該本人之字據必須交與主計以明所屬

三　總會承認可代各女佈道會置產但其使用權仍由捐資之各女佈道會所有

四　某會如以必須保有火險則當與總主計酌商否則當將其地點及不便之處詳

三六　三十六項常德立牧師由美返華暫住德縣一年

三七　太谷和芳蘭女士返華仍住太谷

三八　德縣德福蘭夫婦返華仍住德縣

三九　臨清高玉德女士返華仍住臨清

下午四句鐘　任常年祈禱休會

五月十三日上午九句一刻鐘會正崔岳主席趙明德祈禱開會

漢英文書記念十一日記錄改正收納

四十　高厚儒夫婦於回華後准有半年學話之機會其時可暫住德縣俟期滿卽回保定

本會

四一　本部准基督教聯合水災賑濟會之請求葉理士牧師辦賑務至本年六月十五日

爲止

接議第拾項

四二　凡中西教友爲教會所捐之款其管理權爲教會所有與原施捐人無干

二　某會信徒欲入他會而無證書應先向其本會詢明某人之品行及其在教會之地位

三　詢明之後知其已付或應付懲戒則不宜收入必俟其有悔改確據或懲期已滿方可

壬　華人參與公斷

公認一條如下公斷各事如與中國教會有直接之關係應有華人代表參與其事

三十　由神學校今年所餘款內提出至多不過三百元給與山西汾陽神道生每人三十元

三一　請准孟女士向總會自薦常住臨清本部並謝其已往之帮助

拾項暫擱另由拾壹項再來西人位置事項討論

三二　直省記錄三十三項梅瑞芳由美返華仍住北京

三三　三十四項羅厚惇夫婦由美返華仍住通縣

三四　三十五項萬太太由美返華仍住北京

三五　三十七項費慕禮夫婦由美返華仍住北京

二　某教會職員因品行不端免職他教會未與其本會協商以前不得錄用

己　待遇他教會之信徒

公認三條如下　一　各教會應以靈力輔助他教會之信徒

二　信徒旅行他處如持有本會證書赴該處教會該教會如能承認即應關照此項證書只在旅行期限內有效

三　信徒移居他處其本會應發給證書以便該處教會收爲會友

庚　受洗入教之問題

公認二條如下　一　組合團體應討論能否使教會對於收人受洗入教之辦法

劃一

二　某教會已收爲慕道之人他教會非得該會同意不得收爲會友或慕道友至其人願歸何會應由本人自行決定

辛　待遇已付懲戒之信徒

公認三條如下　一　各教會對於懲戒之事應互相尊重

二　某會信徒欲入他會而無證書應先向其本會詢明某人之品行及其在教

丙　調換職員

公認二條如下　一　某教會欲聘用他教會現任或前任男女職員應先與該職員之本會協商詳詢其人之品行如何對於本教會有無應盡之義務如經濟問題等事或該職員於受教育時與其本會定有服務約章之類應由兩教會酌議解決之方

二　收錄他教會之學生辦法同上

丁　職員之薪金問題

公認二條如下　一　各省組合團體應詳細討論各級職員之薪金問題如何足敷所用如何因時制宜

二　擔任教育醫務布道等事之職員其薪金斷難劃一惟教會應設法免使由資格相等薪金各異發生種種誤會

戊　待遇教會已付懲戒之職員

公認二條如下　一　某教會職員品行不端已付懲戒他教會應重視此項懲戒

公認七條如下　一　中西各教會有欲赴某省未得福音之處宣教者須先得該省組合團體之同意如該省無此等團體則該新會是否應赴該處應以其有無擔任該處宣教事業之實力爲斷

二　某處或某城已設有教會他教會如欲加入應先得原有教會之同意

三　中西各教會有欲於某城或某處向一界或各界之人擴充其宣教之工者應先與該城或該處他教會作同等之工者協商

四　同處比鄰而居之教會應不時會商組織聯合教育醫務實業等事如所商之事影響該處某教會應以先與之協商爲宜

五　同處各教會相同之工相距又近最妙合併或分科辦理

六　各處規定分區宣教辦法或已有或將有成議應定立約章每五年至十年之間修正一次

七　與本教會相距甚遠之教徒結合本教會之人作義務布道之工雖爲正當之舉應以不妨礙該處他教會爲宜

特具之信仰

二　中西教會組合團體應隨時擔任公斷與講和之責最妙於開會之時處理其事

三　兩造如有爭端應先自求解決必俟不能自決後方交歸組合團體公斷

四　組合團體必俟兩造代表正式請求始可出爲公斷如遇一造請求一造拒絕亦可以友人名義爲之處理

五　所斷結者是否認爲終結或祇認爲一種勸告應由兩造預先商定

六　如解決某種爭端應由兩造自行舉派數目相等之代表並由組合團體按爭端之性質由團體之內或團體之外加派一人或數人爲代表參與其事

七　如發生爭端之處無此等組合團體或兩造均願請中華續行委辦會公斷亦無不可

八　公斷之後應將先後情形明白記載

乙　教區之規定

十一句鐘開會

二三　請總會速派二佈道員至山東

二四　山東省會請與直省會分總會所來之助生費其分配法同前以一年爲辦法

二五　臨清爲新落成醫院器具等向羅氏醫社請款二千金見三次記錄四十七

二六　准將阿城佈道區域讓與通聖會山東記錄二十二

十二句鐘休會

下午二句鐘　副會正常德立主席　任廷芳祈禱開會

二七　阿城房產事由臨清衆會與房產委辦及主計全權辦理

拾　普通事項

二八　本部贊成在南京聯合會之報告並舉中西二代表

二九　睦誼特委辦九項三十條列下

甲　公斷與講和

公認八條如下　一　公斷應包括中西各教會之各種爭端惟不得涉及各教會

十五　四十六項爲省立中學請發建築費五萬金元

十六　五十三項准天津教會遷移地點

十七　五十四項請認西沽附堂之三千金元爲新移地點恆產之用

十八　五十五項請由倉門口款內提出五百銀元爲北倉會堂之用

十九　五十六項請准設基督教聯合醫院由天津賣地款內提用八千金元

二十　五十七項請留爲西沽或新地點立一本會藥房之款二千金元

二一　五十九項准直省修改典章

下午四句鐘　張華臣祈禱　休會

五月十一日上午九句十分鐘會正崔岳主席常德立祈禱開會

漢英文書記念上兩次記錄改正收納

當有滿德報告保府江女士函告因未赶上火車以至不能到會但因舉權上之關係

擬懇准任常年有兩舉權云云

二二　准任常年有兩舉權

十句半休息　四十分任常年先生領祈禱會李春敷康保羅祈禱

醫士亦可照准云云

五十三項將來不但山東卽直晉亦當注重惟須由恒款內酌提無須另求

玖　各省提議事項　以下山西記錄

八項更改名詞以便總會明白其意而允所求

十　佐理改爲庶務員

十二句鐘休會

下午二句副會正常德立主席謌詩開會　以下直省記錄

十一　九項爲出洋留學神學事請預算委辦請求款項

十二　四十二四項請總會酌派教員五人常住潞河中學卽校長師範科長科學實業英文教員

十三　四十三項請爲潞河中學設師範科

十四　四十五項通縣協和地址房舍器具以及底款應請留歸潞河中學用

十五　四十六項爲省立中學請發建築費五萬金元

十一句鐘開會

十八項總會之信尚無定局並有特委辦辦理且該委辦現在中國擬與面談云云

二十八項據獲鹿縣內地會青牧師函云甚喜於南直有公理會但其地點以正定爲宜而總會之意則以無款碍難辦理云

九　關於三十一項將各衆議會出入款列詳表由主計及著作委辦預備進行

三十七項弼牧師曾有信來其時尚無定局但至今仍無正式函告云

三十四項已准如所請並增多七千金且補足一九一七年者

三十九項康保羅報告中部女佈道會已允准矣

三十五項趙明德報告中部女佈道會已准留用矣

四十項 Compton 已派往土國而由另一人代之來華

四十二項海牧師去秋已到京學話今秋卽可至德矣

四十七項臨清請求未准但羅氏駐京董事顧君曾言如公理會肯於臨清自請一

申　區域圖委辦賈慕禮無報告

四　並舉晉魯各一人以勵進行

酉　印表委辦甘雅各無報告

戌　瘋人院顧問委辦李本源略代報告

五　教士養成委辦及印表委辦仍進行

六　以上各項委辦報告統爲收納

捌　上年未結事項

書啓博晨光報告曾去信貝先生其回信云甚欲因此多得人信主又報告賀醫士回信言期滿卽不在中國矣云云見三次記錄四三項

七　准有旁聽

八　因主計甘雅各未到會舉由黎金盤代理預算委辦長

關於三次記錄十一項本部雖未進行而全國倫敦公理長老將有大聯絡之舉已開會於南京本部曾請明恩普牧師麥美德校長與會並有報告

子　書啓博晨光報告並分送印件

丑　神學委辦李本源報告在滙文神學肄業者三班共七名一切費用共支大洋一一五一元二角其道學院生十名共支費用約二二〇〇元

寅　著作委辦李本源報告有表

卯　審計委辦常德立無報告

乙　特委辦報告

辰　實業委辦李本源報告並由原委辦進行

巳　倉門口委辦李本源報告並由博晨光常德立說明經過

一　其合同須經原委辦簽字並由博晨光代高厚德爲委辦

午　重修聖教規則委辦李本源報告並分送印件

未　多妻入教委辦無報告

二　李本源爲委辦長

三　並舉任廷芳趙明德爲臨時討論委辦以助原委辦進行

北京　謝太太欲理　　李牧師本源

此外承請員一人　　全先生希賢

並選定漢文書記全希賢英文書記黎金盤

調查預算委辦

晉　黎金盤　張振福

魯　趙明德　滿德

直　李本源　常德立

會務委辦　滿德　康保羅　博晨光

選舉會正崔岳卽時入席會副常德立　英文書啓博晨光　九句鐘休會

五月十日上午九句鐘本部聚於葉理士牧師客室會正崔岳主席趙明德祈禱書記點名

其報告及表決事項如下

典章附則丙七甲書啓及恒委辦報告

中華民國七年五月九日下午八句半鐘本部齊集於山東省臨清縣公理會堂當由書啓全希賢遵章臨時開會請謝太太祈禱遂由到會代表報名計三省十六名

晉省

汾陽　任先生廷芳　黎牧師金盤

太谷　程先生步雲（張先生振福代）　康牧師保羅

魯省

臨清　張先生華臣　滿牧師德

德縣　莫女士家珍　趙先生明德

直省

保定　任先生常年　胡牧師本德（由江愛貝女士代並缺席）

天津　王先生維靈（因病由李先生春敷代）　常牧師德立

通縣　崔先生岳　博牧師晨光

民國七年五月

晉魯直三省公理會聯合董事部第四次會

報告記錄第四

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

LINTSING, SHANTUNG.

May 10—13, 1918.

KING HUA PRESS, PEKING.

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

FIFTY SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

Lintsing, Shantung May 10-13, 1918.

PERSONNEL

Chihli District:

PAOTINGFU,—No delegate.
PEKING, —Mrs. Sheffield.
TIENTSIN, —Mr. Chandler.
TUNGHSIEN,—Mr. Porter.

Shansi District:

FENCHOU, —Mr. Leete.
TAIKU, —Mr. Corbin.

Shantung District:

TEHSIEN, —Dr. Metcalf.
LINTSING, —Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Eastman, Miss Munger, Miss Long.

MINUTES

Friday, May 10.

4:30 P.M. The Mission was called together by the Mission Secretary, Mr. Porter.

Prayer was offered by Mrs. Sheffield.

Organization was based on votes 1 and 2 of the 1916 Annual Meeting and the number of votes to which each station was entitled was apportioned as follows:—Paotingfu 3. Peking 8, Tientsin 3, Tunghsien 6, Fenchou 5, Taiku 4, Tehsien 6, Lintsing 3.

Mr. Corbin was elected chairman.

Miss Long was elected clerk.

ELECTION OF MISSION OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Mission Secretary,—Mr. L. C. Porter.

W.B.M.I. ,, ,—Miss Luella Miner.

Mission Treasurer,—Mr. James H. McCann.

Auditors,—Mr. E. H. Ballou, Miss Jessie Payne.

Endorser of Mission Drafts,—Mr. Ballou.

Members of the Board of Managers of the North China American School,—Mrs. Ingram.
Mrs. Martin, (to take the the place of Mrs. Porter, whose resignation was accepted) For. two years.

Chairman of American Board members of this Board,—Mr Stanley.

Business Committee,—Miss Chapin, Mr. Leete, Mr. Eastman.

Property Committee,—Mr. Ingram, chairman; Mr. McEachron, Mr. Hummel.

Medical Committee,—Dr. Hemingway, chairman; Dr. Miles, Dr. Ingram.

Language Committee,—Dr. Wilder, Chairman; Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Pye.

Committee Ad Interim,—Mr. Fairfield, chairman; Mr. Leete, Dr. Metcalf, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Ballou, Mr. Wilder, Miss Chapin, Mrs. Stelle.

Voted, that Mr. Chandler serve on the Business Committee, together with Mr. Corbin and Mr. Eastman.

Voted, that the Business Committee serve as the Estimates Committee.

Report by Secretary Porter of the motions passed during the year by the Committee Ad Interim.

Report of Auditors by Mr. Chandler.

Report of Treasury-Business Agency Committee, by Mr. Chandler.

(For motions passed, see below.)

6:30 Adjourned, to meet at callof Business Committee.

Saturday, May 11.

8:30 P.M. Meeting called to order by the chairman, Mr. Corbin. Prayer by Mrs. Sheffield.

(For motions passed, see below.)

10:45 Adjourned, to meet at 1:00 P.M. on Monday.

Monday, May 13.

5:00 P.M. Meeting called to order by the chairmen. Dr. Metcalf led in prayer.

(For motions passed, see below.)

Voted, that the schedule of furloughs be printed with the minutes.

Voted, to dispense with the reading of the minutes, which are to be sent to the Mission Secretary for revision and correction.

7:30 Adjourned sine die.

MOTIONS PASSED

1.—Voted, that the Mission authorize the treasurer to purchase the residence site in the Russian Concession, Tientsin, on which he has secured an option.

2.—Voted, that we request the Board to guarantee a rate of exchange in payment of salaries and allowances of 2 to 1.

3.—Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to accept responsibility for the housing of students of this Mission who reside in Peking for language study.

4.—Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to accept responsibility for the management and maintenance of the North China Union Language School in Peking, in such measure as to make the American Board a fully cooperating member of the Union of Missions which maintains the Language School.

5.—Voted, that the Mission express to Mr. McCann its gratitude for the self-sacrifice and patient tenacity of purpose with which he has held to the plan of a combined treasury and agency in Tientsin, and brought it towards consummation, and its sincere

regret for the physical cost which the strain of these past months has brought upon him: further, it would express its purpose to support him and the new plan in every way possible in the confidence that it will bring great advantage to this and other Missions of North China.

6.—Voted, that the Mission should have a permanent committee on Treasury and Agency, consisting of the Mission Secretary, the Auditors, and the secretaries of those districts which may not be represented among the above members, and that the Standing Rules of the Mission be amended to this effect.

Present members of this Committee,—Mr. Porter, Mr. Ballou, Miss Payne, Dr. Metcalf, Mr. Hummel.

7.—Voted, that the Treasury-Agency Committee devise means of releasing Mr. McCann for a complete rest for two months this summer.

8.—Voted, that the term of office of all Mission officers and Mission committees begin after the Annual Mission Meeting.

9.—Voted, that the Medical Committee take up with American Board the question of securing a Mission Dentist for the North China Mission, considering the possibility of cooperating with other Mission Boards.

10.—Voted, that the question of representation at the Mission Meeting next year be left with the Committee Ad Interim.

11.—Voted, that Drs. Wilder and Ingram act as Directors of the North China Union Language School, Dr. Ingram to serve for one year and Dr. Wilder for two years.

12.—Voted, that the Shansi District's special request from the W.B.M.I. for two cottages at Yü-tao-ho to the amount of $1,0000 be approved.

13.—Voted, that the Mission recommend that the first term of service for single missionaries be five years.

14.—Voted, that the Mission recommend that the Prudential Committee transfer House $34 at Tunghsien to the North China American School for use as a dormitory. This house is to be regarded as the American Board's contribution to that school and

shall be under the full control of that school. In case the house should no longer be used for school purposes it shall be returned to the Mission.

15.—Voted, that in addition to House $34, another at Tunghsien be assigned to the North China American School for one year for use as a dormitory.

16.—Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to prepare contracts to be signed by all short-term appointees to the Mission and that copies of all such contracts be sent to the Mission Treasurer.

17.—Voted, that, in view of the statement in the Board,s Handbook that " All work carried on by a missionary of the Board within the boundary of the Mission is a part of the work of that Mission and should be reported to the mission and to the Board, and be subject to the control of the Mission," all business connected with short-term appointees to the Mission be carried on thru the regular station, district, and Mission agenies.

(*See Board's Handbook, Chapter 4,6,14.*)

18.—Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be requested to grant a ten per cent increase in salary, as the A.B.C.F.M. has done.

19,—Voted, that the W.B.M. be requested to grant salaries as last year with the exception that a basal salary of $600 be asked for Tientsin.

20.—Voted, that it be requested that the W.B.M.I. House Fund be the same as the provided by the A.B.C.F.M., $50 a year for each house.

21,—Voted, that the Mission approves of the plan for the transfer of the Tientsin center from Hsiku to Hopei.

22.—Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to place all sums at present available from the Tientsin Property Fund, including the money secured from the lease of Ts'ang Men K'ou Chaple, at the disposal of the Mission for the transfer of the Tientsin center to Hopei.

23.— Voted, that the Mission approve of the renting for three years from June 1st, 1918, of Dr, G.P. Smith's property in Hopei for residence and school work for the Tientsien station.

24.—Voted that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Ballou, and the Mission Treasurer be appointed a special committee to investigate property for emergency use next autumn, as well as for permanent location in Hopei, and to arrange for an advantageous disposal of the Hsiku property, this Committee to report to the Mision.

25.—Voted, that Mr. Chandler and Mr. Frame be appointed a special committee to present to the Prudential Committee the porposed transfer of the site of the Tientsin center.

26.—Voted, that in view of the present financial and economic condition making the sale of property in Tientsin disadvantageous, the Mission approves of the plans suggested for enlarging the house located on the old property lately occupied by Miss Winterbotham, so as to provide a temporary residence for the Mission Treasurer, at a cost not to exceed $200 Gold.

27.—Voted, that no missionary who is in charge of building operations or whose department of work has under construction buildings involving the expenditure of funds exceeding $500, shall be eligible to membership on the Mission Property Committee.

28.—Voted, that the Property Committee be requested to provide, out of the House Fund, for the rental of the G.P. Smith property in Hopei, (or such part of it as is used for residence of missionaries), for seven months of 1918, from June 1st: and that if the House Funds be insufficient the Board be requested to specially appropriate the balance needed.

29.—Voted, that Mr. Stanley be continued as advisory member of the Treasury-Agency Committee.

30.—Voted, that Mrs. Sheffield and Mr. Cady be appointed a special committee to arrange for an American Board Conference at Peitaiho at some time between Aug. 5-10, 1918.

31.—Voted, that the Mission Medical Committee be asked to make suitable provision for the care of the members of the Mission at Peitaiho

32.—Voted, that the special fees received by Drs. Tucker and Miles for services randered in plangue prevention and other work be used in the Techow Medical work.

33.—Voted, that the schedules of furloughs as proposed by the Chihli and Shansi Districts be approved and furloughs granted for 1919 according to these schedules.

34.—Voted, that the estimates for personals for missionaries of the Chihli District be approved.

35.—Voted, that the estimates for personals for missionaries of the Shansi District be approved.

36.—Voted, that the estimates for personals for the missionaries of the Shantung District be approved.

VOTES passed by the Mission Committee ad Interim

Oct. 9, 1917.

Voted that the North China Mission heartily approves of the report on the Union Language School made by Dr. G.D. Wilder in his letter of Sept, 30, 1917 to Dr. W.E. Strong, and urges the Prudential Committee to accept for the American Board responsibility for the Language School in the same measure as has been undertaken already by the Boards of Missions of the American Methodist, American Presbyterian and Church of England denomination; The responsibility for the year 1917-18, as estimated by the Disectors of the Language School being $204.90 in cast of an enrollment of 50 students and $449.40 in case of an enrollment of 40 students; the estimate being based on the addition to basal equal shares for each cooperating Board of prorata shares for the students of each Board attending the School.

Oct. 9, 1917.

Voted that the resignation of the Rev. E.W. Galt from the chairmanship of and membership on the Committee on Treasury and Business Agency be accepted; and that the remaining members of the committee be authorized to elect from among their own number a new chairman and to coopt an additional member in place of Mr. Galt, in case it seems necessary to do so.

Oct. 17, 1917.

Voted that the C.A.I. approves of renting the G.P. Smith house in Hopei, Tientsin, for the temporary accomodation of the staff of the Tientsin Station.

Voted that, in case available funds are not sufficient, the Mission request the Prudential Committee to make a special appropriation to meet the expense of renting said house.

Feb. 4, 1918.

Voted that the C.A.I. approve of the report of the Property Committee of the Mission on damage to property on the Techou and Hsiku compounds.

March 26, 1918.

Voted that the C.A I. accept the resignation of Mr. Buschman from the hospital managership at Techou, to take effect at such time as may be agreed upon by Mr. Buschman and the hospital staff,

Voted that the Mission Treasurer be authorized to confer with the Techou hospital staff and make arrangements in regard to Mr. Buschman's salary and the sums which may be due him on a return journey to America in accord with the agreement or contract entered into between the Board and Mr. Buschman before his appointment.

Voted that the Mission Treasurer and the staff of the Techou hospital be authorized to take steps to secure on the field some one to undertake the work of the manager of the Techou hospitals withdrawal of Mr. Buschman.

April 16, 1918.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint an assistant for the office of the Treasury and Business Agency on a term of three or five years, it being understood that all expenses for travel and salary will be met by the Agency business in China, and no extra appropriation is requested from the Board.

Voted that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to allow Mr. E.W. Galt to undertake the selection of such an assistant in consultation with the Board secretaries.

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Personal Estimates for 1919.

A. B. C. F. M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Totals
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ballou	$1200.00	$ 60.00	$100.00	$30.00	$20.00	$225.00	$24.00	$1659.00
Mr. D. M. Beers (6 mo.)	275.00		25.00	9.75	5.00		6.00	320.75
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Chandler (4 mos.)	400.00	20.00	33.34	10.00	6.66	50.00	8.00	528.00
Mr. M. S. Frame (4 mo.)	200.00	20.00	35.00		3.34		4.00	262.34
(Mrs. Frame, W. B. M.)								
Mr. R. M. Cross	600.00		100.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	740.00
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Galt	1100.00	110.00	100.00	75.00	20.00	40.00	24.00	1469.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Galt	1200.00	180.00	100.00	56.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1610.00
Dr. & Mrs. C. Goodrich	1200.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	40.00	24.00	1430.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Hubbard	1100.00	55.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	40.00	24.00	1401.50
Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Ingram	1200.00		100.00	66.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1460.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Leiper	1200.00	60.00	100.00	30.00	20.00	200.00	24.00	1634.00
Dr. & Mrs. O. H. Love (4 mo.)	366.67	36.70	33.33	19.50	6.66		8.00	470.86
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Martin	1100.00	220.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.00	24.00	1576.50
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. McCann	1200.00	420.00	100.00	44.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1858.00
Miss M. P. Mickey	600.00		50.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	690.00
Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Porter	1200.00	240.00	100.00	55.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1689.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Robinson	1100.00	55.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.00	24.00	1411.50
Mrs. E. W. Sheffield	600.00		30.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	670.00
Mrs. A. H. Smith	550.00	62.50 (Travel)	37.50	19.50	10.00	50.00	8.00	687.50
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Stanley	1200.00	330.00	100.00	30.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1754.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1100.00	220.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.00	24.00	1576.50
Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Wickes (6 mo.)	600.00	30.00	50.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	720.00
Dr. G. D. Wilder	600.00		100.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	740.00
House No. 32 Tunghsien						50.00		50.00
,, No. 33 ,,						50.00		50.00
,, No. 34 ,,						50.00		50.00
,, No. 36 ,,						50.00		50.00
Chihli District Totals...	$19891.67 (Travel) $62.50	$2056.70	$1794.17	$800.75	$341.66	$1206.00	$406.00	$26558.45

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Personal Estimates for 1919.

A. B. C. F. M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Totals
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Mr. M. S. Frame (4 mo.)	200.00	20.00	35.00		3.34		4.00	262.34
(Mrs. Frame, W. B. M.)								
Mr. R. M. Cross	600.00		100.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	740.00
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Galt	1100.00	110.00	100.00	75.00	20.00	40.00	24.00	1469.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Galt	1200.00	180.00	100.00	56.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1610.00
Dr. & Mrs. C. Goodrich	1200.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	40.00	24.00	1430.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Hubbard	1100.00	55.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	40.00	24.00	1401.50
Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Ingram	1200.00		100.00	66.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1460.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Leiper	1200.00	60.00	100.00	30.00	20.00	200.00	24.00	1634.00
Dr. & Mrs. O. H. Love (4 mo.)	366.67	36.70	33.33	19.50	6.66		8.00	470.86
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Martin	1100.00	220.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.00	24.00	1576.50
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. McCann	1200.00	420.00	100.00	44.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1858.00
Miss M. P. Mickey	600.00		50.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	690.00
Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Porter	1200.00	240.00	100.00	55.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1689.00
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Robinson	1100.00	55.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.00	24.00	1411.50
Mrs. E. W. Sheffield	600.00		30.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	670.00
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Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Stanley	1200.00	330.00	100.00	30.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1754.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1100.00	220.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.00	24.00	1576.50
Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Wickes (6 mo.)	600.00	30.00	50.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	720.00
Dr. G. D. Wilder	600.00		100.00	18.00	10.00		12.00	740.00
House No. 32 Tunghsien						50.00		50.00
,, No. 33 ,,						50.00		50.00
,, No. 34 ,,						50.00		50.00
,, No. 36 ,,						50.00		50.00
Chihli District Totals...	$19891.67 (Travel) $62.50	$2056.70	$1794.17	$800.75	$341.66	$1206.00	$406.00	$26558.45

SHANSI DISTRICT.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Total
Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Corbin	$1100.00	$220.00	$ 75.00	$50.00	$20.00	$50.00	$24.00	$1539.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Fairfield	1100.00	55.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1399.00
Dr. & Mrs. W. A. Hemingway	1100.00	275.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1619.00
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hummel	1100.00	55.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1399.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Leete	1100.00	110.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1454.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Pye	1100.00		100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1344.00
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Warner	1100.00	110.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1454.00
Dr. & Mrs. P. T. Watson	1100.00	330.00	75.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1649.00
Dr. M. Williams	275.00			25.00	10.00		12.00	322.00
Yü-tao-ho Houses						50.00		50.00
Shansi District Totals..	$9075.00	$1155.00	$750.00	$425.00	$170.00	$450.000	$204.00	$12229.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Cady	1100.00	55.00	100.00	56.25	20.00	50.00	24.00	1405.25
Mr. & Mrs. V. P. Eastman	1100.00	110.00	100.00	78.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1482.00
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Ellis	1100.00		100.00	52.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1346.00
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Heininger	1100.00		100.00	45.00	20.00	50.00	24.00	1339.00
Mr. & Mrs. P. N. McEachron	1100.00	55.00	100.00	56.25	20.00	50.00	24.00	1405.25
Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Miles	1100.00	55.00	100.00	56.25	20.00	50.00	24 00	1405.25
Mr. & Mrs. F. F. Tucker(6 mo.)	550.00	330.00	50.00	39.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	1041.00
Shantung District Totals..	$7150.00	$605.00	$650.00	$382.75	$130.00	$350.00	$156.00	$9423.75

GENERAL.

Mr. J. V. W. Bergamini	800.00							800.00
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Wolfe	1100.00	55.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	12.00	1387.00
North China American School	500.00							500.00
General Total..	$2400.00	$55.00	$100 00	$50.00	$20.00	$50.00	$12.00	$2687.00

Distract Totals		Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Total
Chihli	$19891.67	$2056.70	$1794.17	$800.75	$341.66	$1205.00	$406.00	$62.50	$26558.45
Shansi	9075.00	1155.00	750.00	425.00	170.00	450.00	204.00		12229.00
Shantung	7150.00	605.00	650.00	382.75	130.00	350.00	156.00		9423.75
General	2400.00	55.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	12.00		2687.00
Grand Totals	$38516.67	$3871.70	$3294.17	$1658.50	$1661.66	$2055.00	$778.00	$62.50	$50898.20

SPECIAL REQUESTS—From A. B. C. F. M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Peking Residence — Gold $4000 at 2:1

Woman's Board of Missions, Boston.

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Total
Chihli District							
Miss Andrews	$550.00	$ 20.00	$10.00	$15.00	$25.00	$12.00	$632.00
Miss Breck	550.00	100.00	15.00	15.00		12.00	692.00
Miss Chapin	550.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	50.00	12.00	652.00
Mrs. Frame (4 mo.)	185.00		5.00	15.00		4.00	209.00
Miss A. M. Huggins	550.00	75.00	10.00	15.00		12.00	662.00
Miss Phelps	550.00	50.00	15.00	15.00		12.00	642.00
Miss Reed	550.00	20.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	12.00	632.00
Miss Smith	550.00	75.00	10.00	15.00	50.00	12.00	712.00
Miss Sewall (Tientsin)	600.00	75.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	757.00
Shansi District							
Miss MacClure	550.00	100.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	697.00
Totals	$5185.00	$525.00	$125.00	$140.00	$200.00	$112.00	$6287.00

Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Total
Miss Munger	600.00	75.00	15.00	10.00		12.00	712.00
Doctor to take Dr. Sargent's place	600.00	100.00	15.00	10.00		12.00	737.00
Totals	$1200.00	$175.00	$30.00	$20.60		$24.00	$1449.00

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Mrs. Ament (4 mo.)	$185.00	$10.00		$ 5.00		$ 4.00	$204.00
Miss Crane	550.00	50.00	$10.00	15.00	$25.00	12.00	662.00
Miss Lum	550.00		10.00	15.00		12.00	587.00
Miss Mead (6 mo.)	275.00	25.00	5.00	7.50	25.00	6.00	343.50
Miss Miner	550.00	50.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	12.00	662.00
Miss Miske	550.00	75.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	12.00	687.00
Miss Tenney	550.00	75.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	12.00	687.00
Miss Payne	550.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	12.00	637.00
	$376.00	$305.00	$65.00	$97.00	$150.00	$82.00	$4469.50

SHANSI DISTRICT

Miss Atzel	$550.00	$ 50.00	$25.00	$10.00		$12.00	$647.00
Miss Heebner	550.00	50.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	647.00
Miss Horn	550.00	60.00	25.00	10.00	$50.00	12.00	707.00
Miss McConnaughey	550.00	35.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	632.00
Miss Munger	550.00	50.00	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	697.00
Dr. Nutting	550.00	100.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	697.00
Miss Pierce	550.00	100.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	697.00
Miss Walton	550.00	100.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	697.00
Miss Williams	550.00	100.00	25.00	10.00		12.00	697.00
Yü-tao-ho Houses					50.00		50.00
	$4950.00	$645.00	$225.00	$90.00	$150.00	$108.00	$6168.00

Specials For Bungalow at Yü-tao-ho $1000.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Total
Miss Anderson	$550.00	$100.00	$15.00	$10.00	$20.00	$12.00	$707.00
Miss M. I. Huggins	550.00	100.00	15.00	10.00		12.00	687.00
Miss Long	550 00	50.00	15.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	687.00
Dr. Metcalf	550.00	100.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	12.00	707.00
Miss Reed	550.00	100.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	12.00	707.00
Miss Sawyer (6 mo.)	275.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	12.00	382.00
Miss Tallmon (6 mo.)	275.00	25.00		5.00		6.00	311.00
	$3300.00	$525.00	$90.00	$65.00	$130.00	$78.00	$4188.00
Chihli District Totals	$3760.00	$395.00	$ 65.00	$97.50	$150.00	$ 82.00	$4469.50
Shansi District Totals	4950.00	645.00	225.00	90.00	150.00	108.00	6168.00
Shantung District Totals	3300.00	525.00	90.00	65.00	130.00	78.00	4188.00
Grand Totals	$12010.00	$1475.00	$380.00	$252.50	&430.00	$268.00	$14825.50

SCHEDULE OF FURLOUGHS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

1918.—

Mrs. Ament
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Chandler
Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Frame
Dr. & Mrs. O. H. Love
Mrs. G. D. Wilder
Dr. & Mrs. C. W. Young

1919.—

Dr. & Mrs. A. H. Smith
Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Ingram
Dr. & Mrs. D. R. Wickes
Miss J. E. Payne
Miss L. I. Mead
Miss B.P. Reed

1920.—

Dr. & Mrs. C. Goodrich
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Hubbard
Miss. C. T. Sewall

1921.—

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. McCann
Miss A. G. Chapin
Miss M. P. Mickey
Miss L. Miner
Miss K. P. Crane

1922.—

Dr. G. D. Wilder
Miss A. Tenney

1923.—

Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ballou
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Porter

1924.—

Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Stelle
Miss M. A. Smith
Miss G. M. Breck
Miss A. M. Huggins
Mrs. Sheffield
Mr. Cross

SHANSI DISTRICT

1918.—

Miss Heebner

1919.—

Dr. & Mrs. W. A. Hemingway
Dr. Williams

1920.—

Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Corbin
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Leete

1921.—

Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hummel

1922.—

Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Warner
Miss Horn
Miss Munger

REC'D OCT 9 1918

Minutes

An informal conference of the members of the North China Mission of the A.B.C.F.M. present at Pei Tai Ho was held on August 10, 1918, on Mr. Eastman's porch. Mr. Ballou acted as Chairman, and he called the meeting to order shortly after nine o'clock, opening the session with prayer.

The first subject for discussion was "How can we assist the Treasurer and Business Agency?" Mr. Ballou spoke briefly on this topic, and then the matter was discussed by various members. Mr. Porter read a memorandum written by Mr. McCann regarding the work of the Mission Treasurer and some of its special difficulties during the past few months. A number of suggestions were made as to how relief may be afforded. As a result of the discussion, it was voted that the Chairman appoint a committee to draw up resolutions to be sent to the Treasurer and Business Agency expressing the appreciation of this body. It was further voted that some steps be taken toward securing an adding machine for use in the Treasurer's office.

At 9.45 Dr. Wilder spoke on the topic "What Effect Should the War Have upon Mission Policy for Men and Money?" His talk was followed by an open discussion of the subject, centering largely on the question as to the advisability of some of the men of our Mission going to France to help in the supervision of religious work for the thousands of Chinese coolies who are at work back of the lines in France, this matter having been brought before us by the desire of Mr. Dwight Edwards to secure recruits among the missionaries for this service. This led to a prolonged and very earnest discussion of the attitude that ought to be taken by the members of the Mission, both as individuals and as a body, toward the present world crisis and the need for men at the Western front as over against the need for workers in China at this time. As an outcome of this discussion Mr. Porter made the following motion: The Conference of American Board missionaries gathered at Pei Tai Ho August 10, 1918, desirous of expressing its judgment on the relation of the Mission to war service, adopts the following resolution: Whereas the conference is profoundly convinced that the winning of the war is the imperative first aim, not only of the alliance of Democratic nations, but also of Christian workers: and whereas the conference is equally convinced that Christian service in China is a definite and essential factor in the worldwide defense of liberty and righteousness against autocracy and militarism: be it resolved that the Conference recommends that all of its members register themselves for service with the nearest consulate of the United States, in order to be ready at once for such service as the Government may decide to call for, and at such time as it calls. But the Conference further recommends that in the meantime all the members of the Mission devote themselves with renewed consecration to the tasks before them, which are to be regarded as essential in a real direct sense to the winning of the cause of democracy. This motion was unanimously carried.

At ten minutes past eleven the session adjourned for a recess of five minutes. This was followed by a half-hour devotional service led by Mrs. Goodrich.

by Dr. Goodrich on
0, 1918, at the A. B.
sion gathering at
ho

MRS. F. D. WILDER

An Appreciation

Having heard that our erstwhile and beloved Treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, has been called away to the Homeland, the North China Mission desires to put on record its appreciation of her life and work in China. But such an appreciation seems to need for its setting a slight sketch of her life before coming to the unterwelt.

When only nine years old her father died, and soon after she began to help in supporting the family, from fourteen and onward teaching school. In some wonderful way she succeeded in graduating from Oberlin College at the age of nineteen, doing much teaching in the winter vacations. Afterwards, and steadily for twenty years, she continued her work in the schoolroom, teaching such branches as French, German, Latin, English, and higher mathematics. Marrying at the age of twenty-three, a mother at twenty-four, and a widow at twenty-six, we can guess a little at the new and sterner outlook on life from that time onward. Mrs. Wilder had taught with her husband at Ripon College. For some time she was Principal of Geauga County Seminary, - a boarding school preparing students for college. Here she was active in the beginning of a church. She was sometime Matron of the girls department at Yankton College, South Dakota, where she also taught. And finally, she taught many years in Oberlin College. Mrs. Wilder was very active in both the Home and the Foreign Missionary work, and held various offices in both; she was Treasurer of the Ohio Branch of the Home Missionary Society for two years, gaining thus a preparation for her work in China.

If ever a person had earned a reprieve from exacting labors, it would seem that Mrs. Wilder had done so. And yet, when after scarcely a year in China she was needed to fill the vacant place of Treasurer, she accepted the place. She had not forgotten the rule of her life, that strength, time, ability, and opportunity are gifts to be used in the Master's service. This office she held, and to it gave her full strength during nearly all her life in China, or for a full period of fourteen years of work. For her faithfulness in the work, it might seem enough to write that I have never heard a word of criticism, either from the Home Board, or from the Mission. Her accounts were always a model of painstaking accuracy and neatness. May I add just here that she made complete records on her books every night, that they might be ready for whoever should be Treasurer

the following day! Her comment on the uncertainty of life, and her response to the command, "Be ye also ready." But the accuracy and neatness of her accounts is only part of the story. When Mrs. Wilder began her work as Treasurer, there were certain privileges sometimes taken in drawing out money from the Treasury which easily led to embarrassed accounts. It has always seemed a marvel that she was able to combine the kindly sympathy of a friend with the strict accuracy of an accountant in such a manner as to gain the compliance and keep the love of every one; but and so she did. Moreover, largely as the outcome of her labors (and her trials) there has emerged the new system of accounts, greatly lightening the Treasurer's task, and insuring against irregularities in finance.

But the best of Mrs. Wilder was not her work, but herself. With more than a touch of the Puritan in her nature, and with a strong sense of duty in her character, her life was still rich in love, as it was also rich in the sheltering care of love. Through all the years, in the home and in the Mission, she lived a beautiful life, whose fragrance yet lingers with us. And now we rejoice in her lovely Home-going to the land of rest. We can almost see her in that happy company, the light of heaven on her brow, and say with Bunyan, "Which, when I had seen, I wished myself among them."

Chauncey Goodrich

Peitaiho, North China,
August 9, 1918,

Missionaries

August 10, 1918.

REC'D JUL 12 1918

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

NORTH CHINA COUNCIL

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Lintsing, Shantung, May 9-13,1918.

(1) May 9th,8:30 p.m.

The Council was called to order in Lintsing Church by the Chinese Secretary, Mr. Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Sheffield.

(2) The Delegates and Coopted Members in Attendance were as follows:

Fenchow - Jen T'ing Fang; William R. Leete.
Taikuhsien - Paul L. Corbin; Chang Cheng Fu (substitute for Ch'eng Pu Yün)
Lintsing - Vinton P. Eastman; Chang Hwa Ch'en.
Techow - Chao Ming Te; Dr. A. A. Metcalf.
Paotingfu - Jen Ch'ang Nien; (Miss Chapin, substitute for H.W.Hubbard, was absent)
Tientsin - Li Ch'ün Fu(substitute for Wang Wei Ling); R.E. Chandler.
Tungchou - T'sui Yueh; L.C.Porter.
Peking - Li Pen Yuan; Mrs. Sheffield.
Coopted Members: Ch'üan Hsi Hsien.

(3) Election of Clerks: Ch'üan Hsi Hsien; W.R.Leete.

(4) Standing Committees elected by the three District Associations were reported as follows:

Estimates Committee - W.R.Leete; Chang Cheng Fu; Chao Ming Te; V.P.Eastman; Li Pen Yuan; R.E. Chandler.

Business Committee - V.P.Eastman; P.L.Corbin; L.C.Porter.

(5) Election of Officers:

Chairman - Ts'ui Yueh.

Vice-Chairman - R.E.Chandler.

English Secretary for 1918-1920 - L.C.Porter.

9:00 p.m. Adjourned.

May 10th, 9:00 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, in Mr.

Ellis' home. Chao Ming Te led in prayer.

The Clerk called the roll; 16 present.

(7) Reports of Secretaries and Standing Committees:

The English Secretary presented a printed digest of the thirteen actions taken during the year.

The Committee on Theological Education reported, through Li Pen Yuan, seven American Board students in the Union College of Theology, and ten in the Union Bible Institute. For the former the total expended has been $1151.20, and for the latter, $925.47.

The Committee on Literature and Publication reported through Li Pen Yuan the following issues:

Sol Fa Hymnal, 2,000 copies; Chapin's Geography, 2,000 copies Froebel's Education of Man, 1,000 copies; Pocket Hymn Book, 8,000 copies; Medium Hymn Book, 3,000 copies; Large Type Hymn Book, 1,000 copies; Mrs. Stelle's Kindergarten Songs, 500 copies.
Total Expenses, Yen 5,700.50 and Mex. $256.83.
Total Receipts, Mex. $4546.04.

The Auditing Committee reported through R.E.Chandler that its work could not be done because the Treasurer's accounts for 1917 had not yet been completed.

Reports of Special Committees:-

The Committee on Industrial Education reported through Li Pen Yuan, and was continued.

The Committee on Ts'ang Men K'ou Property reported through Li Pen Yuan that though the property had been sold the deed had not been properly signed. L.C.Porter and R.E.Chandler made explanation

1.- Voted, that the deed of sale of the Ts'ang Men K'ou Property should receive the signature of the Committee and that L.C.Porter should sign for H.S.Galt.

The Committee on Revision of Manual of Church Forms reported through Li Pen Yuan presenting a mimeographed revision in temporary form, for the criticism of the churches.

The Committee on the Attitude of the Church towards persons

involved in Secondary Marriages made no report and was continued.

2.- Voted, that Li Pen Yuan be chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

3.- Voted, that the delegates from Shansi and Shantung each elect a member from each province to meet with Li Pen Yuan and prepare the work of the committee for the ensuing year. The delegates from Shansi elected Jen T'ing Fang; from Shantung, Chao Ming Te.

The Committee on the Revision of the Hymnal made no report but was continued, a Chinese member to be elected by the Council.

The Committee on a Map of the North China Field made no report.

4.- Voted, that the Committee on a Map of the North China Field be continued and a member each from Shansi and Shantung be added to assist in the work.

The Committee on Printing the Receipts and Expenditures of Each Station made no report.

The Committee to Advise with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insane Asylum made no report.

5.- Voted, that the Committee on Help for New Missionaries be resumed.

6.- Voted, that the Council accept all reports as given.

(8) Unfinished Business.

The English Secretary reported on Vote 14 of the 1917 Minutes of the Council that a letter had been sent to Mr. Bates who had responded to the thanks expressed by the Council; on Vote 43 that Dr. Hall had declined the invitation of the Council.

7.- Voted, that the Council welcome visitors at its sessions.

8.- Voted, that the Council elect a chairman of the Estimates Committee in the absence of the Treasurer. W.R.Leete was elected.

The English Secretary reported for A.H.Smith the proposal that the American Board Missions in China join with the Presbyter-

ian and London Missions in a Federal Union.

10:30 a.m. Recess followed by Devotional Exercises led by Mrs. Sheffield.

11:00 a.m. Business resumed.

The English Secretary reported that Vote 18 of the 1917 Minutes had not been approved by the American Board, also that in reply to the letter of the Enlgish Secretary, Mr. Greene of Hwai Lu had welcomed our Mission's aid but suggested Cheng-ting-fu as a better site than Shih-chia-chuang for a new Station.

9.- Voted, that the Council continue the Committee to Tabulate and Print the Receipts and Expenditures of each Station and that the Council especially request a report in 1919.

The English Secretary reported that Vote 37 of the 1917 Minutes had been declined by Mr. Peet; that the Prudential Committee had granted Vote 34 and had made up the loss on exchange for 1917 as well; that Vote 39 had been granted by the W.B.M.I.; that the W.B.M.I. had also granted Vote 35; that since Mr. Compton had been sent to Turkey, Mr. Leiper was being sent to Tientsin in response to Vote 40; that in response to Vote 42 Mr. Heininger had been sent to the Mission in September,1917; that in reply to Vote 47 the China Medical Board had refused to grant any sum to the Lintsing Hospital until is it supplied with a physician; that in reply to Vote 53 the Prudential Committee recommended that the Shantung District make an appropriation if it saw fit from the annual appropriation already made by the Prudential Committee.

(9) Business Referred tby the Districts to the Council:

10.- Voted, that the Council allow the request of the Shansi District (No.8) that in place of a stenographer the Prudential Committee grant to each Station a business man.

12:00 m. Adjourned.

2:00 p.m. The Session was called to order by the Vice-Chairman, with a hymn.

11.- Voted, that Vote 9 of the Chihli Minutes for 1918, requesting that funds be obtained to send students to America to study theology, be referred to the Estimates Committee for incorporation in its report.

12.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (43) of the Chihli District for 1918, that the Prudential Committee be requested to provide for the development of a Normal Department in connection with the Lu Ho Middle School.

13.- Voted, that the Council adopt with modifications Votes 42 and 44 of the Chihli District for 1918 and request the Prudential Committee to eventually maintain on the staff of the Lu Ho Middle School five foreign instructors (one as principal, one as head of the science department, one as head of the English department, one as head of the vocational department, and one as head of the normal department).

14.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (45) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant to Lu Ho Middle School for the Chinese staff and running expenses the sum at present appropriated for Tunghsien Academy and Tunghsien Arts College, together with the present equipment of the Union College at Tunghsien.

15.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (46) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to aid in securing financial aid to the amount of G.$50,000 for new buildings and future development of Lu Ho Middle School.

16.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (53) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Mission Property Committee be requested to consider carefully the possibilities of a transfer of the Tien-

tsin working center from Hsiku, to secure the approval of the Prudential Committee, and in consultation with the Tientsin Station Association, take action when there may be favorable opportunity. Places and buildings shall be provided at Hsiku for church street chapel and day-schools for boys and girls.

17.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (54) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to allow the unused appropriation of $3,000 Gold for a Parish House at Hsiku to be transferred to a fund for the permanent development of work in the new center.

18.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (55) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate from the Ts'ang Men K'ou Chapel Fund $500 Mexican to help in building a chapel in Pei Ts'ang.

19.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (56) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Prudential Committee be requested to set aside from the Tientsin Property Fund $8,000 Gold for participation in the Union Mission Hospital, in Tientsin.

20.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (57) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the $2,000 Gold appropriated by the Prudential Committee from the Tientsin Property Fund for a dispensary, be reserved for that purpose, to be used either in Hsiku or a new center.

21.- Voted, that the Council approve the amendment to the Chihli District Association Constitution made by vote 59 in the 1918 Minutes of the Chihli District.

Chang Hwa Ch'en led in prayer.

4:00 p.m. Session adjourned.

May 11, 9:10 a.m.

Session called to order by the Chairman and Mr. Chandler led

in prayer.

The Chinese and English Minutes of May 9th and 10th were read corrected and approved.

22.- Voted, that since Miss Chapin's absence is not without cause, Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien be empowered to cast her ballot in all the sessions of this meeting.

10:30 a.m. Recess, followed by Devotional Exercises led by Jen Ch'ang Nien.

11:00 a.m. Business resumed.

23.- Voted, that the Council earnestly request the Prudential Committee to appoint two men for the Shantung District this year, one for Techow and one for Lintsing and that they should be sent at once.

24.- Voted, that the funds available for helping students to study at the North China Union College be available for the use of students from the Shantung District for the year 1918, according to former method of division.

25.- Voted, that in case a physician is obtained for Lintsing this year, the request of $2,000 Gold for hospital equipment be repeated to the China Medical Board.

26.- Voted, that the outstation of A Ch'eng, be turned over to the National Holiness Mission.

12:00 m. Session adjourned.

2:10 p.m. Vice-Chairman opened session and Jen T'ing Fang led in prayer.

27.- Voted, that the Lintsing Station Association consult with the Mission Property Committee and the Mission Treasurer in regard to the sale of Church property at A Ch'eng with power to act.

(10) General Business.

28.- Voted, that the Council approves of the appended report re-

ceived from the Nanking Conference on Federal Union between the Presbyterian Council and the London and American Board Missions, electing one Chinese and one Foreign representative to future meetings of the Union.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

between the

PRESBYTERIAN, LONDON MISSION, and AMERICAN BOARD CHURCHES

We the representatives of the above bodies having conferred together during the meeting of the Presbyterian Council in Nanking, it seems to us that the time has come to take action looking towards church union along the following lines; which we submit as recommendations to our respective constituencies:

1. The Principle. The formation of a Federal Union between the Churches of the Presbyterian Council, the London Mission, and the American Board, and the extending of a cordial welcome to other likeminded churches that may be desirous of entering the Union.

2. Name. The name shall be the Federal Council of Christian Churches in China.

3. Object. The object of the Federation shall be such comparison of views and adjustment of practices as shall prepare the way for ultimate organic union.

Organising Committee.

4. A Committee consisting of 12 members (with 12 alternatives) six to be representatives of the Presbyterian Churches, three of the L.M.S. Churches, and three of the American Board Churches. This Committee shall confer and make recommendations to their constituent bodies as to:

(a) The formation of a Federal Council;

(b) Articles of Belief, Constitution and rules of the proposed Union.

The Presbyterian body is asked to appoint a Convener from among its representatives.

5. Meeting of Council. After the Committee has drawn up a plan of Union, and after such plan has secured the approval of the constituent bodies, the Committee shall call a meeting upon such basis of representation as shall have been agreed upon.

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29.- Voted, to accept the appended principles of comity recommended to the Council by the China Continuation Committee.

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Arbitration and Conciliation

It is agreed:

a. That the principle of arbitration should be applied as widely as possible to all matters of dispute between missions or churches, provided that the fundamental principles of the ecclesiastical bodies concerned be not thereby called in question.

b. That inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies should be ready to act in the matter of arbitration and conciliation, and should, where possible, make arrangements by which those matters can be dealt with between their regular meetings.

c. That in all cases of disagreement the missions or churches concerned should first attempt a settlement between themselves, and that reference should be made to an outside body, only after such attempts have failed.

d. That an inter-denominational or inter-mission body should arbitrate only when any case is referred to it by the official representatives of both the churches or missions involved in any dispute. But in case one party declines arbitration, it shall still be open to the other party to appeal to one of the aforesaid bodies to use its friendly offices to bring about a settle-

e. That the decision of an inter-denominational or inter-mission body, or its appointed representatives, shall be advisory or final, as shall be agreed by the parties concerned before the case is heard.

f. That for the settlement of any dispute, the appointed representatives should generally include an equal representation on behalf of each of the missions or churches directly concerned, chosen by themselves; it being left to the body appealed to, to appoint an additional member or members, whether of its own number or not, having regard to the nature of the subject upon which arbitration is sought.

g. That when suitable local or provincial bodies do not exist, or when it is desired by the parties concerned, the help of the China Continuation Committee may be sought in any matter affecting arbitration between churches or missions.

h. That any award or agreement arrived at after arbitration or conciliation should be reduced to writing.

2. Territorial Arrangements.

It is agreed:

a. That in the event of any church or mission wishing to enter an unoccupied sphere in any provincial area, consultation with the proper inter-denominational or inter-mission body for that sphere, if one exists, should precede any definite steps for occupation. In determining whether or not a new society should enter, due weight should be given to the resources of the new society, and the likelihood of its being able to make its occupation of a given area effective before the other.

b. That any missions or churches proposing to make any further advances in the opening up of new work either of a general nature or for special classes, in cities or districts already par-

tially occupied by other societies, should consult with them before doing so.

c. That in areas in which different churches or mission are to work in close proximity to one another and under conditions that are conducive to co-operative efforts, the different churches or missions should from time to time consult with one another as to the possibility of co-operation in institutional work(educational, medical, industrial, etc.), and no institutional work likely to affect the work of another church or mission should be initiated without consultation - and, if possible, agreement, with the other bodies occupying the same area.

d. That in areas in which two or more similar institutions (educational, medical, industrial, etc.), now exist in such proximity to each other as to cause over-lapping, it is desirable that negotiations be open to see whether they could be united, or be utilized for different departments of the same work.

e. That agreements in regard to territorial arrangements already existing, or which may in future be arrived at in any way, should be reduced to writing, carefully preserved, and reconsidered every five or ten years in the light of new conditions.

f. That while the right of Christians to the ministration of their own communion is recognized, and while congregations or small gatherings of Christians isolated from their own communion should be expected to engage in evangelistic work on a voluntary basis, such ministration and efforts should not be regarding as warranting isolated congregations in undertaking missionary operations that would in any way conflict with the work of the missions or churches occupying the field.

g. That when the care of a work has been transferred from one

organization to another communications about the work from any member of the former body should always be made to representatives of the organization which has assumed responsibility.

3. Transfer of Mission or Church Agents.

It is agreed:

That no agent employed, or recently employed by one church, mission, or other organization shouldbe employed by another church or mission without full preliminary consultation with the church or mission with which the agent is or was formerly connected. Consultation ought to include such matters as the question whether he is under any obligation to the mission with which he is or was connected. In cases where such obligation is financial, as, for instance, in the case of an agent who obtained his education on the definite understanding that he would serve the church or mission for a definite time, arrangements should be made in the event of a transfer taking place, for a discharge of the obligation, as may be mutually agreed upon. If the two organizations affected cannot agree about a transfer, the inherent right of the individual primarily affected, to decide the question, must be recognized and respected. It is understood that this paragraph does not affect the transfer of pastors within a given church or organization.

The principle of this section should apply also to the case o pupils in a church or mission school whom a representative of some other mission or church may propose to receive.

4. Salaries of Mission Agents.

It is agreed:

a. That the adequate remuneration of all grades of agents in a provincial area, and especially the need of revising salaries in view of changing economic conditions, are suitable subjects for

the consideration of inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies, and are deserving of their careful attention.

b. That while there seem to be great difficulties in standardizing the salaries of missionary agents (educational, medical and evangelistic), it is important that missions or churches should endeavor to cut off all occasions of jealousy and misunderstanding that may arise from inequalities in the remuneration of agents whose work and qualifications are similar.

5. Treatment of Missions Agents under Discipline.

It is agreed:

a. That the disciplinary censure of one church or mission for clearly established fault in character and conduct should be respected by another.

b. That agents dismissed on such grounds by one church or mission should not be employed by another without previous consultation with the authority dismissing them.

6. Relation of Churches to Members of Other Churches.

It is agreed:

a. That churches should do their best to give spiritual opportunities and assistance to members of other churches who stand in need of them.

b. That church members from one area temporarily visiting the sphere of another church organization should bring with them certificates of membership to be recognized by churches (whose principles allow them to do so), for such period only as the visit lasts.

c. That church members settling in the sphere of another church organization should be given a certificate enabling that church, if it see fit, to receive them into its fellowship.

7. Baptism and Admission to Church Membership.

It is agreed:

a. That it seems desirable for inter-denominational and inter-mission bodies to consider the possibility of a more uniform standard regarding baptism and the condition s of church membership.

b. That no church or mission should baptize or admit to church membership or accept as a candidate for baptism or admission to church membership, any person who is already receiving regular preparatory instruction, or is an admitted catechumen in another church, without first consulting with the officials of the church, but the final choice of the church which he will join must rest with the candidate.

8. Treatment of Church Members under Discipline.

It is agreed:

a. That different churches should mutually respect each other's discipline.

b. That when no certificate is brought by the member of one church applying for membership in another church, enquiry should always be made into his conduct and standing in the former.

c. That when a member of one church desires admission into another if on enquiry it proves that he is under discipline, or has rendered himself liable to discipline, for a grave fault against the moral law of Christ, his admission should not be considered until he has given evidence of repentance and reformation, and if discipline has been imposed, has completed the term of discipline in the church which has imposed it.

9. Chinese Representation in Arbitration Cases.

That, in conclusion, it is desirable that bodies dealing with questions directly affecting the Chinese Church should have representation of Chinese members upon them.

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30.- Voted, that out of the surplus of the Theological Seminary Fund for 1918 an amount equivalent to $30 Mexican for each student of the American Board Mission be paid to the Fenchow Bible Training School, the total not to exceed $300 for this year.

31.- Voted, that the Council join with the Lintsing Station in expressing our deep gratitude for the service already rendered in the Lintsing Hospital by Miss Callie Munger and heartily urge her to make application to the American Board for appointment as a regular missionary of the Board.

(11) Invitation to Missionaries on Furlough to rejoin the Mission:

32.- Voted, to request the return of Mrs. M.P.Ament to Peking.

33.- Voted, to request the return of Dr, and Mrs. Love to Tungchow.

34.- Voted, to request the return of Mrs. G.D.Wilder to Peking.

35.- Voted to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Frame to the Chihli District.

36.- Voted, to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler to live one year at Techow.

37.- Voted, to request the return of Miss Roebner to Taikuhsien.

38.- Voted, to request the return of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker to Techow

39.- Voted, to request the return of Miss Tallmon to Lintsing.

4:00 p.m. Session adjourned with prayer by Jen Ch'ang Nien.

May 13, 9:15 a.m.

Session opened by the Chairman. Chao Ming Te led in prayer.

The Chinese and English Minutes for May 11th were read, corrected and approved.

40.- Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Galt be granted a half year for language study upon their return from furlough and be requested to reside at Techow during that period and return to Paotingfu at the end of that period.

(12) Location of Workers.

41.- Voted, that the Council accede to the request of the North China Christian Union Flood Relief Committee that Mr. Ellis remain

in Relief Work until June 15, 1918.

(10) 42.- Voted, that all contributions to the church (whether from foreigners or Chinese) are under the control of the church (or association), the contributors having no subsequent rights in their use.

43.- Voted, that the rules of the Handbook of the American Board in regard to Mission Property, (Chapter 8) be translated and printed in the Chinese minutes of the Council Meeting.

44.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to appoint a special deputation (including one of the Secretaries) to visit the North China Mission.

10:30 a.m. Recess followed by Devotions led by Li Ch'un Fu.

45.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee and the Woman's Boards be requested in the appointment of recruits to the Mission, to pay special attention to those needs of the whole field which this Council each year indicates of as most urgent.

46.- Voted, that the Council request the Prudential Committee to make special grants to the three Districts of the Mission of scholarship funds for helping students from the Mission in the universities: Chihli,$500; Shansi,$200; Shantung,$200.

47.- Voted, that the English Secretary be co-opted for the ensuing year.

48.- Voted, that the Council express to Mr. Price heartiest thanks for the faithful and efficient service rendered in connection with the work of the Board at Paotingfu and request him to return after his vacation to continue service in that field.

49.- Voted, that the Council urge all our churches to adopt the suggestion of the China Continuation Committee to make the last Sunday of May a day of prayer for China.

12:30 p.m. Session adjourned.

2:15 p.m. Session called to order by the Vice-Chairman.

Ts'ui Yueh led in prayer.

50.- Voted, that the Council adopt the vote (61) of the Chihli District for 1918 that the Council authorize the Mission Treasurer to deduct at once repayments to the Emergency Loan Fund in 1918 and, after making all payments already authorized, to pay the balance of that fund and future repayments ~~are~~ as fast as they accrue to a total amount of Mexican $1.500 to the Paotingfu Station for the purchase of property; this sum to be regarded as a loan without interest, to be repaid into the Emergency Loan Fund by the deduction of not less than one-tenth of the amount of the loan annually from the general work appropriation.

51.- Voted, that the Council repeat vote 39 of last year's minutes that the Woman's Boards be strongly urged to follow the policy of the American Board in guaranteeing an exchange rate of 2:1 between silve and gold.

52.- Voted, that the English Secretary be requested to write to the Prudential Committee expressing the desire of the Council that before the opening of work in other unoccupied fields be undertaken, the needs of the Missions already established should be mor adequately provided for.

53.- Voted, that the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Church Manual be accepted, and to refer the revised manual to each local association for consideration and criticism, and to continue the committee.

(12) 54.- Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. Stanley be transferred from the Shantung to the Chihli District.

(13) Request for Recruits:

55.- Voted, that the list of recruits requested by the Chihli District be requested by the Council.

56.- Voted, that the list of recruits requested by the Shansi and Shantung Districts be requested by the Council.

57.- Voted, that the Council recognize the Bible Training School at Fenchow as requiring the full time of one missionary.

58.- Voted, that the Council submit the following needs for recruits as especially ~~i~~ urgent, being arranged in the order of their importance:

From the A. B. C. F. M.

For Evangelistic Work	For Educational Work	For Medical Work	For Business Work
1. at Techow 2. at Peking	1. at Lintsing 2. at Tungchou (Science Department) at Fenchow (Bible School)	1. at Lintsing	1. at Taikuhsien

From the W. B. M. I.

Evangelistic	Educational	Medical
1. Peking 2. Lintsing	1. Peking	1. Techow (nurse) 2. Fenchow (nurse) 3. Taikuhsien (physician)

59.- Voted:

WHEREAS, the present English Name of the federated Christian university in Peking, viz., Peking University, seems likely to give offense to the Chinese as being an encroachment on the rights of the Chinese Government; and

WHEREAS, the Chinese name of the University recently passed by the Board of Managers, viz., Hui Wen (the name of an institution previously supported by a single denomination), fails to recognize in any way the new federation of cooperating Missions which is establishing the university, and, on that account, seems likely to injure the spirit of Christian fellowship;

therefore

BE IT RESOLVED

That this Council most strongly urge ~~a~~ the American Board representatives on the Board of Trustees of Peking University

First, to take steps to secure, if possible, the addition to the English name of the university of the adjective "Christian", which will remove all cause for offense, and, at the same time, will indicate the true character of the university;

Second, to oppose the adoption by the Trustees of the said Chinese name (Hui Wen) in oder that a Chinese name may be chosen which will distinctly express the idea of federation.

60.- Voted, that the Lintsing Station Association together with the Mission Medical Committee be a Committee with power to secure a physician for Lintsing for one year.

(14) Report of Estimates Committee.

61.- Voted, that the Council accept the report of the Estimates Committee as appended to the Minutes.

62.- Voted, that the Council request of the Prudential Committee a special grant of $1,600 to support a theological student from the North China Mission in America for two years.

63.- Voted, that the Council request the Prudential Committee to provide a fund of $26,000, the interest of which shall be used to annually send a student from the North China Mission to America for study in a theological seminary

(15) Election of Standing and Special Committees:

The Report of the Nominating Committee was accepted as in the table at the end of the Minutes.

(16) Decision of the Time and Place of next year's Meeting:

64.- Voted, that the next meeting of the Council be held at Paotingfu, the delegates to arrive on Thursday, May 1st, 1919.

65.- Voted, that the Council thank the Lintsing Station for its hospitality.

66.- Voted, that the Secretaries see to the printing of the Minutes.

5:30 p.m. The 1918 Meeting of the North China Council adjourned with the Lord's Prayer and the pronouncing of the benediction by Li Pen Yuan.

List of Officers and
Table of Standing and Special Committees
1918-1919

Officers

Chairman: Ts'ui Yueh
Vice-Chairman: R.E.Chandler
Chinese Secretary; Ch'ian Hsi Hsien
English Secretary: L.C.Porter

Standing Committees

On Theological Education: Li Pen Yuan, H.S.Galt, V.P.Eastman, Chao Ming Te, Ch'en Pu Yün, W.R.Leete

On Literature and Publication: G.D.Wilder, Ts'ui Yueh, W.O. Pye, Chang Hua Ch'en.

Auditing Committee: Wang Wei Ling, E.H.Ballou, Miss Payne.

On the Preparation of a Map of the Mission: M.S.Frame, L.V.Cady, P.L.Corbin.

On Revision of Hymnal: L.C.Porter, Dr. C. Goodrich, Ch'ian Shao Wu

On Help for New Missionaries: Miss Miner, W.C.Fairfield, Dr. A.H. Smith, Chang K'o Chien.

On Industrial Education; H.S.Galt, H.W.Hubbard, Fei Ch'i Hao.

On the Attitude of the Church toward Persons involved in Secondary Marriages: Li Pen Yuan, Mrs. Sheffield, Wu Hua Hsing, W.O.Pye

To Advise with Dr. Ingram on the Union Insane Asylum: Dr. C.W. Young, Dr. Ma Wen Chao.

To Print a Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Stations J.H.McCann, G.D.Wilder, Ts'ui Yueh, W.O.Pye, Chang Hua Ch'en.

Delegates to Confer with A.P.M. and L.M.S. on Union:
1. Regular: Li Pen Yuan, L.C.Porter;
2. Alternates; Dr. A.H.Smith, K'ung Hsiang Hsi.

On Revision of Church Manual:
Li Pen Yuan, Miss Miner, G.D.Wilder, Ch'ian Hsi Hsien.

N. Punia Council

Duplicate

May 9-13, 1918.

JUN 19 1918

COPY OF MINUTES OF STATION MEETING

Pao Ting Fu, April 17, 1918.

A meeting of the Pao Ting Fu station was held on Wednesday evening, April 17th, the meeting being called to order by Mr. Robinson shortly after eight. Following a brief discussion regarding Mr. Price's plans to go home soon for a furlough of a few months, as stated by him at the station prayer meeting held earlier in the day, it was voted that the members of the station express their deep and heartfelt appreciation of and gratitude for Mr. Price's untiring and devoted service in the Pao Ting Fu work during the years that he has been with us, and that we unanimously invite him to return to our circle as soon as circumstances make it seem wise to do so, assuring him of our warm welcome whenever it is feasible for him to return.

It was voted that the foreign members of the Pao Ting Fu station express themselves as agreeing with Mr. Price's thought that his most effective work would be the deepening of the spiritual life of our church leaders and members through instruction in the Bible, and that we request him upon his return especially to take charge of the work of Bible instruction.

A motion for adjournment was made and carried.

50

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It was voted that the foreign members of the Pao Ting Fu station express themselves as agreeing with Mr. Price's statement that his most effective work would be the deepening of the spiritual life of our church leaders and members through instruction in the Bible, and that we request him upon his return especially to take charge of the work of Bible instruction.

A motion for adjournment was made and carried.

Received April 13, 1916

REC'D JUN 19 1918

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It was voted that the foreign members of the Pao Ting Fu station express themselves as agreeing with Mr. Price's thought that his next effective work would be the deepening of the spiritual life of our church leaders and members through instruction in the Bible, and that we request him upon his return especially to take charge of the work of Bible instruction.

A motion for adjournment was made and carried.

T'unghsien, March 26,1918.

52

Members of the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission.

Dear Friends:-

I have just received from Tehchou correspondence from the staff of the Tehchou hospitals, reporting the action of that staff in regard to Mr. Buchman.

You will recall that Mr. Buchman is a short term appointee of the Board to do the work of manager of the Tehchou hospitals. It is apparent to everyone that Mr. Buchman has not been able to fit into this work, either in a way to bring satisfaction to himself or for the effective carrying out of the tasks that naturally fall to such a position.

It appears that Mr. Buchman believed that he had an understanding with the Board in regard to his return to America at the end of two years to arrange for his marriage, with the idea of returning to the field to complete his term of service after that event. The Mission and the Station did not understand that there any arrangements calling for so short a first period of service. In view of this misunderstanding and the difficulties in the situation on both sides, the staff of the Tehchou hospitals, by unanimous vote, has requested the resignation of Mr. Buchman. I should add that the action of the staff of the Tehchou hospitals meets with the full approval of Mr. Greene of the China Medical Board, which has undertaken a part of Mr. Buchman's support.

This is the situation which faces us. I should be glad to have members of the C.A.I., who have more wisdome than I, make proposals as to the proper way in which to meet the situation. So far as I understand the relation of the Mission and its organized committees to short term men, it is this:- The work of such appointees is primarily under the control of the agency to which they are directly appointed by the Board and the recommendations of such agency in regard to their work should naturally receive most careful consideration by the Mission bodies. In view of this relation and in order to secure formal action of the Mission that will make it possible for the Tehchou staff to handle the situation, I venture to propose the following motions, which I hope you will feel free to modify or reject in favor of some better method of action, if there is one.

Sincerely,

Mission Secretary.

I. Moved, that the Committee Ad Interim accept the resignation of Mr. Buchman from the hospital managership at Tehchou, to take effect at such time as may be agreed upon by Mr. Buchman and the hospital staff.

II. Moved, that the Mission Treasurer be authorized to confer with the Tehchou hospital staff and make such arrangements in regard to Mr. Buchman's salary and the sums which may be due him on

51

T'ungchow.

Members of the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission.

Dear Friends:-

I have just received from Tenchow correspondence from the staff of the Tenchow hospital, reporting the action of that staff in regard to Mr. Buchman.

You will recall that Mr. Buchman is a short term appointee of the Board to do the work of manager of the Tenchow hospital. It is apparent to everyone that Mr. Buchman has not been able to fit into this work, either in a way to bring satisfaction to himself or for the effective carrying out of the tasks that naturally fall to such a position.

It appears that Mr. Buchman believed that he had an understanding with the Board in regard to his return to America at the end of two years to arrange for his marriage, with the idea of returning to the field to complete his term of service after that event. The Mission and the Station did not understand that there any arrangements calling for so short a first period of service. In view of this misunderstanding and the difficulties in the situation on both sides, the staff of the Tenchow hospital, by unanimous vote, has requested the resignation of Mr. Buchman. I should add that the action of the staff of the Tenchow hospital meets with the full approval of Mr. Greene of the China Medical Board, which has undertaken a part of Mr. Buchman's support.

This is the situation which faces us. I should be glad to have members of the C.A.I., who have more wisdome than I, make proposals as to the proper way in which to meet the situation. So far as I understand the relation of the Mission and its organized committees to short term men, it is this:- The work of such appointees is primarily under the control of the agency to which they are directly appointed by the Board and the recommendations of such agency in regard to their work should naturally receive most careful consideration by the Mission bodies. In view of this relation and in order to secure formal action at this meeting, I venture to propose the Tenchow staff to handle the situation. I venture to propose the following motions, which I hope you will feel free to modify or reject in favor of some better method of action, if there is one.

Sincerely,

Mission Secretary.

I. Moved, that the Committee Ad Interim accept the resignation of Mr. Buchman from the hospital managership at Tenchow, to take effect at such time as may be agreed upon by Mr. Buchman and the hospital staff.

II. Moved, that the Mission Treasurer be authorized to confer with the Tenchow hospital staff and make such arrangements in regard to Mr. Buchman's salary and the sums which may be due him on

on a return journey to America, in accord with the agreement or contract entered into between the Board and Mr. Buchman before his appointment.

III. Moved, that the Mission Treasurer and the staff of the Tehchou hospital be authorized to take steps to secure on the field someone to undertake the work of the manager of the Tehchou hospitals upon the withdrawal of Mr. Buchman.

	Affirmative	Negative
I	_____	_____
II	_____	_____
III	_____	_____

on a return journey to America, in accord with the agreement or contract entered into between the Board and Mr. Buchman before his appointment.

III. Moved, that the Mission Treasurer and the staff of the Tebchow Hospital be authorized to take steps to secure on the field someone to undertake the work of the manager of the Tebchow Hospitals upon the withdrawal of Mr. Buchman.

	Affirmative	Negative
I	_____	_____
II	_____	_____
III	_____	_____

Ad-Interim
March 26, 1918

REC'D OCT 14 1919

THE AMERICAN BOARD
NORTH CHINA MISSION
SPECIAL CONFERENCE, PEITAIHO, AUG. 14,15,1919.

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, at Gould Cottage. 9.00-12.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. Opening Prayer Dr. Goodrich
Organization - W.C.Fairfield, Chairman;
Helen Fauske, Clerk.
Report of the Committee on Educational Statistics for the Mission - F.W.Warner.
The TRI-CHURCH UNION - subject presented by
L.C.Porter and
A.L.Warnshuis.
discussion led by G.D.Wilder.

9.45 a.m. The Condition of the Mission
From the View-point of Seniors, - Mrs. C. Goodrich
" " " " " Middlers,- W.C.Fairfield
" " " " " Juniors, - P.N.MacEachron
Discussion.

10.30 a.m. Devotional Service - C.T.Sewall

11.00 a.m. Re-organization; Do we need an Executive Secretary?
E.W.Galt
Discussion.

3.00 p.m. The Inter-Church World Movement Budget -
The Principles to be followed inmaking it - C.A.Stanley
Discussion

Closing Prayer - Dr. Beach.

FRIDAY, AUG. 15, at Gould Cottage, 9.00 - 12.00

9.00 a.m. The HOME DEPARTMENT, topic for the entire morning.

The Home Department as we see it - H.S.Martin
Mission Perogatives in locating members - G.D.Wilder
Calling specialists - H.W.Hummel

10.30 a.m. Prayer Service, led by L.C.Porter.

11.00 a.m. The use of the furlo - H.S.Galt
Furlo finances; furlos for wives - Mrs. Sheffield
A systematic check-up of new recruits - Dr. Patton

Discussion.

12.00 m. Open meeting of Findings Committee.

at East Cliff, 4.00 - 5.30 p.m.

Opening Prayer - W.C.Fairfield

Findings Committee Report H.S.Galt, Chairman

5.00 p.m. A Message from Our Secretary - Dr. Patton.
5.30 p.m. Communion Service - Dr.Goodrich, Dr. Patton

Board Picnic

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Findings Committee Report H.S.Galt, Chairman

5.00 p.m. A Message from Our Secretary - Dr. Patton.
5.30 p.m. Communion Service - Dr.Goodrich, Dr. Patton

Votes and Resolutions

1) Voted, that the forms prepared by Mr. Lyons for keeping uniform records in the schools be adopted and used in all the schools of this Mission for the coming year.

2) Voted, that the North China Mission of the American Board express its high appreciation of the great work which Mr. Tewksbury has done and is doing as the National Secretary of the Sunday School Union in promoting the cause of Christian Education.

3) Voted, that we request the American Board to invite Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury to resume relations with this Mission as members at large, allocated to the work of the Sunday School Union, which shall continue to be responsible for their full financial support and control their full time and efforts.

4) Voted, that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to arrange date and program for a Peitaiho conference of the Mission in the summer of 1920.

5) Voted, that Mr. Warner be requested to continue his services as statistician of the Mission for educational work.

1) Resolved that, with reference to the Tri-Church Union Movement, it is our conviction that co-operation should first include ecclesiastical functions and evangelistic activities, and that the movement in Stations and Districts should be promoted as rapidly as possible.

2) Resolved that all matters pertaining to the Mission's relation to the Inter-Church World Movement of North America be referred to the Council for immediate action.

3) Resolved that, in view of the rapid increase of duties devolving upon individual workers, and a corresponding demand for correlation and direction of the work of the Mission as a whole which cannot be met with the present force and facilities, the Mission advise the members of the Council present to introduce in the Council for consideration at the first opportunity the questionx of the appointment of Mission Executive Secretaries, foreign and Chinese.

4) Resolved that the Mission recommend that, previous to the furlough of each of its missionaries, suggestions as to the wisest and most effective use of the furlough be forwarded from the field to the Home Department for its consideration; and that the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission be requested to make necessary arrangements for the operation of this plan.

5) Resolved that it is the sense of the Mission that, while the ultimate decision as to location and transfer of members on the field should continue to rest with the Mission authorities, the Council should not hesitate to ask for specially trained recruits for definite positions, with the understanding that such requests convey to the Pru-

Votes and Resolutions

1) Voted, that the forms prepared by Mr. Lyons for keeping uniform records in the schools be adopted and used in all the schools of this Mission for the coming year.

2) Voted, that the North China Mission of the American Board express its high appreciation of the great work which Mr. Tewksbury has done and is doing as the National Secretary of the Sunday School Union in promoting the cause of Christian Education.

3) Voted, that we request the American Board to invite Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury to resume relations with this Mission as members at large, allocated to the work of the Sunday School Union, which shall continue to be responsible for their full financial support and control their full time and efforts.

4) Voted, that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to arrange date and program for a Peitaiho conference of the Mission in the summer of 1920.

5) Voted, that Mr. Warner be requested to continue his services as statistician of the Mission for educational work.

1) Resolved that, with reference to the Tri-Church Union Movement, it is our conviction that co-operation should first include ecclesiastical functions and evangelistic activities, and that the movement in stations and districts should be promoted as rapidly as possible.

2) Resolved that all matters pertaining to the Mission's relation to the Inter-Church World Movement of North America be referred to the Council for immediate action.

3) Resolved that, in view of the rapid increase of duties devolving upon individual workers, and a corresponding demand for correlation and direction of the work of the Mission as a whole which cannot be met with the present force and facilities, the Mission advise the members of the Council present to introduce in the Council for consideration at the first opportunity the questions of the appointment of Mission Executive Secretaries, foreign and Chinese.

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dential Committee the sanction of the Mission in designating the appointees to the positions for which they were requested.

6) Resolved that the Mission again bring to the attention of the three Woman's Boards the difficulties of the Mission in using women workers to the best advantage because of the division of the field and work among the three Boards; and request the Woman's Boards to come to an agreement making possible the location and transfer of the women workers of the Mission on the same basis as the men.

7) Resolved that the Mission suggest to the three Woman's Boards the advisability of so correlating their efforts in the securing of recruits that a candidate qualified for a special position may be referred to the Board where her services may be required, without regard to the District in which she may reside.

8) Resolved that the Mission request the China Continuation Committee to appoint a Special Committee on Union Institutions to which body those plans for development and appeals for funds from Union Institutions which have reference to the Inter-Church World Movement may be submitted for consideration and endorsement.

9) Resolved that the Mission express its deep interest in the plans for the development in the Union Language School in Peking, but in view of the large sums of money requested, deems it wise that the plans be referred back to the Board of Directors for further consideration and revision.

10) Resolved that the Mission record its conviction that one American High School is sufficient for North China at the present time, and that Tunghsien is the best location for such a school; that the Mission approves of requests for funds for the development of this institution being presented in connection with the Inter-Church World Movement campaign.

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9) Resolved that the Mission express its deep interest in the plans for the development in the Union Language School in Peking, but in view of the large sums of money requested, deems it wise that the plans be referred back to the Board of Directors for further consideration and revision.

10) Resolved that the Mission record its conviction that one American High School is sufficient for North China at the present time, and that Tungchow is the best location for such a school; that the Mission approves of requests for funds for the development of this institution being presented in connection with the Inter-Church World Movement campaign.

Conference on Language School

Aug. 14-15, 1919.

Strong
May 27 a

North China Mission of the
American Board

Chihli District

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, Peking,

April 7, 1919.

Monday, April 7, 8:15 p.m.

The meeting was called to order and the following officers of the session elected: Rev. H.S.Martin, Chairman; Rev. E.T.Shaw, Clerk.

1.- Voted, that the existing committee of the C.A.I. act as business committee for the session.

2.- Voted, that a nominating committee be appointed by the chair. Dr. Galt and Miss Reed were appointed.

Mrs. Goodrich reported on communications received from the American Anti-Saloon League, expressing their desire to obtain information concerning the harm being done by liquor in China and their further desire to promote the cause of world temperance in China.

3.- Voted, that each station revise the estimates of last year in accordance with votes passed at the session of April 8-9, 1918, and send to the Treasurer and District Secretary before April 15th for collation. The Treasurer and the District Secretary shall submit them to the Mission as estimates of this District.

Following the report of the nominating committee, the following elections were made:-

Secretary for the W.B.M., Miss C.T.Sewall.

Secretary for the W.B.M.I., Miss M.P.Mickey.

Committee on Language Study,- to succeed Miss Payne, Mrs. Frame (to 1922). Present members; Chairman, Dr. Wilder (to 1920); Miss Chapin (to 1921).

District Property Committee,- Dr. Galt (to 1922), Chairman; Dr. Wilder (to 1921); Mr. McCann (to 1920).

Medical Committee,- Dr. J.H.Ingram (to 1921).

4.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant furloughs in 1920 to the following:-

Dr. and Mrs. C. Goodrich
Rev. and Mrs. C.A.Stanley
Miss C.T.Sewall.
Rev. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
Mrs. M.S.Frame

Mr. Stanley reported on the progress of property transfer and the development of work in Tientsin centers.

5.- Voted, that the chairman appoint a committee, of which he himself shall be chairman, to arrange for the visit of Dr. Patton, if he comes.

6.- Voted, that a special request for gold $500 at 2:1 be sent to the Prudential Committee to make up the deficit in the House Fund.

7.- Voted, that a request for gold $4000 at 2:1 for a new missionary residence for Paotingfu be sent to the Prudential Committee.

The chairman appointed the following members of the committee of reception for Dr. Patton:-

Mr. Stanley
Mr. Shaw
Mr. Hubbard
Mrs. Goodrich
Mrs. Stelle

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

The list of representatives to the meeting from each station is as follows:-

Tientsin
- Mr. Stanley
- Miss Sewall

Paotingfu
- Mr. Hubbard
- Miss Chapin
- Miss Phelps
- Miss Breck

Tunghsien
- Mr. and Mrs. Stelle
- Mr. Martin

Peking
- Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich
- Dr. and Mrs. Wilder
- Mr. and Mrs. Porter

Peking
- Dr. Galt
- Mr. Wickes
- Mr. Cross
- Miss Reed
- Miss Tenney
- Miss Miner
- Miss Mead
- Miss Andrews
- Miss Lane
- Mrs. Frame
- Miss Miske
- Miss Mickey
- Mrs. Sheffield
- Mr. and Mrs. Shaw

Dr. Harlan P. Beach and Dr. Murdoch Mackenzie also attended as guests of the Mission.

Minutes of the Annual
Meeting, Peking, Chihli Dist
N. China Mission

(a)

Rec'd MAY 13 1919

CONTENTS

1. Minutes of the Annual Meeting, North China American School, February 20,1919.

2. Appendix A. Principal's Report.

3. Appendix B. Treasurer's Report and Budget.

4. Appendix C. Report of Executive Committee.

5. Appendix D. Letter of W.B.Pettus inviting the N.C.A.S. to unite with the Peking School.

6. Appendix E. Letter of Carl A. Felt announcing the decision of the M.E.Mission to withdraw from the N.C.A.S.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL, FEBRUARY 20,1919.

PRELIMINARY

The meeting was called to order on February 20,1919 by the Chairman, Mrs. Harry S. Martin , at 9:20 a.m. in the home of Mr. Corbett Peking.

The Rev. John R. Lyons led in prayer.

THE ROLL was called and the following persons found present:-

American Board re presentatives:- Mrs. Harry S. Martin
Mrs. James H. Ingram
Rev. Charles A. Stanley

Methodist representatives:- Rev. Carl A. Felt
Prof. John McGregor Gibb Jr.

Presbyterian Representatives:- Rev. John R. Lyons proxy for Rev.J.P.Irwin
Rev. Charles H. Corbett
(Rev. L.J.Davies arrived later).

The Principal:-Miss Flora Beard.

EXCUSES were read from Dr. Hopkins (M.E.M.) and Dr. Houghton (C.M.B.)

THE MINUTES of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS

The Principal of the School read a report which was accepted. See Appendix A.

The Treasurer, Mr. Gibb read his report which was accepted. See Appendix B.

The Secretary, Mr. Corbett read a report for the Executive Committee which was accepted. See Appendix C.

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication from Mr. W.B.Pettus of the Extension Committee of the Peking Primary and High School was read . The letter invited the Tungchou school to unite with the proposed Peking school. See Appendix D.

A communication was read from Rev. Carl A. Felt Secretary of the North China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, announcing that the grant to the Tungchou school would be discontinued after August 1919 and given to the Peking School provided the latter was in operation by that time. See appendix E.

Mr. Stanley presented a letter from Mrs.F.H.Crumpacker of the Church of the Brethren in which she expressed the hope that the School would not be moved to Peking, and asked for information

as to the conditions under which her Mission might participate in the maintenance of the school. The Secretary was asked to reply to her sending her a copy of the constitution.

ACTIONS

(1) Voted to decline the invitation of the Extension Committee of the Peking Primary and High School to unite with them.

(2) In reference to the withdrawal of the support by the Methodist Mission the following resolution was adopted:-

Whereas, a communication has been received under date of January 15,1919 from Rev. Carl A.Felt, Secretary of the North China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, intimating that the financial support hitherto given to the North China American School by the said Mission would be withdrawn at the end of August of the current year, and

Whereas, we feel that the withdrawal of the support of the Methodist Mission on such short notice is likely seriously to embarrass the management of the school until arrangements can be made for increased support from other sources, and

Whereas we understand that the proposed withdrawal is the action of the Finance Committee of the Methodist Mission which requires ratification by the Methodist Board,

Be it resolved that we respectfully call the attention of the Secretaries of the three Boards which founded the school to the financial embarrassment in which the school will be placed if this suggestion of the Finance Committee of the M.E.Mission is ratified by the M.E.Board, and request that in case said Board decides to ratify the suggestion for withdrawal, that its financial support be continued till the end of the School year in June 1920.Be it further resolved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a covering letter to accompany this action.

(3) voted that the question of the repayment of the loan to the Presbyterian Mission be referred to the Executive Committee.

(4) Voted that the needs of the School and the plans for its extension be referred to the Executive Committee.

(5) Voted that letters be sent to the China Medical Board and the American Association of North China asking whether they will renew their support for another year.

(6) Voted to accept the budget. See Appendix B.

(7) Voted to ask Mr. Lyons to audit the Treasurer's books.

(8) Voted to reelect the officers for another year, namely Mrs. Martin, President, Mr. Gibb Treasurer, Mr. Corbett Secretary.

(9) Voted to thank Mrs. Corbett for her hospitality.

ADJOURNMENT. Charles H Corbett Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE N.C.A.S. 1918-1919.

My report this year might be entitled, "Snap Shots from Life at N.C.A.S during the year 1918-1919.

Between the wishes of the children and the teachers' planning we have certainly had a variety of agreeable experiences more or less valuable.

The impromptu Saturday night plays and the Sunday evening concerts gotten up by the children have more than once entertained us grown-ups and once explained why "Nearer My God to Thee" had engrossed a certain youthful violinist's interest to the embarrassment of his regular lesson.

If the usual games palled in the length of MondayS playtime it was fun to hike to Shuang Ch'iao and return by train with the rest of the children, or, if the time were winter, a few tungtzu-rs made some paitzu propeller happy and a bunch of children rode to Pa Ti Ch'iao, escorted by several outriders on skates. Perhaps it was a moonlight Saturday evening and some fine ice that lured us out for a skate on the moat in our own compound, or we were invited to join a walking party bent on seeing the noted ice-lanterns in the native city. If Mr. Gordon could accept an invitation to walk, the city wall made a fine boulevard, the narrow places providing thrills enough to make up the lack of other dangers. On February 22nd fourteen of the children "hopped" to Peking - since the Old Stone Road had been turned on edge in its ancient bed of lime, leaving thes stones just a good jump apart. You can imagine how bowls of rice, cups of tea and "chiao-tzus" vanished when this company arrived in Chin Yühutung.

When we found several pupils stranded here in the spring vacation, my sister chaperoned the girls for nearly a week at the Western Hills, where they tramped themselves daily into a state of mind to hail with gladness the retiring bell, and came back with glowing faces and tales to tell. Mr. Beers took the boys to Wo Fo Ssu and he loves to relate how their appetites exceeded by ten cents what the bill of fare allowed.

May-day came. The wistaria was a bower. Just the spot to crown May-queen. Miss Bostwick was captured, dressed as her subjects willed and placed in her coach to be conveyed to her throne. Had it been in the time of Cinderella, and the clock has struck twelve, you would have wondered why the wheel-barrow was littering up the front walk, and what an armchair was doing up on the dining-room table out on the front lawn!

The children going to America got a preliminary taste of the troubles to come, in trying to measure up to the passport requirements, impressed by their comrades, with many a joke and laugh at their expense.

Ours is the good fortune to own one of the finest pianos anywhere about, and when week-end parties bring musicians to Tünghsien they gravitate to the N.C.A.S. and so our children have had the chance to hear such music as Mrs.E.O.Wilson, Mr. W.S.Young, Mr. G.Potent give. It was also our piano that helped to give the "Cycle of Peter Pan" last May when the Mothers' Club made its annual visit and a quartette sang.

When Mrs. Corbett wanted some money raised for the Red Cross the childfen collected a program of their stunts, invited everyone, and we counted $16.75 as the result of their exertions. This fall our Hallowe'en netted $14 more for the same fund.

I think we all felt somewhat solemn as we escorted Mr. Leiper and Mr. Yarrow off for Siberia, and the youngest of us has to assure the oldest of us that they weren't going to kill people but to make them well. The flag with the two service stars made us feel that Tunghsien had given its bit to the big war.

The news of Nov.11 was received with a hush and then came waves of hand-clapping. In the evening all the foreigners joined us at Wistaria Lodge in a Thanksgiving feast, and then followed a Thanksgiving service, ending with the national hymns of the Allies,- and Chinese firecrackers outside. We took two trips into Peking to see the city's decorations and to watch the parades, and another day we did our part to help the T nghsien patriots in their celebration.

Twice our High School girls have challenged Peking basket-ball teams, one from the Y.W.C.A. and one from the Language School. Altho their opponents were larger, our girls won in the first game, and the other was a tie because train time demanded a short "half".

There have been excursions-several of them, and thoroughly enjoyed too. It was joyful to eat chicken sandwiches and munch ginger cookies up in the top of the T'ing-er of Coal Hill, while we guessed what the little Emperor might be doing down under the golden roofs of the Forbidden City. The climb to the Dagoba in the Pei Hai gave all the daring ones an opportunity to break their necks, and the grotto was voted to be the ideal place for Hallowe'en jokes.

One Manday we went to the Museum and saw its wonders, Some saw them to the seventh time before we older ones had finished our firts. Then we ate our lunch under the roof which sheltered the well whose waters fed the Empress's stately bath, while near by was a trained grape vine from which a coolie was waving imaginary hornet thieves.

Our good times came thick and fast. The Red Cross Fete was advertised and we went. We had Mrs. Grant and Mr. Hitchcock to thank for the tickets. The slide needed to be worn smooth, and every one was invited to take a ride. When you multiply the N.C.A.S. by ten or more rides, you get satisfaction for both sides. Nevertheless the fete was richer by some fifty dollars because the N.C.A.S. chose to show its patriotism that day. The next morning it poured at six o'clock but we had packed our lunch the night before and their was the promise of an auto ride out to the Summer Palace, and not a soul could be hired to stay at home. Good fortune was ours, for by the time we had reached Peking, the rain had stopped and the day was perfect. It is still a mooted question as to which was the better the palace sights or theride with the speedometer registering 37 miles. Perhaps the crowning trip was the visit to President Hsü. The walk through the grounds, the fun of the

three bows to the President, the queer portraits of the emperors, and then the procession of five autos through the narrow streets of Peking, out the East Gate on to the new road down to Tunghsien. The joy of a breakdown and the wait for another auto was just the spice that will make the ride always memorable.

Except for Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday we do not interrupt our studies to celebrate holidays, though the other dates seldom pass by without something special. A year ago on February 27 the children gave, in honor of Longfellow, a dramatization of Evangeline, which they had done in class. Last year Dr. Tenney gave our Memorial Day address, and afterwards the children decorated Dr. Sheffield's grave. On October 12th, Columbus Day in America and Founders' Day for the N.C.A.S., Dr. Galt gave the address. Thanksgiving Day was marked by the usual festal observance, and at the Christmas season was made merry by our carols, sund firts to an audience in the school chapel and then repeated to Dr. Arthur H. Smith and Rev. W.B. Stelle who were then ill in their respective homes. We mean to add yearly to our repertoire of carols.

Parties? Yes we have them quite often. It so happens this winter that there are eight children living in the homes in Tunghsien, and they have birthdays like all children, - and usually attended by a birthday party. In the school, every natal anniversary is observed by a huge cake, with candles lighted,- and ice cream. This month we havehad six such joyful occasions. Then, too, our pupils receive invitations out to tiffin or suppers at the different homes in the compound, so we really have all the #social whirl" that is needed to keep us from worming our books too much.

We teachers have regretted that hitherto our work has been too onerous to provide time to be something else than "teacher marms" to the children, but this year we decided to take time to be "ladies" and play hostess to a party for the children. February 14 was decided upon for the date, and for days we had the fun ofmaking hearts and Kewpies behind closed doors so that Valentine's Day was a veritable shower of tender tokens,- on the tables, on the menus and in the evening's entertainment. Everyone came dressed in his best and if enthusiasm is any sign, everyone had a good time.

The Red Cross has been mentioned but our achievements deserve more said about them. Our school just failed of being 100% Junior Unit. For a year the children have devoted much of their spare time to knitting. The dining-room, classes, and church services have been the only places free from it. On the ball ground some one heard a small boy shout to the pitcher, "Wait a minute till I get this stitch off the needle." Books were read, strolls were taken, Red Cross accomplishments or needs were told - all to the click of the needles. Twice a week an hour was set apart for knitting, but much more was done outside that time - and all given voluntarily. Miss Mary Louise Beard had the charge of the work, and the following

list of finished articles show what small hands can do when the heart is in sympathy - 13 pairs of socks, 34 sweaters, 26 scarfs and 2 afghans. We tried a few weeks of snipping for comfort bags, but the work was too slow, and too hard on the children's hands, hence the reason for raising money to pay amahs to do it for them.

During this last year the school has dispersed over $200 in money. Two entertainments netted over $30 for the Red Cross. Our Sunday-school pennies have amounted to $30 for the support of a boy evangelist in the Tunghsien hospital. The "fines" box in the three years, had accumulated enough tung-tzurs to send $7 to the flood relief fund, and to help towards $5 for the Salvation Army Christmas dinner to the poor children of Tunghsien City. Sugar money made up the rest. Some of the children wanted to go without sugar ontheir cereal in the morning and give their savings to some charity. The full sugar bowl was followed by an empty one into which their offerings were put. One boy remarked that he'd have a second dish of "chou" so he could save the second spoonful of sugar. It was wholly voluntary and lasted as long as the children cared to do it. The War Work Fund is the only object for which any money collections have been allowed, and all gifts were to be from the children's allowances or private money. Their gifts with those of the Faculty amounted to $127.50.

In our pleasures we have several times included our Chinese school neighbors. Our girls have been over to show their Chinese friends how to be good sports in playing basket ball, and when the teams came down from Peking, these same girls came over to witness the games on our court. Their cheers for the successful goal shots were proof of our girls' success. The boys challenged the Academy boys to basket ball on our court, and were badly beaten but not so disheartened but that they wish to repeat the challenge. We invited the Academy boys over to entertain us with some of their stunts and we are to return the compliment to them some other Saturday evening. They always ask us to give one or two numbers on the programs for their concerts and the Chinese Sunday-school wanted us to sing for them in their Easter service. When we gave the dress rehearsal of the "Casket Scene" from the "Merchant of Venice" we invited the classes in English Literature from the college to witness the performance, and they certainly showed us a remarkable appreciation of the play.

We have received as guests at our table over 150 different people since last February. Adding to this number the 150 people who attended the May meeting of the Mothers' Club, and the 60 who came to our closing day's program, there must certainly be a net total of 250 different people who have seen the N.C.A.S. during the year. None of us have ever heard anything but congratulations for having such a home;ike school and such beautiful grounds. The committee from Peking which came to investigate the school, expressed in no undecided terms their approval of situation and quality of work done, and as a result sent us a gift of $1000 Mexican, and recommended to the Business Association to continue such support. The Rockefeller Foundation gave $300 Gold and elected a member to our Board of Trustees.

Last spring Dr. ain, the father of one of our pupils, received an urgent cable to get to Washington D.C. immediately.

Since he was in Singapore and his daughter here, the best he could do was to ask someone to take her to Shanghai, which I did. As a token of his appreciation, he sent a check for $50 silver to be spent in giving the children a good time. They were asked to send in suggestions for its expenditure where it would give a good time to the greatest number of people for the longest time. Their lists ranged from thumb tacks to a gymnasium, but the majority of votes decided upon a swing, a see-saw, parallel bars, and some maps for geography. Dr. Bain has since sent us by Dr. Reinsch two United States Survey maps, and has twice written his appreciation of our standards of school work.

The tools for Manual Training - a gift of the Stanley Rule and Level Co., of New Britain Conn.- arrived this fall in perfect condition. The only reason they have not been put to immediate use has been lack of time to plan out the benches.

Twenty-five dollars were donated by some of the Shantung friends toward buying table silver for the school. Four dozen teaspoons and one dozen desert spoons were purchased, matching those we already had had given us. We hope eventually to own all our table silver and will be glad to receive more gifts.

Several people have given us their personal services. Mrs. Lyons of Peking spent a half day each week introducing our high school and eighth grade to the pleasures of Household Science. Mrs. Love taught the grades physiology, and Mrs. Corbett had daily classes, besides finishing out Mrs. Lyons' work when the doctor asked her to give up her classes. This fall Miss Laura Willoughby acceptably taught Miss Parsons' classes until she arrived. Miss Willoughby refused any suggestion of remuneration. It might not be inappropriate here to remark that she often spoke in commendation of our work and the conditions in which we lived - contrasting them favorably to the boarding schools she had attended as a girl. The American Board gave us Miss Mickey's services for three days when we made a good start in the cataloguing of our library. We found we had eight hundred books on hand. The Rockefeller Foundation allowed us to borrow Miss Gilfillan, whose expert knowledge helped us out of a dilemma, and now there remains just the work of writing the cards. Mrs. Martin is helping out in that, and we hope to get the work completed in the spring vacation. We have a fully organized Sunday -school this year with all of its teachers outside of the W.C.A.S. staff. Mrs. Martin is the superintendent teacher of the high school class; Mrs. Yarrow has the upper grammar grades; Mrs. Leiper, the lower grades; while the kindergarten is cared for by a rotation of teachers chosen from Mrs. Martin's class.

We have had the pleasure of listening to 25 speakers since last February. Some of them we have heard more than once. Dr. Arthur H. Smith has given us one chapel talk each week that he has been at home. Mr. Martin during the academy's New Year vacation gave a series of chapel talks on the Prophets of the Old Testament. On Sunday we have a rrgular church service, when the sermon is especially adapted to the interests of the children. Often there is special music. Mrs. May Corbett Smith held

us fascinated one evening with the story of her visits to the Forbidden City in the days of the old regime. Mrs. Stelle told us about the siege of 1900 as we walked on the Peking City Wall and later visited the British Legation. Mr. Yarrow put the Caucasus into our neighborhood by the illuminating description of the country and his work there during the war. I have already mentioned the addresses of Dr. Galt and Dr. Tenney. Some of our out-of-town speakers have been Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Fenn, Dr. Downey, Mr. Bomig, Mr. Davies, Dr. Scott, Dr. Walter Lowrie and Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith.

We have improved our school plant largely and added to its size and efficiency in several ways. We have set out over 150 shrubs and rose bushes, and transplanted two trees. Wistaria Lodge was rented during the summer vacation to a lady who loves a garden, as the beauty of the flowers and the lawn testified in September. We relaid all the brick walks in Wistaria Lodge yard. In the N.C.A.S. building all the cement floors of our fire-proof stairway were relaid. The floors of several rooms were oiled walls redecorated, coat racks placed, one room turned into a library, another changed into a class-room. More furniture was provided. In the basement a water system was installed, providing for modern toilets, a shower bath, a porcelain tub, and hot and cold water basins. This necessitated the sinking of an artesian well and the digging for drain pipes and a septic tank. Mr. Corbett took care of these improvements and their completion has provided the necessary conditions for ensuring the health of the school. Because we turned one of our sleeping rooms into a school room, and because we now have five teachers living in the school it became necessary to open the second cottage for a dormitory, which is occupied by eleven high school girls and two teachers.

During the year we have been blessed with good health. The fees Dr. Love's hospital got from us last spring could hardly have provided salt for itself, and this fall so far, our continued health and Dr. Ma's skill, when needed have kept us in fine spirits. Aside from several cases of the influenza we have been very well. The influenza made one pupil lose several weeks of school and another has had to leave for the year. Both had complications which needed home supervision.

Up to this year my sister and I have carried the lion's share of responsibility for the detailed care of the children. Nearly every week this year the faculty has spent Thursday afternoon in systematizing and dividing the duties of the institution, arranging if possible conditions to give times and seasons when each teacher can be off duty and yet providing properly for the welfare of the children. Some of the duties we have planned for, are the rotation of chapel services saying grace at the table, being week-end hostess## (to free the other teachers) seeing that bells are heeded, baths taken, arranging a code of table manners so that home training may be supplemented, and many other seemingly small things, which if attended to will make our school more homelike.

APPENDIX A. PAGE 7.

All the classes in the five school days are taught this year without outside help. The work has moved along very smoothly and our midyear examinations marked the highest point of scholarship in our history. Our vocal music is making steady progress, Miss Parsons taking the grades and Miss Dudley the High School. Miss Dudley has twenty-two piano and violin scholars. The pupils have occasional opportunities to hear good music here and a few have been to Peking(as their parents have desired) to hear artists there.

It can be said that we have reached the High School age this year. We have been putting stress upon foundational work in the grades in order that our high school could attain such a standard of scholarship that its graduates could from the first, claim any privileges the home colleges grant. Up till now furloughs and the war have taken children home before completing our course of study, so that this June we graduate our first class. We send one student to Wellesley and one to Oberlin. Half our school is now enrolled in the High School department. The third issue of The North China American is to be put into printed form. The members of this year&s high school are managing both the litrrary and financial sides. They are depending upon one hundred subscribers at one dollar each, and are soliciting advertisements from Peking and Tientsin business houses to fill out. They offer a copy of the magazine to the one getting the largest number of subscribers. Here is an opportunity for some one!

We have secured certificate privilege for entrance to Pomona College, the acceptance of Chinese as a modern language entrance requirement by Hamilton, Pomona and Mt. Holyoke Colleges, and have prepared with no change of our course one student for the Cambridge (england) examinations.

These are not all the pictures that we could show, but they give some glimpses of the progress of the school and what we are planning for the future.

(Signed) Flora Beard

Tunghsien
Feb.19,1919.

APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S REPORT NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL 1918.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS		
Balance from last report	$242 19	Salaries . . .		$5180 00
Appropriations:-		Travel . . .		530 15
American Board	$1000 00	Plumbing . . .		647 33
Methodist Board	$1000 00	Furniture . . .		457 55
Presbyterian Board	$1444 94	Repairs . . .		54 44
American Association	$1002 23	Printing Bulletin .		45 60
China Medical Board	321 78	Insurance . . .		33 98
From Household Account	300 00	Interest current & Exchange		3 21
Income from tuition fees	$1644 79	Freight on tools .		5 79
Income from music fees	657 00	Balance: I B C	651 30	
		Yü Heng Bank	3 58	654 88
	$7612 93			$7612 93

BALANCE SHEET 1918.

DEBITS		CREDITS	
General Account	$19 05	Loans payable . .	673 93
Bank account Balances	654 88	Tuition Account .	583 71
Household a/c tuition col	551 91		
Furnishings a/c	31 80		
	$1257 64		$1257 64

BUDGET FOR 1919.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bank balances . .	$854 88	Four teachers 12 mo.	$4800 00
Tuition balance 1918	583 71	One teacher 9 mo.	900 00
Due from household a/c'18	300 00	Miss Dudley's homegoing	500 00
Appropriation A.B.C.F.M.	1000 00	Repayment of Loan .	673 93
" A.P.M.	1600 00	Interest	25 00
" M.E.M	666 66	Furniture account	31 80
Tuition fees	2228 50	Repairs . . .	300 00
Music Fees . . .	657 00	4/5 Misses Beard travel	800 00
Boarding Dep't Salary	600 00	2/5 Miss Bostwick's travel	200 00
Rental of houses	200 00	1/5 Miss Parson's Travel	100 00
		Outcoming 1 teacher	500 00
		Insurance	33 50
Deficit	423 49	Printing	50 00
	$8914 23		$8914 23

APPENDIX C. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS W.C.A.S. FROM FEBRUARY 1918)-FEBRUARY 1919.

In February 1918 word came to the committee through Mr. Roger S. Greene, that Miss Caroline Scheresche wsky of Kobe Japan, was thinking of coming to Peking, her birthplace for a visit, and would be willing to accept a position involving part time work. The Committee decided to ask her in case she came to Peking, to give the school half her time teaching French and music. A cordial letter from Miss Scheresche wsky was received saying that she had just undertaken special work forher school so that was not free to come at that time, and saying that if she did come at some subsequent date she would more than half time work. In view of the instructions from the Board of Managers last year to add a sixth teacher to the staff if possible, we wrote again to Miss Scheresche wsky asking if she wouldtake up regular work in Tungchou in the autumn of 1918. She declined however.

In view of the furlough of Dr. Love, and the instructions of the Board of Managers to the Executive Committee to make arrangements for the medical attendance on the school, during Dr. Love's absence, the comiittee decided to ask Dr. ary Katherine Porter to be resident physician and teacher in the school for one year. Dr. Porter gave us reason to hope that she would accept, but finally decided that in war time she was more needed on the other side of the water. The great scarcity of physicians on account of the war, made it impossible to get a foreign resident doctor, but Dr. Ma has given good sevice, and Peking physicians have been ready to answer emergency calls.

In the autumn the resignation of Mrs. Porter and the furlough of Mr. Krause made it necessary to elect a new president and a new treasurer#. Mrs. Martin and Mr. Gibb were elected president and treasurer respectively.

The other circular motions have been reported to the members of the Board as have the minutes of the meeting of December 9. (see next page).

On January 20 another meeting was held to dicuss the situation but no action was taken beyond the approving of the minutes of the previous meeting.

On January 25 the Executive Committee met a similar committee from the Peking School and discussed with them the proposition they had made looking toward union. The committee collected what information it could but deferred action pending the annual meeting of this Board.

(Signed)# Charles H. Corbett
Secretary.

APPENDIX C. PAGE 2. ACTIONS OF EX-CTIVE COMMITTEE FOR AUTUMN 1918.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY CIRCULAR LETTERS.

(1) Voted that the sum of $701.77 for repairs and alterations in the school building be paid.

(2) Voted that the Rev. Charles A. Stanley be reimbursed the sum of $5.79 which he paid for freight on the carpentry tools for the school

(3) Voted that in view of the present unsettled condition of the world and the shortage of teachers the Misses Beard be asked to continue with the school for another year. (This they have consented to do).

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF DECEMBER 9,1918.

The Executive Committee met in accordance with Section VIII of the constitution. All the members of the committee were present namely: Mrs. Harry S. Martin, President, Mr. John McGregor Gibb, Jr. Treasurer, and Mr. Charles H. Corbett Secretary. The Principal of the School Miss Flora Beard was present by invitation.

The matter of the disposal of the income from the rent of "Wistaria Lodge" last summer was taken up and it was agreed that the decision lay with the property committee of the American Board Station at Tungchou.

The paragraph in the North China Star for December 7 referring to a plan for establishing an American Grammar and High School in Peking and for uniting with the North China American School was discussed. It was agre d that this might lead the missionaries in the interior to think that a change had been decided upon without consulting them, so it was voted to instruct the secretary to write a letter to all the stations of the several missions, stating that the Managers were not responsible for the newspaper notice, that no proposition had been presented to the officers of the Board in any shape or form, giving reasons why the members of the Executive Committee and the Principal were unanimously in favor of leaving the school where it is, but promising to consult the wishes of the whole constituency of the school and of the Mission Boards concerned, if any feasible plan were presented.

Voted to ask the school staff to prepare the material for the school bulletin for 1919.

Voted to ask the treasurer to approach Mr. Grant in regard to engraving a diploma for the school.

Voted to ask the President to invite Miss Dudley to stay another year, and if possible two. (Miss Dudley has declined).

Voted that if the finances permit the school endeavot to secure the services of Miss Beers, the daughter of the new pastor of the Union Church, Peking for 1 1/2 or 2 days per week according to her qualifications and the needs of the school. (Miss Beers has enetered Y.W.C.A. work and hence has declined to teach in the school.)

Voted that the date of the annual February meeting be left to the Secretary after consultation with the members of the Board of Managers living at a distance.

(Signed) Charles H. Corbett
Secretary.

APPENDIX. D. LETTER OF W.B.PETTUS INVITING THE NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL TO UNITE WITH THE PEKING SCHOOL.

Peking, January 22,1919.

Rev. C.H.Corbett
Peking University
Kwei Chia Chang
Peking.

Dear Mr. Corbett:

A week ago, at the meeting of the Extension Committee of the Peking Primary and High School, the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. That the school be increased, beginning Sept.1919 to include all grades from kindergarten through high school.

" 2. That an extension of the lease of our present property be taken so that we can hold it through June,1920, and that the house occupied by Mr. Malcolm Young be secured for the same period.

" 3. That the Tungchow School be invited to unite with us, and if they unite we should conduct a boarding department; if they do not unite, we should not conduct a boarding department at present.

" 4. That we appoint an executive committee of five with full power to secure property as above, engage the necessary teachers, and correspond with the Tungchow School and all organizations concerned with regard to their coöperation in our larger plan."

The Executive committee included, besides myself as chairman, Mrs. Dilley, Mr. Murray Sullivan, Mr. George L.Davis, and Mr. Porter. At our first meeting Mr. Porter resigned, and Doctor Houghton has joined the committee. We should be glad to meet with the Executive Committee of the Tungchow School next Saturday, in order to discuss the question of whether you wish to unite with us. I wish to invite the members of both executive committees to take lunch with me at the Language School at one o'clock on Saturday, January 25, the committee to be held at 1.30 or 1.45. I hope that you can all be present. I would appreciate it if you would send me the names of your executive committee, in order that I may arrange lunch accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W.B.Pettus.

APPENDIX E. LETTER OF C.A.FELT ANNOUNCING THE DECISION OF THE METHODIST MISSION TO WDTHDRAW FROM THE N.C.A.S.

Peking, China, January 15,1919.

Mr. Charles H. Corbett, Secy.
Peking.

Dear Mr. Corbett:-

I had not expected to be writing you again so soon concerning the North China American School question. I had rather thought that the matter would rest until after the February meeting of the Board of Managers of the North China American School but last evening, at one of the sessions of our mid-year meeting, a vote was taken definitely giving our support to the building up of an American School in Peking. We are so sending word to the larger committee which meets this afternoon at five o'clock.

In our action the vote was also taken to devote, during 1919 two-thirds of our $500. Gold, which is held up at the rate of two for one, to the school at Tungchou and the other one-third to be given to the Peking Committee for the development of a school here. This of course, is with the understanding that the school will be in operation this fall.

Of course you will not be surprised at this action because it has been anticipated in the former letter which I sent you as Secretary of our Mission. We feel, however, that you should have this information at the very earliest opportunity and do not wish to do anything in the dark in this matter. I am sending a letter to the secretary of your Mission, Mr. Wather, and also to Mr. Porter as secretary of the American Board Mission.

Very sincerely yours
(Signed) Carl A. Felt
Secretary,
North China Mission,
Methodist Episcopal Church.

Appendix A (School Report) B C D E

Feb. 20, 1919

JUN 9 1919

THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD
Shansi District

Minutes of the Annual Meeting
April 5 to April 9, 1919, at Taiku.

PROGRAM.

Saturday Morning 9:00 Devotional Service - Mr.Corbin
Saturday Morning 9:30 Morning Session
Saturday Afternoon 2:30 Afternoon Session
Saturday Evening 7:30 Evening Session
Sunday Afternoon 4:00 Annual Sermon - Mr.Fairfield,
and Communion Service led by Mr.Pye.
Monday Meeting with Chinese Delegates
Tuesday Meeting with Chinese Delegates
Tuesday Evening Supper and Social Hour, Essay- Miss Munger
Wednesday Morning 9:00 Devotional Service - Mr.Hummel
Wednesday Morning 9:30 Morning Session
" Afternoon 2:30 Afternoon Session
" Evening 8:30 Evening Session

PERSONNEL.

Taiku Station:
Mr. and Mrs.Fairfield, Dr. and Mrs.Hemingway,
Mr. and Mrs.Corbin, Mr. and Mrs.Warner, Mr.Davis,
Miss Munger, Miss Atzell, Mr.K'ung.

Fenchow Station:
Mr.Pye, Mr.Hummel, Mrs.Watson, Miss McConnaughey,
Miss Horn, Miss Walton, Miss Holmes, Miss McClure.

MINUTES.

Saturday, April 5, 9:00 A.M.
Devotional Service conducted by Mr.Corbin
Meeting called to order by the District Secretary, Mr.Hummel, and the following officers for the Annual Meeting were elected:
Chairman - Mr.Pye
Clerk - Miss McClure
Asst.Clerk-Mr.Hummel
It was voted that the reports of work be referred to the head of Unfinished Business.
The report of the District Secretary on Ad Interim Business was read and approved.
Reports of the following Committees were read and accepted:
Property Committee - Mr.Hummel
Publicity " - Mr.Fairfield
Program " - Mrs.Warner
It was voted that the report of the Educational Committee be referred to the head of Unfinished Business.
The Chairman then appointed the following committees for the District Meeting:
Committee on Business: Mr.Hummel, Miss McClure, Dr.Hemingway
Committee on Estimates: Miss Munger, Mr.Corbin,Miss McConnaughey.

Then the District went into the Committee of the Whole to consider the Higher Educational Needs of the District, with Mr-Warner as Chairman.

At 12 O'Clock the Committee rose and reported progress, and adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Saturday, April 5, 2:30 P.M.

Chairman called the District which went into Committee of the Whole with Mr.Warner as Chairman. Committee considered the Higher Educational Needs of the District. Adjourned at 6:00 P.M. to meet as a Committee of the Whole at 7:30 P.M.

Saturday April 5, 7:30 P.M.

Chairman called the meeting to order to consider the Higher Educational Needs of the District. At 11:00 P.M. the Committee rose and reported progress.

District adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 9 at 9:00 A.M

Wednesday, April 9, 9:00 A&M&

Devotional Service conducted by Mr.Hummel.

9:30 A.M. Chairman called the meeting to order. The District went into the Committee of the Whole to consider the Higher Educational Needs of the District, with Dr.Hemingway in the Chair

11:59 A.M. Committee rose and reported progress.

The District voted to request the following Committee to represent it at the Educational Conference in Tai Yuan Fu, April 12, Messrs.Hummel, Corbin, K'ung, Fairfield, Warner, Pye.

District adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

Wednesday April 9, 2:30 P.M.

Chairman called the District which went into Committee of the Whole with Dr.Hemingway as Chairman.

5:00 P.M. Rose to report progress.

District proceeded to the Election of Officers and Standing Committees for the ensuing year as follows:-

District Secretary - Mr.Hummel
Language Study Committee - Messrs.Pye and Fairfield
Property Committee - Mr.Hummel
Needs of District Committee- Mr.Corbin, Miss McConnaughey, Mrs.Hummel
Program Committee - Miss McClure, Dr.Nutting, Miss Holmes.
Publicity Committee- Messrs.Leete and Warner.
Members of the Shansi Advisory Board of Missions - Messrs.Fairfield and Leete.
Mission Medical Committee - Dr.Watson
Literature Committee- Messrs Pye and Corbin
Preacher for Annual Meeting - Mr.Dutton. Alternate - Mr&Pye
Essayist for Annual Meeting - Mr&Hummel. Alternate & Mrs&Watson
Correspondence Committees -
For Oberlin - Messrs.Davis, Fairfield, Corbin.
For Carleton - Dr.Watson, Miss Horn, Miss Holmes.
Board of Managers for Higher Education
Chairman - Mr.Corbin, Mr.K'ung, Mr.Fairfield, Miss Munger, Mr.Warner, Mr.Hummel, Miss Horn, Mr.Pye, Mr.Leete.

District adjourned to meet in the evening at call of Chairman.

Wednesday, April 9, 8:30 P.M.

Chairman called the District under head of General Business.

Moved and seconded that the District welcome Mr. John L. Davis as an associate member of the District during the time of his stay.

The Committee of the Whole reported the following motions which were passed:

1, Voted to amend the Standing Rules of the Shansi District as accepted March 29, 1917, by adding to Section 11, Article 3 Division A, the words " A Medical Committee", and to Division B a subdivision to be numbered 8, and worded as follows:

"The Medical Committee shall consist of one person who shall represent the Shansi District on the Mission Medical Committee."

2. Voted that we refer the Hostel proposition to the District Association with the recommendation that favorable action be tzken.

3. Voted that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that at least full Middle School work should be maintained in Taiku.

4. Voted that the District authorize the building of the Hawley Memorial on the Flower Garden campus.

5. Voted that in the opinion of the Shansi District of the American Board it is at present inexpedient for the Missions in Shansi to undertake union educational work in Tai Yuan Fu.

6. Voted that we suggest to the Tai Yuan Fu Conference on Education plans leading toward the establishment of a Department of Comparative Religions and Western Civilizations in the Shansi Government University.

7. Voted that it is the judgment of the Shansi District that the program of Christian Education for Shansi should include four years of education above the Middle School providing adquately for vocational and technical education as well as for the training of Christian workers.

8. Voted that a Committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to keep Oberlin fully informed regarding the work, needs and opportunities of its enterprise here.

9. Voted that a Committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to keep Carleton fully informed regarding the work, needs and opportunities of the District.

10. Voted that the Shansi District approve giving its members in Educational Work every possible opportunity to see and study the best examples of educational effort in the Orient, and take immediate steps to put this policy into action.

11. Voted that the District request Carleton College (or the Carleton Mission Board) to assume by January 1, 1920, the $1600.00 now granted by the O.S.M.A. to the Fenchow Schools.

12. Voted that provided Carleton accepts the responsibility of $1600.00 for the Fenchow budget from January 1, 1920, the O.S.M.A. funds now appropriated to Fenchow revert to Taiku and that as soon as possible thereafter the work below Higher Primary Grade in Taiku be supported by American Board funds.

13. Voted that the District request the American Board in accordance with its promise, and in consultation with Carleton, to

provide at once the necessary funds for the maintenance of the Fenchow Middle School, as requested in the estimates for 1919-1920.

14. Voted that unless the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association or another Oberlin organization undertakes the full support and administrative responsibility of the Taiku Memorial Academy and four additional years of higher work including definite vocational features, on or before Jan.1, 1920, the Shansi District approves of the plan of re-organization proposed by the American Board in its letter of Jan.14, to go into effect from that date.

15. Voted that the regulation requiring any adult occupant of mills owned or rented by the Board at Yü Tao He to pay $15.00 Mexican per summer, be changed to read $5.00 Mex per month per person.

16. Voted that in case the suggested reorganization of the educational work goes into effect the name of the executive body on the field should be "Board of Managers for Christian Education" instead of "Mission Committee on Education".

Report of Committee on Estimates read and approved.

Report of Language Study Committee read and approved.

The District Meeting adjourned sine die.

Mary L.McClure, Clerk.

17. Voted to request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Mr. Corbin beginning in the spring of 1920

18. Voted to request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Mr.and Mrs. Leete and children beginning in the spring of 1920.

Shansi District of the North China Mission of the American Board.

Personal Estimates for the Year 1920.

	Salary	Children	Teacher	Health	Medical	House	Business	Total
rbin	1100	220	100	50	20	50	24	1564
irfield	1100	110	100	50	20	50	24	1464
ingway	1100	275	50	50	20	50	24	1619
mel	1100	55	100	50	20	50	24	1399
ete	1100	165	100	50	20	50	24	1509
e	1100	55	100	50	20	50	24	1399
rner	1100	110	100	50	20	50	24	1454
tson	1100	330	75	50	20	50	24	1649
lliams	275			25	10		12	322
Te He Houses								50
								12429

Womans' Board of Missions, Boston.

Clure	550		100	25	10	50	12	747

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

tzel	550		50	25	10		12	647
ebner	550		50	25	10		12	647
rn	550		60	25	10	50	12	707
nnaughey	550		35	25	10		12	632
nger	550		50	25	10	50	12	697
tting	550		100	25	10		12	697
lmes	550		100	25	10		12	697
lton	550		100	25	10		12	697
lliams	550		100	25	10		12	697
Ta He Houses						50		50
								6865.00

SPECIAL REQUESTS TO THE O.S.M.A. FROM TAIKUHSIEN.

ditional buildings	10,000
sidences for Chinese teachers	3,500
o Houses for Foreign Staff	17,000
dustrial Equipment	2,000
boratory Equipment	2,000
TAL for Academy	24,500
are of Ch'ingyuan plant	1,000
	25,500

man for Industrial Work

SPECIAL REQUESTS TO THE AMERICAN BOARD FROM FENCHOW.

e Recitation Hall	6,000
e Dormitory	4,000
	10,000

SPECIAL REQUEST TO THE W.B.M.I.

Ta He Cottages	1,000.

Estimates for 1920 Work of O.S.M.A. Tai Ku Hsien.

General Administration		
Mr.K'ung's salary	$1334	
General Expenses	1000	$2334
College Work		
Salaries	1800	
Running Expenses	1000	2800
Middle School		
Salaries	1300	
Running Expenses	1000	n2300
Local Lower Schools		
Salaries	300	
Running Expenses	200	500
Country Schools		500
		6834
Estimated Income		1284
Net Request		5550

For O.S.M.A. Work in Fenchow for the Year 1920

Nan Shui Ching Grammer School		
Salaries	496	
Coal and Light	210	
Servants	121	
Supplies and equipment	130	985
T'ai He Chiao Primary School		285
Liu Lin Chen Primary and Grammer		
Salaries	302	
Heat, light and servants	120	422
Shang Ta Primary School		132
Total		1764
For Fenchow Middle School		
Annual Appropriations		
For Teachers	1300	
Coal and Light	300	
Servants	200	
Equipment	200	2000

Estimates for 1920 Work of O.S.M.A. Tai Ku Hsien.

General Administration		
Mr. K'ung's salary	$1254	
General Expenses	1000	$2254
College Work		
Salaries	1800	
Running Expenses	1000	2800
Middle School		
Salaries	1300	
Running Expenses	1000	2300
Local Lower Schools		
Salaries	300	
Running Expenses	200	500
Country Schools		500
		6854
Estimated Income		1284
Net Request		5550

For O.S.M.A. Work in Fenchow for the Year 1920

Han Shui Ching Grammer School		
Salaries	498	
Coal and Light	210	
Servants	121	
Supplies and equipment	130	985
T'ai He Shiao Primary School		285
Liu Lin Chen Primary and Grammer		
Salaries	302	
Heat, light and servants	120	422
Sheng Ta Primary School		132
Total		1764

For Fenchow Middle School

Annual Appropriations		
For Teachers	1300	
Coal and Light	300	
Servants	200	
Equipment	200	2000

Estimates for 1919

Ch'ing

RECD JUN 25 1919

NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

Paotingfu, Chihli, May 2-5, 1919.

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PERSONNEL

Chihli District:

Paotingfu,- Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Chapin, Miss Phelps, Miss Breck.

Peking,- Mr. Porter, Mrs. Sheffield, Mrs. Ingram, Miss Mickey.

Tientsin,- Mr. Stanley, Mr. McCann.

Tunghsien,- Mr. Stelle.

Shantung District:-

Tehsien,- Mr. Cady.

Lintsing,- Mr. Eastman.

Shansi District:

Taiku,- Mr. Fairfield.

Fenchou,- Mr. Leete.

MINUTES

Friday, May 2, 8:00 p.m.

The Mission was called together by the Mission Secretary, Mr. Porter.

Mrs. Sheffield led in prayer.

Organization was based on votes 1 and 2 of the 1916 Annual Meeting and the number of votes to which each station was entitled was apportioned as follows:- Paotingfu,4; Peking,8; Tientsin, 4; Tunghsien,4; Fenchou,6; Taiku,4; Tehsien,5; Lintsing,2.

Mr. Fairfield was elected chairman; Miss Mickey,clerk.

ELECTION OF MISSION OFFICERS AND

COMMITTEES

Mission Secretary,- Mr. L.C.Porter,

Mission Treasurer,- Mr. J.H.McCann.

Mission Auditors,- Mr. C. A. Stanley, Mr. H. S. Leiper

W.B.M.I. Secretary,- Miss M.P.Mickey.

Endorser of Mission Drafts,- Mr. Stanley.

Director of the North China Union Language School,- Dr. Galt.

W.B.M. Secretary,- Miss C.T.Sewall.

Members of the Board of Managers of the North China American School,- Mr. Stanley (to 1922). Present members, Mrs. Martin (to 1920); Mrs. Ingram (to 1921).

Business Committee,- Mr. Leete,Chairman; Mr. Stanley, Mr. Cady.

Property Committee,- Dr. Galt, Chairman; Mr. MacEachron, Mr. Hummel.

Medical Committee,- Dr. Miles, Chairman; Dr. Watson, Dr. Ingram.

Language Study Committee,- Dr. Wilder, Chairman; Mr. Pye, Miss Long.

Committee Ad Interim,- Mr. Fairfield, Chairman; Mr. Leete, Mr. Cady, Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Stelle, Mr. Ballou, Dr. Wilder, Miss Chapin.

Committee on Treasury and Business Agency,- Mr. Porter, Mrs. Heininger, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Leiper

Voted, that the Business Committee act as the Committee on Estimates.

Voted, that Mr. McCann be added to the Estimates Committee.

The Mission Secretary, in lieu of report, referred the Mission to the report of ad interim business printed with the minutes of this Meeting.

Report of the Mission Treasurer by Mr. McCann.

"

Report of Auditors by Mr. Stanley.

Voted, to go into a committee of the whole.

10:00 p.m. The committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned, to meet at call of the Business Committee.

Monday, May 5, 8:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Fairfield.

Prayer by Mrs. Sheffield.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

Report of the Property Committee, prepared by Dr. Galt.

Report of the Medical Committee, prepared by Dr. Hemingway, supplemented by verbal report by Mr. Fairfield.

Informal report on Language Study.

11:10 p.m. Adjourned sine die.

MOTIONS PASSED.

1.- Voted, that the Mission Medical Committee be asked to make suitable provision for the care of the members of the Mission at Peitaiho.

2.- Voted, that the Shansi District's special request from the W.B.M.I. for two cottages at Yü-tao-ho to the amount of $1000 be again approved.

3.- Voted, that the Mission recommend that the first term of service for single women missionaries be five years.

4.- Voted, that the Medical Committee conduct a study of the expenditures by members of the Mission during the last five years for medical, surgical and hospital services and for dentistry; and present the results of this study to the Prudential Committee, with a request for a decision as to what medical expenses should be borne by missionaries from

salary allowances.

5.- Voted, that the Mission express to the Prudential Committee its appreciation of the granting of a rate of exchange of 2 to 1 on salaries, allowances and general work in the past, and request the Committee to continue that rate.

6.- Voted, that the Mission record its appreciation of the efficient and conscientious service of Mr. J. Van Wie Bergamini during the period of his engagement as Mission Architect. We would commend especially his sympathetic understanding of Mission needs; his professional and artistic ability as shown both in thorough construction and in the happy combination of Chinese and occidental architectural features; his pains-taking care in details; and the self-sacrificing spirit he has shown in adapting himself to the requirements of life and service in so many Mission Stations.

7.- Voted, that the Mission approve the new rule relating to the administration of the Mission House Fund reported by the Mission Property Committee to the Stations under date of March 19.

8.- Voted, that a special request for gold $500 at 2 to 1 be sent to the Prudential Committee, to make up the deficit in the House Fund.

9.- Voted, that on account of the present stringency in Mission house finances, the Mission Property Committee be authorized to recognize claims on the House Fund in their order of importance according to the following sequence:

First, Conservation of Mission Residences; outside paiting or repairs to prevent the decay of buildings.

Second, The housing of mission families not provided

with regular Mission houses.

Third, Internal repairs, affecting the deterioration of buildings.

Fourth, New additions, changes, or improvements.

10.- Whereas, There are several more families in the Mission than there are Mission residences, creating the necessity of renting some houses each year;

Whereas, the necessity for renting and the cost of renting cannot always be known in advance; and

Whereas, the Peking Station is regularly under the obligation of housing American Board students attending the Language School, without being able to know in advance the number of such students or their housing requirements; therefore,

Voted, that the Board be requested to appropriate for the House Fund for the year 1920, Gold $500, payable at the 2 to 1 rate as a special sum in addition to all the regular items which can be set down in the estimates.

11.- Voted, that, as a precaution against fires, in Mission houses, no inflammable materials, such as shavings, waste paper, packing boxes, etc., shall be stored in any rooms in cellar or attice having connection with flues or chimneys.

12.- Voted, that the Property Committee, in consultation with the Mission Treasurer, be authorized to print a card of regulations and instructions, regarding the care of Mission houses, and the administration of the House Fund; these cards to be distributed in the Mission thro the Station Property Committees, who shall see that a card is kept posted in a suitable place in each Mission residence, the cost of such printing to be charged by the Mission Treasurer to

the House Fund account.

13.- Voted, that the following regulations in regard to the renting out of Mission residences, be adopted: If Mission residences are temporarily unoccupied, Station Property Committees are authorized to rent them to suitable persons; but in case a house contains the furniture of a member of the Mission who regularly occupies it, the consent of such person must first be obtained, and he may agree with the Committee for an equitable part of the rent in compensation for the use of his furniture. All income from rents thus derived, shall be reported to the Mission Property Committee, which, with the consent of the Board, shall administer it as a regular part of the House Fund. But any special needs which a house may have for repairs shall be considered a first claim, under the discretionary power of the Mission Property Committee, upon any funds derived from its rental.

14.- Voted, that the Property Committee be requested to make investigations into the housing conditions in the Mission, in relation to the matter of present expense of building and rentals, and make a report to the Prudential Committee, with recommendations.

15.- Voted, that the question of engaging a mission architect be referred to the Mission Property Committee, with power.

16.- Voted, to request of the Prudential Committee a special grant of silver $146.40 to repair the floor of the Hsiku church.

17.- Voted, to request of the Prudential Committee an appropriation of $1200 gold for heating plants in houses #54 and #55 at Tehsien.

18.- Voted, to request the Prudential Committee to raise the amount of the grant to the North China American School from $500 to $1000 annually.

19.- Voted, that furloughs be granted for 1920 as follows:-

Shansi District, Mr. and Mrs. Leete, Mr. Corbin; voted June 24

Shantung District, Miss Long, Miss Huggins;

Chihli District, Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Sewall, Mrs. Frame. voted June 10

20.- Voted, to amend the Standing Rules of the Mission, Section III, 1 C, by adding the words,"and approved by the Mission" after the word "concerned."

21.- Voted, to request the Prudential Committee to make an appropriation of gold $400 for 1920 to care for the expenses of the Treasurer's and Secretary's offices.

22.- Voted, to approve of the estimates for personals for members of the Mission as prepared by the Mission Treasurer.

23.- Voted, that the Mission record its opinion that the high school for missionary children in North China should continue to be located at Tunghsien.

24.- Voted, that each Station be requested to elect a statistical secretary for a term of five years, who shall be responsible for the collecting of all station statistics.

25.- Voted, to amend the Standing Rules of the Mission, Section II,1 A., by substituting for the word "District" the word "Station".

VOTES passed by the Mission Committee ad Interim since the 52nd Annual Meeting.

6.- Voted, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to Provide that the unused balances of the Medical Fund remaining at the end of each year be allowed to remain in the hands of the Mission Treasurer to be used for future needs under the direction of the Mission Medical Committee.

1.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim approves of the appointment of Mr. A. C. Grimes as Acting Treasurer of the Mission during Mr. McCann's absence on vacation.

2.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim recommend that the Mission Secretary continue efforts to secure the permanent appointment ~~of~~ to the North China Mission of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. White; and

That, in view of the Board's decision that at present the Whites be only temporarily located in North China, and the further fact that the needs of the Treasury and Agency for help are met, the Committee Ad Interim reaffirm the action of the Peitaiho Conference Making a temporary appointment of the Whites to Tehsien for work in Porter Academy in English teaching.

3.- Voted, that the Mission Treasurer, or Acting Treasurer, be authorized to make a loan of $1000 - $1200, according to the need, to the Mission Secretary; this sum to be used as an Emergency Loan Scholarship Fund to enable Congregational students from our Mission to meet the higher fees of Peking University. It is understood that not more than $20 per half year are to be loaned to any one student; students will be expected to repay the loan after they obtain positions. The loan by the Treasurer is to be made from the Theological Fund, to be repaid when other funds arrive. Note. This vote was sent only to members of the Committee Ad Interim for Chihli.

4.- Voted, that ~~xxxxx~~ while the Committee Ad Interim is not con-

inced of the wisdom of Mr. Leiper's decision and therefore does not feel able to approve of it fully under existing conditions; if Mr. Leiper still feels that he should enter the work in Siberia, we reluctantly concur in the decision and grant leave of absence for one year or less, as war conditions make necessary.

5.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim grant leave of absence to Dr. J.H.Ingram for war service for as long as his services are needed.

6.- Voted, to accept the resignation of Dr. J.H.Ingram from the Mission Property Committee.

7.- Voted, that Rev. H.S. Galt be elected to the Mission Property Committee to replace Dr. J.H.Ingram resigned.

8.- Error in numbering.

9.- Voted, to accept the resignation of Dr. J.H.Ingram from the Mission Medical Committee.

10.- Voted, on motion from the Mission Medical Committee, that, in view of the unsatisfactory health conditions of both Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, a furlough be granted them as soon as it is possible to arrange for their passage to America.

11.- Voted, to request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mrs. Corbin and children to America in 1919, in order that Mrs. Corbin may assume the care of her father.

12.- Voted, that Mrs. J.H.Ingram be elected as the representative of the Chihli District on the Mission Medical Committee.

13.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim authorize the departure of Miss J.E.Payne on furlough as soon as passage across the Pacific can be secured for her by the Mission Treasurer. N.B. This furlough will be only six months earlier than the date already authorized for Miss Payne.

14.- Voted, that the Mission extend a cordial invitation to Mr. J. Van Wie Bergamini to join the North China Mission as a permanent and regular member of it, and urge him to make application at once to the Prudential Committee of the American Board for regular membership in

the Mission.

15.- Voted, to authorize, on recommendation of the Mission Medical Committee, the immediate return to America of Miss Esme Anderson.

16.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim adopt the report of the Medical Committee in regard to Miss Gladys Williams, authorizing the return of Miss Williams to America within the next six months, if the Medical Committee decide that such a course is necessary.

17.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim, for the Mission, authorize the return of Miss Maryette Lum to America, unless, after due correspondence the Prudential Committee authorizes the transfer of Miss Lum to the Foochow Mission.

18.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim instruct the Mission Treasurer to pay to Mrs. E. B. Yarrow the full salary paid to an ordained man and family on the basis of North China missionaries, during the remainder of her stay in North China.

19.- Voted, that the Committee Ad Interim sanction the undertaking of special instruction in phonetics at the Higher Normal College by Mr. D. M. Beers, under the conditions which he outlines; and,

That the Committee Ad Interim request the Prudential Committee to allow Mr. Beers to retain the salary for this outside work for use in meeting his travel expenses.

North China Mission

Paotingfu

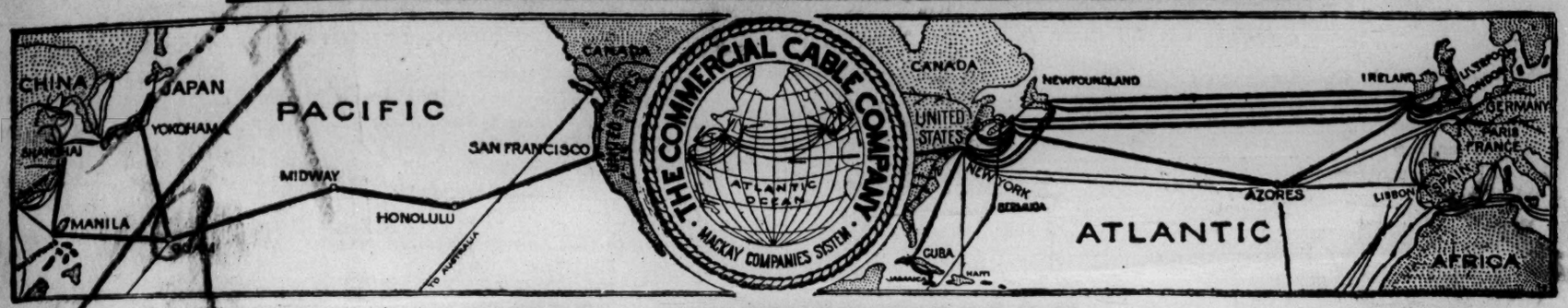
May 2-5, 1919

Form BO-3
11678

67

Rec'd APR 7 1913

CABLEGRAM



N.Y. 7 34 A.M.

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

APR 7 1913

RECEIVED AT _____ M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

CN 7

PEHTUNGCHOW 7

FERNSTALK BOSTON

GANULIKAYA VEJIPAMERI YIXEDAMAMU GIYUDALELU YISAVAZUKA

(We advise Miss Alice S. Browne not to delay return. Should be located at Tungchou, permitting Miss Jessie E. Payne to return to Peking. - - Howard S. Galt.)

BOSTON: 112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910. 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910.

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Bristol, Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street.
Glasgow, 28 Gordon Street.
Edinburgh, 18c George Street.
Dundee, 87 Albert Square.
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Paris, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
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Horta, Fayal, Azores Islands.

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messages.

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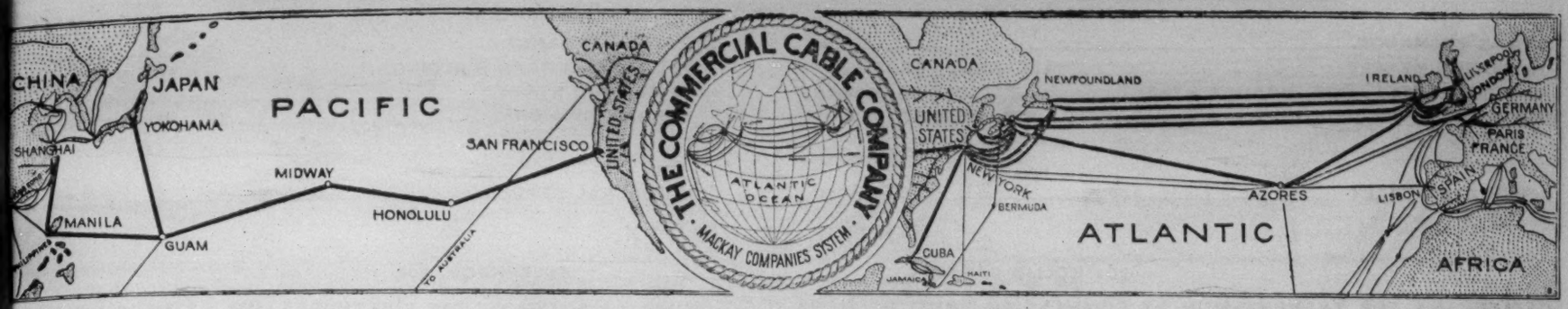
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY

m C. C. 59
2933

CABLEGRAM



TIME _____ CHECK _____ VIA Boston, April 18, 1913. 191

SEND THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF WHICH ARE AGREED TO.

Sent B

GALT

PEHTUNGCHOW

TALAJENAPE RAPIGIRUGA RADIPAZA GEZICOFUJI

(We hear but cannot vouch for accuracy, that a strong appeal is being made by the Chinese Government for Christian prayer. Telegraph full or any particulars obtainable.

American Board.)

PLEASE READ CONDITIONS AT BACK AND WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS FOR REFERENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

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83 GOLD STREET, COR. SPRUCE STREET ..... TEL. BEEKMAN 4416
944 BROADWAY ..... TEL. GRAMERCY 2291

COTTON EXCHANGE
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING ..... TEL. BARCLAY
442 BROOME STREET ..... TEL., SPRING
"HERALD" BUILDING ..... TEL., MURRAY HILL

OFFICES IN BOSTON:

112 STATE STREET ..... TEL., 728

155 FEDERAL STREET ..... TEL

OFFICE IN HALIFAX:

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SENDER'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Form BO-3
11678

APR 21 1913

69

CABLEGRAM

9 4 A.M. **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** APR 19 1913

RECEIVED AT _____ M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

28 CN N.Y.

PEHTUNGCHOW 6

FERNSTALK BOSTON

WATUDADEHE WAJEXOPAZA RAPIXIVINA BAXADOGOJE

(Foreign Office requests native Christians to pray for Chinese Government. Services, April 27th, throughout the country)

BOSTON: 112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910. 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910.

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944 Broadway	Gramercy 2291
"Herald" Building	Murray Hill 3025
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Form BO-3
11678

MAY 2 1913

CABLEGRAM

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

RECEIVED AT 7 19 A.M. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO. MAY 2 1913

NY L 3

TIENTSIN 3

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

VAGICENUYE

(Born today, a boy; mother and child doing well.

Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker)

Friends informed.

BOSTON: 112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 723 AND FORTHILL 2910. 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

RECEIVED AT OFFICE, 100 STATE ST. BOSTON

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 1018

72

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DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

Rec'd JUL 2 1913

Fone Newton So. 611 M.

175 N Y 3 VIA COML

EHTUNGCHOW JULY 1-13

ERNSTALK

BOSTON

AWOGIZUZA

(Deeply regret to convey the sad news of the death of Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield today; causes natural)

Mr. Sheffield
Cambridge referred -

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH 1913 JUL

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, sh refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMIN OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate w be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and t other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra su received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other co pany to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sende if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these co ditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of th message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors i cipher or obscure messages.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST. EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-PRES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH — FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
MAIN OFFICE, 100 STATE ST.
BOSTON

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 73

1304

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

Rec'd OCT 10 1913

71ny js 3 viaCommercial

Kyoto, Oct 10, 1913

Fernstalk,

Boston.

Aspidipody.

609am

15

Notified Mr. Browne
+ W.B.M.
and the Rendells of Holden.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMP

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EART

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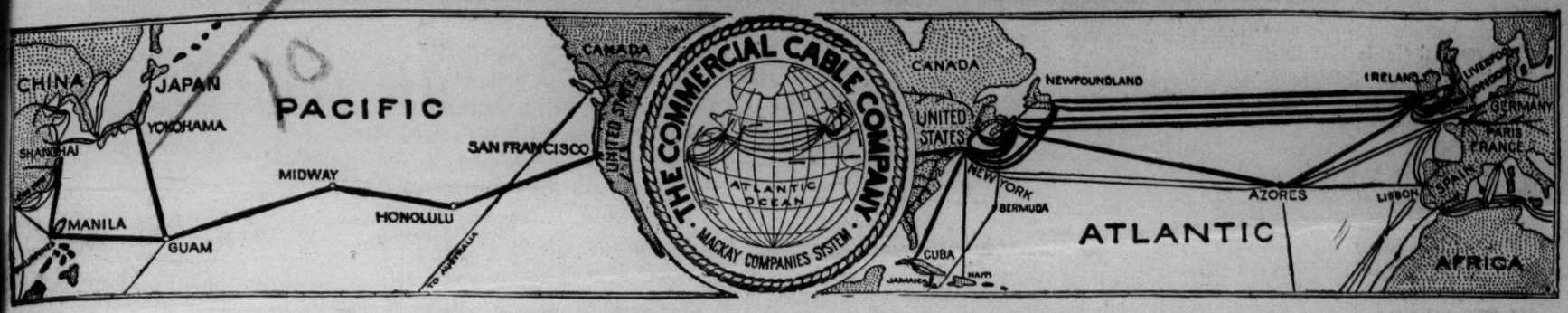
POSTAL TELEGRAPH — FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORL

Form B O 3
15691
DEC 1 1913

CABLEGRAM

74



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

DEC 1 1913

RECEIVED AT 7 26 A.M. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NY L 6

TIENTSIN 4

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

SON CHANDLER

Telegraphed to friends.

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 — 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

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BOSTON	
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HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville St.	626

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This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

1-1913

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

RECEIVED AT
OFFICE, 109 STATE ST
BOSTON

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 974 75

Postal Telegraph Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

REC'D DEC 10 1913

W 240 N Y 4 VIA COML

PEHTUNGCHOW DEC 9-13

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

HEYIPEWEDI REHEDAKICI

Y1056P

Must have an efficient man to superintend (new buildings).

Must be sent to arrive not later than next spring.

Copy furnished Dr. Patton.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMP

Dec. 9-1913

Tungsten

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This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing withi sixty days after the filing of the message.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH — FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

Form 2606

RCD FEB 9 1914

WESTERN UNION

CABLEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Wiggin

Received at

TREMONT BLDG. 73 TREMONT ST. COR. BEACON BOSTON

8B WI 5

LONDON FEB 9-14

FERNSTALK

BOSTON.

(REV J L BARTON, 14 CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE BOSTON)

XEJUPAFEWO XAKEXAPEBE.
( )
MC CANN 910 AM

RB WI/DE 910 AM

(Have you yet remitted money for travelling expenses? Arrangements require to be made at once. Please reply at once.)

copy handed Wiggin.

London

Feb. 9-1914

FEB 12 1914

Form 2606

77

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Received at TREMONT BLDG. 73 TREMONT ST. COR. BEACON BOSTON

55B WI 6

LONDON FEB 12-14

FERNSTALK BOSTON

(REB J L BARTON 14 CONG HOUSE BOSTON)

XEJUJELAGA REFIT REXEYUJANO

MC CANN 1210PM

RB WI/DE (If not already remitted - allowance,refit - send without. delay. Leaving in a fortnight.)

Copy handed Wiggin all done

London

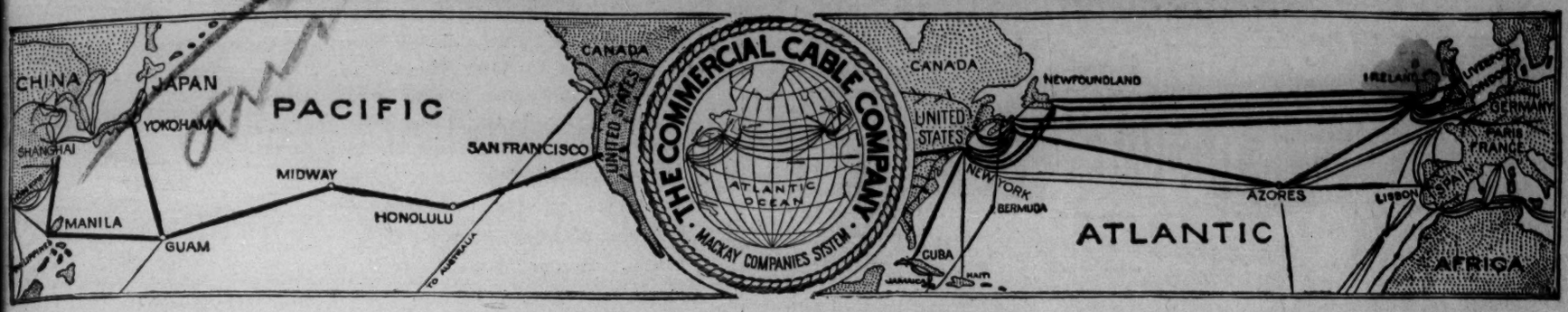
Feb 12 - 1914

Form B O 3
15691

JUN 1 1914

CABLEGRAM

78



"VIA COMMERCIAL" JUN 1 1914

RECEIVED AT 7 35 A.M. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

N.Y. W 5 PEHTUNGCHOW 3

FERNSTALK BOSTON

YESTON

(Best that Mr. Craighton be sent out
as architect for North China)

Copy furnish Eddy.

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

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BOSTON	
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155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville St.	626

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HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

Form B O 3
15691

D JUL 8 1914

CABLEGRAM

79

7 15 AM **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** JUL 8 1914

RECEIVED AT ....M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

N.Y.W 2 PEKING 3

FERNSTALK BOSTON

WESIPEKAFO

Foreign Secretary, W.B.M.I.

The land is for sale or can be secured.

Miss Wingate informed

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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108 Granville St.	626

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Form B 03
15691

80

CABLEGRAM

TO JUL. 20 1914

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

JUL 20 1914

RECEIVED AT 7 25 A.M. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

N.Y. W 5 KALGAN 7 FERNSTALK BOSTON

HELOPONUXO MACOYULEFA TEPOVUPIXA TEGIJEWAFI YALOVINUJA

Telegraph at our expense - treasurer - Eastern British & Foreign Bible Society - Wants (to) - youngest child of G. J. Marshall - Cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of (appointment engagement) Require definite answer at once Mrs & Mrs. Chas. S. Henninger

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It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

Form 115
17800

81

'D AUG 15 1914

CABLEGRAM

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

AUG 15 1914

RECEIVED AT 7 46 AM M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

NY G 15

PEITAIHO 4

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

GASUCASUYA GADAXIDEBE

Advise Mrs. Ament at once, leave of absence extended at her request.

until fall, 1915 (?)

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416 and 5567
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street, 155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

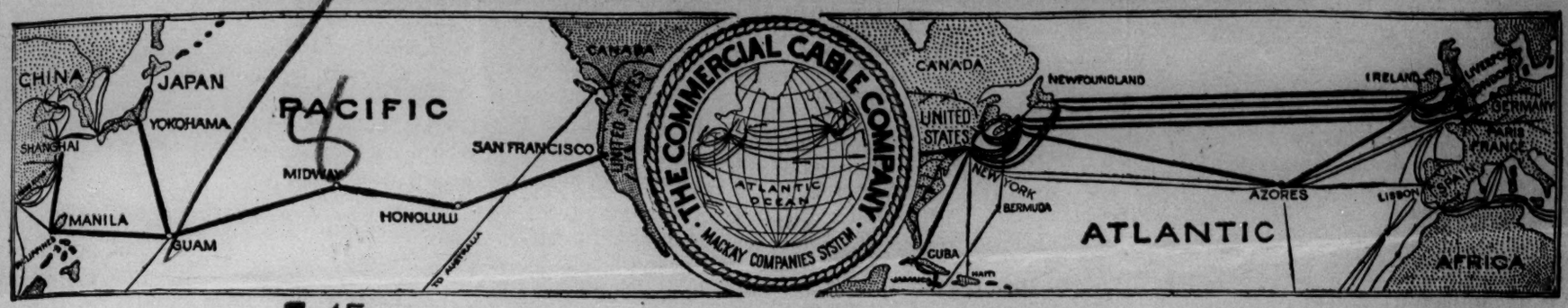
Aug 15, 1914

CD SEP 8 1914

Form B 03
15691

82

CABLEGRAM



7 15 A.M.

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

SEP 7 1914

RECEIVED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NW 5 PTUNGCHOW 4

FERNSTALK BOSTON

HELOVISUYA KAWICUZUKA

Telegraph Mrs. Mary P. Ament. Furlough is granted.

Howard S. Galt.

Telegram sent.

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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108 Granville St.	626

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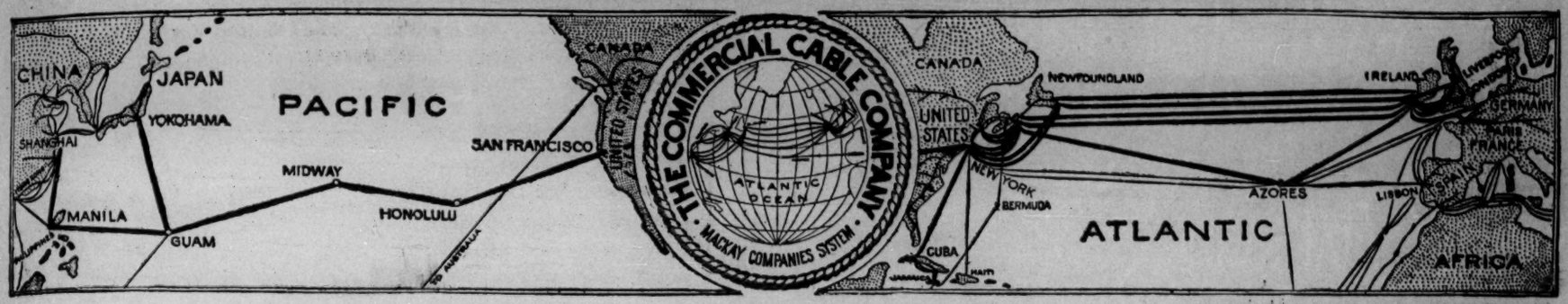
Sept 7 1917

Form B O 3
15691

83

SEP 17 1914

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

SEP 17 1914

8 11 A.M.

RECEIVED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NY.W 7 PEKING 5

FERNSTALK BOSTON

GEVAGEHUZA XEBOM

HUGGINS

Operating on Friday. Please inform relatives.

Relatives & W.B.M.d. informed.

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

Form B O 3
15691

SEP 18 1914

CABLEGRAM

84

720 A.M. **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** SEP 18 1914

RECEIVED AT..... .....M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

N.Y.W 4 PEKING 4

FERNSTALK BOSTON

(GERAXABERO) HUGGINS

Operation has been successfully performed.

Please inform relatives.

Relatives & F W B M D.
informed

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

Copy.

C A B L E G R A M

Rec'd Sep 21, 1914.

PAOTINGFU

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

YEHEJETEXU YEGUGAGUPI

For the present bank agrees to purchase.

Exchange is very favorable.

Partington. Sep 20, 1914.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

[illegible] BOSTON

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 86

1129

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

REC'D OCT 27 1914

W320 NY 3 VIA COMML Sa 1.40am

PEKING OCT 27-14

FERNSTALK BOSTON

BREAM

Daughter born Oct 27.
Mother & child doing well

Mrs. Browne informed.
She has the key.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[10 AND 20]

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. **EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.**

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
REC'D MAR 8 1915
BOSTON

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 87
679

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof.

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

W 182 N Y 4 VIA COMMERCIAL Ew130a

PEKING MAR7-15

FERNSTALK

BOSTONMASS

6

RUTH RAMOVIZUPA

Ruth Cosse.
Mr. James H. Ingram.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT
RECEIVED AT
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
100 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
"MAIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH"

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 88
686

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof.

DESIGN PATENT No. 46529

APR 20 1915

W175 NY 4 VIA COMML.

PEKING APRIL 17-15

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

BEERS XAGIJUHOJA

Beers must arrive before September 10.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[10 AND 20]

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

Apr. 17-1915

-COPY- of Cable

May 6, 1915.

PEKING.

GUYGEST. (Guion M. Gest, 233 Broadway)

NEW YORK.

Please send following message to John R. Mott, Charles R. Eliot Cleveland S Dodge Snowden Manufacturers Association Robert Spier Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions any others you think advisable: Negotiations between China Japan have reached crisis when it seems apparent that sovereignity China is threatened. China has accede majority of Japans demands. Can concede nothing more without losing identity as nation. China is now engaged establishing republic and every friend should so everything possible to secure such aid for her in this extreme necessity as United States can offer. United States by her original treaty with China in 1858 which see and by policy of John Hay and Root Takashira agreement is bound by every international obligation to extend help to China in this critical period her history. It now seems probable Japan is about issue ultimatum and enforce it with army navy. China in war with Japan must necessarily lose but feels moved to protect herself against this aggression her sovereign rights and infringement treaty rights other countries by such resistance as she may able to make. Probabilities are if United States can give some direct evidence of its feeling in this matter this (wanton) spilling innocent blood be avoided. You are urged as friend China to help her to fullest extent possible especially to bring this true statement of facts before government and American people. This is no alarmist statement is sent only because China is in direst extremity and unless aid is extended her she will become a sacrifice to a crime by one nation against another unparalleled in history of worl. China will not only lost her sovereignity as nation but all other nations having treaty rights commercial interests in China will become immediately subject to dominance Japan.

DONALD.

(Bishop Bashford says that Donald)
(is the Peking Correspondent of)

(London Times.)

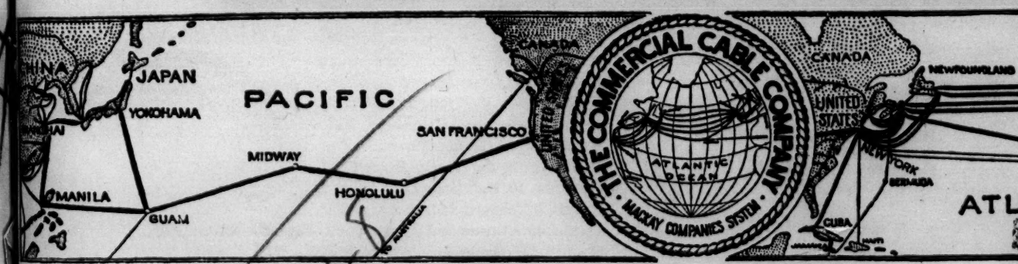
Copy - Telegram - Found
Trinity - correspondence - Rosalie
to G. W. Gear

Peking

May 6-1915

MAY 25 1915

CABLEGRA



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

RECEIVED AT 10 08 A.M. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREO

NY L 25

TIENTSIN 3

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

OPENTUCKER
(Hospital)

Friends informed
by telegram as requested

STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TE

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful w

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416 and 5567
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, GERMAN ATLANTIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEW FOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
100 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 691

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

REC'D JUN 7 1915

Da 1155P

W181 NY 4 VIA CML.

PEKING JUNE 5 15

Rev J. L. Barton
14 Beacon

FERNSTOCK

BOSTONMS

NELLIE RATOLUMAPA

Nellie would like(you) to come. Second youngest child of

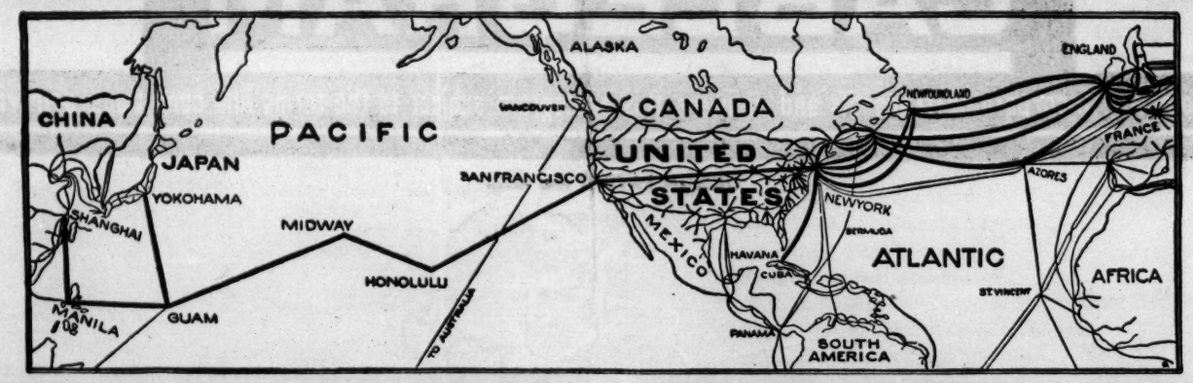
James H. Ingram.

Miss Ruth Ingram informed

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[10 AND 20]



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. **EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.**

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CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
L TELEGRAPH BUILDING
100 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone "MAIN POSTAL TELE..

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 92

569

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

W 179 NY 3 VIA COMMERCIAL DESIGN PATENT No. 40529 RECD AUG 14 15

RCD AUG 16 1915

KOBE

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

DAZECAZUXA

Leaving on the 17th by the American Line.

Arie DeHaan.

(S.S."Korea" leaves Kobe on 17th arriving in S.F. on Sep 6th)

Dr Patton
& friends informed

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

CHARLES C. ADAMS, SECOND VICE-PREST. EDWARD J. NALLY, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER CHARLES P. BRUCH, THIRD VICE-P

POSTAL TELEGRAPH — FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WOR

Form 115
27800

DEC 28 1916

CABLEGRAM

93

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
112 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

DEC 28 1916

RECEIVED AT 2 16 P.M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

F NY 17

PETUNGCHOW 4

FERNSTALK BOSTON

GNUBFOBYKN GNYBYSBEHL

Deeply regret to convey the sad news of death to-day of child of Murray S. Frame; cause, dysentery. Notify family.

Mr. Mrs. Browne, Mr. Kendall and family informed.

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 — 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
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Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416 and 5567
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street, 155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

Form 115
1800

CABLEGRAM

RECD JAN 2 1917

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

TELEPHONE MAIN 180

RECEIVED AT 112 STATE ST., BOSTON 6 50 P M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

DEC 30 1916

CS CN49

AHMEDNAGAR 6

LCO FERNSTALK BOSTON

BOY FINE

FELT

Reported to both families

Phoned Mr Barton 6 55 P m

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 — 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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BOSTON	
112 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	626

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m 115
17800

95

JAN 15 1917

CABLEGRAM

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
112 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

JAN 13 1917

RECEIVED AT 4 20 P.M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

NY CN 22

FENCHOW 3

FERNSTALK BOSTON

CEZYROCUDD

A girl; all well

Arthur W. Hummel

Family informed

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THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

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"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
155 Federal Street	Main 728 and Forthill 2910
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	626

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON, (Principal Office, Always Open) 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Buildings and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange)
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
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EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, GERMAN ATLANTIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEW FOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

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No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

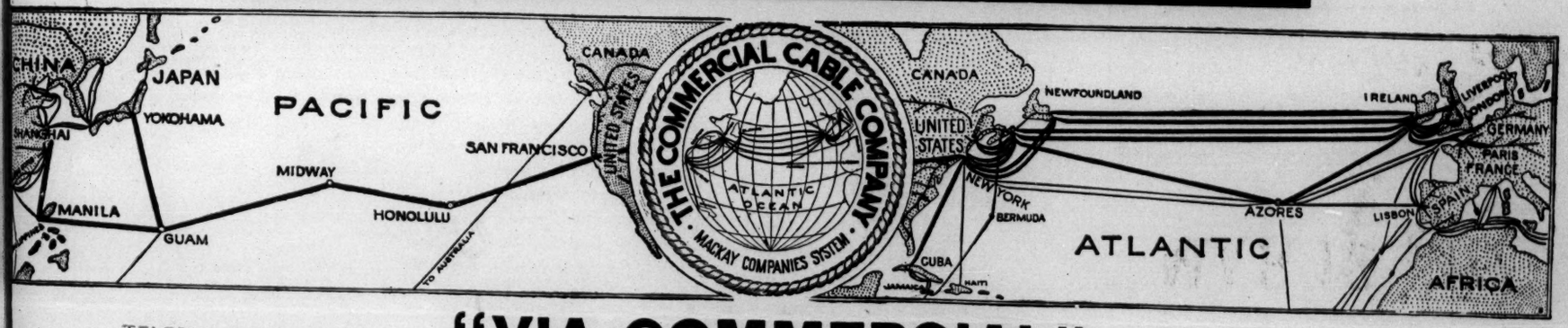
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

FORM 62
22190

MAR 12 1917

CABLEGRAM

96



TELEPHONE MAIN 130
112 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

RECEIVED AT 807a M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

MAR 12 1917

F NY 6

PEKING 4

FERNSTALK BOSTON

OAFYF/OAPEK OCUJR/EPBOK

Harry S. Martin; Wynn C. Fairfield; Watts O. Pye; may be safely counted on.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St. (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
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442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
112 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	345

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination, and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

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No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

REC'D OCT 6 1917

N 1350

97

FORM 62
22190

CABLEGRAM

OCT 5 1917

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

RECEIVED AT 8.53 A.M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH are RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

Y. CN PAC 100

TIENTSIN 30

ERNSTALK BOSTON

ISASTROUS FLOODS NORTHCHINA DAMAGE APPALLING EXTREME SUFFERING

ELIEF URGENT HSIKU IEHCHOW COMPOUNDS FLOODED FOREIGNERS SAFE

ESIDENCE ELSEWHERE NECESSARY TEHCHOW MOTHERS CHILDREN ENROUTE TIENTSIN

NDICATIONS WATER REACHED MAXIMUM

MCCANN

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THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

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BOSTON	
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108 Granville Street	345

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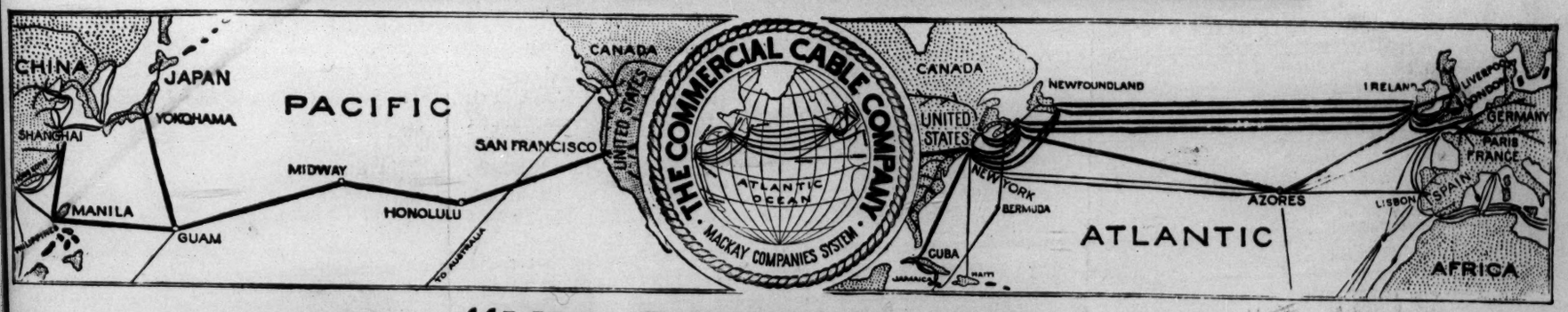
98

FORM 62
22190

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

APR 11 1918

RECEIVED AT 830 M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

F NY PAC 12

TIENTSIN 9

AMERICAN BOARD BEACON STREET BOSTON

LET LEEPER COME

PORTER

REC'D APR 11 1918

ANS'D. _____

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions [illegible] ould be obtained through Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

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BOSTON	
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HALIFAX, N. S.	
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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

115

JUN 28 1915

CABLEGRAM

99

10.03 AM

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

JUN 27 1915

RECEIVED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

F NY 8

TIENTSIN 3

FEARNSTALK BOSTON

VAGICENUYE

Born today, a boy; mother and child doing well.

Mr. & Mrs. F. F. Tucker.

Friends informed

112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 726 AND FORTHILL 2910 — 156 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 726 AND FORTHILL 2910

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No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETAR

Sept 27-1915

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
100 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone "MAIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH"

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 1117

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram).

REC'D NOV 1 1919

382chsu 1030p 20 cable

tientsin oct 31 1919

FERNSTALK

BOSTONMASS

TIECYNYOMB SAHSYWAYDY PSAJFAGYAN TSADNISREF TABINULPYV OBBUPXOHMS

ADDEFUXONT NOFUNULPYV THUJYJEUNL SHOSYTUNES BIVEDYGAFD IOHIPTUKIP

EZEUBVALUC HSIKUTHOAN PRIYELKUCEG JANOYUVYGY AWMEKOADOB

Mocan

Can purchase excellent site of fifty ~~(tsubo)~~ mow for new station at one hundred thousand dollars Mexican adjoining provincial assembly grounds. Present residence Mr. and Mrs. Ballou temporarily will provide accommodations for boys boarding school ~~or~~ and three residences. We are afraid of losing the property; in imminent danger from others purchasing. Will Board authorize using funds to complete the purchase, money must be paid by December 31st, 1919. We think we can sell Hsiku property for sixty-five thousand dollars Mex. at the least. Impossible to hurry sale. Action requested approved by Mission. Howard S. Galt.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS
TIME SENT, ETC.

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

9. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all foregoing terms.

10. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the next ensuing business day, at reduced rates but in no case for less than twenty cents tolls for a single message.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT MESSAGES. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. Accepted up to midnight, for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for a 10-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a night lettergram containing 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a 10-word day message shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less in such night lettergram.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Lettergram" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

(a) Night Lettergrams may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Lettergrams at destination postage prepaid.

(b) Night Lettergrams shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

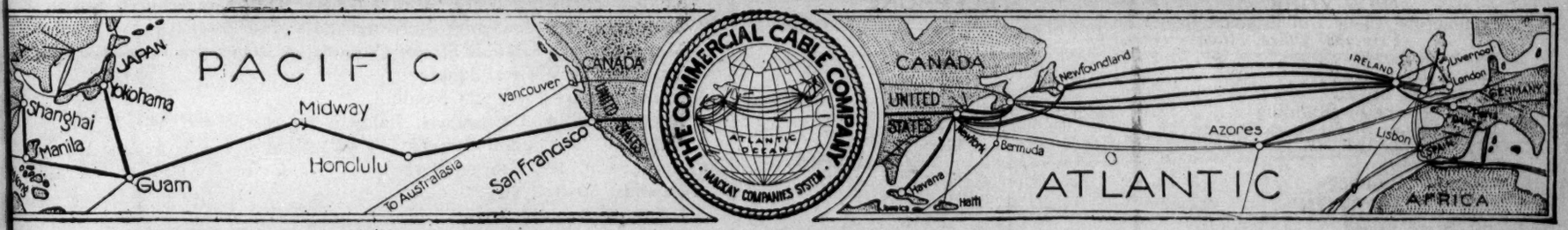
(c) The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

FORM 62
25941
RC'D NOV 15 1919

101

CABLEGRAM



TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

RECEIVED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NOV 15 1919

NY G6 PAC

TIENTSIN 5

FERNSTALK

BOSTON
XOBIGEYSOB UJYANYFOUM

MCCANN

Telegraphed you on Oct. 25.
Reply is urgently needed here

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St. (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
100 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	St. Paul 345

EUROPEAN OFFICES.

LONDON (*Principal Office, Always Open*), 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Building and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange).
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refu to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OW LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the se ing station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in tra mission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; a that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty ti the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destinati

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices: if a message be sent to s office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message a therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messag

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlaw acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall less than the rates per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO, or LCD, according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender, but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries abo the senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, exce in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as sin words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have be despatched.

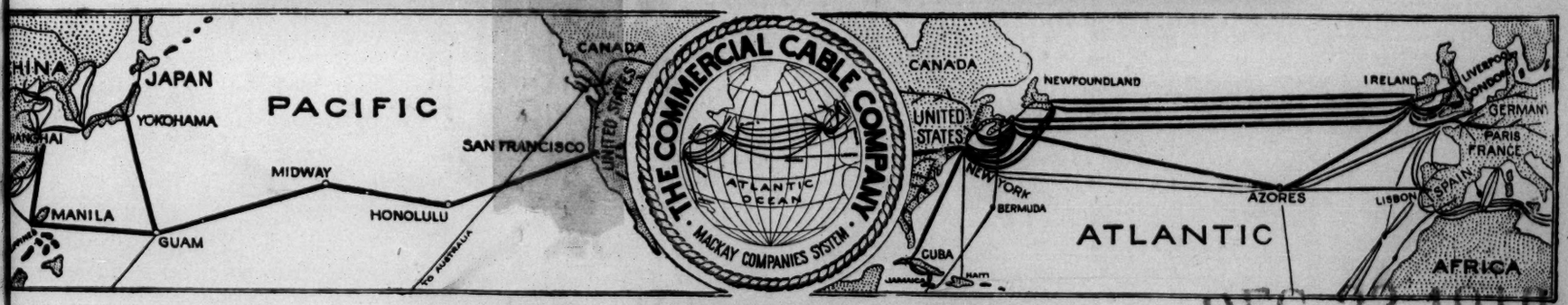
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETAR

FORM 62
22190

REC'D DEC 23 1919

102

CABLEGRAM



TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

DEC 23 1919

RECEIVED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NY G 19 PAC

TIENTSIN 13

FERNSTARK

BOSTON

SUPUXUVYGC HSIKUTHOAN UKUHBLYEPY EZAEMGWAYB CLOBYPRYEL JESYRMASAT

RUGESAVYU BIVEDTOXMZ VANEYHSIKU IPOPRUKDOD

MCCANN

Owing to political causes sale Hsiku property reported by letter Nov. 20 unexpectedly delayed. It will be necessary to borrow about 65,000 Mex dollars immediately. Loan can be secured locally (on condition that) --------? approval of Board required. Will Board authorize? Every prospect seems favorable selling Hsiku in the near future. Reply by telegram.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

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16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
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112 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	345

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GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
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HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

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In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message, and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Union Theo. College

1. Name of Institution: ~~North China~~ Theological ~~Seminary.~~

2. Location: Peking, China.

3. Number of Departments ---------- Theological only.

4. Statistics for the year ending ---- There have been two classes, a regular class of 7, and a special class of 26 (of men of less Education) Five of the regular class, and seventeen of the special, belong to the Am Board - one of the latter to the Shansi Mission.

Students ---------- 7 + 26 = 33.

Native Teachers -------- None.

Of the Am Board

How many American married teachers are giving practically full time to the Institution ---- The full time of one. This has been done the past two years by Mrs. Goodrich taking some of my work, in order that I might give part of my time to Bible Revision.

How many American single teachers are giving practically full time to the Institution ---- None

How many are giving part time ---~~[illegible]~~ None

What proportion of time does each give ~~[illegible]~~

5. Local property possessed by the Institution: These figures can be obtained from the Am. Pres. Board,

LAND. Area (sq.yds.) ----------

Estimated value $----------

BUILDINGS: How many residences Two, one of each is for the family belonging to the Am. Board.

(Give a description of each, adding the present condition and estimated value)

Cost about $7.000. gold for the two.
The Pres-s give us a residence, as we give them a residence at Tangshan.
The London Mission also owns a house nearby.

All Other Buildings:

Describe each on separate sheet, giving the size, the material, the uses, present condition, value, etc.

(Please supply us with a fairly accurate plot of the premises, with good photographs of all kinds)

Describe as above any and all other property owned or used by the Seminary.

The Am. Pres. Board can furnish this information.

6. What was the entire cost of the Institution last year:

For American teachers $----------

For Native teachers $----------

Aid to students $----------

Board of students $----------

Library and Apparatus $----------

New Buildings $----------

All other expenses $----------

TOTAL COST $----------

7. Total amount of Income: $----------

From American Board $ About 250.X

From Endowment Funds $ About $ ~~XXX~~ 00 gold. Mr Nat'l Gordon of Exeter, N.H. gave $ 10.000. which yields ~~but quite~~ $ ~~XXX~~ per year.

From Students $ about $ 230. X

From Special Gifts $----------

From Government $ X I have changed the above figures after Conference with the Mission Treasurer. The gift of $10000. yields less + less.

From other sources $----------

TOTAL RECEIPTS $----------

8. DEBT:

Is there a debt upon the Seminary and if so how much and where placed? $---- No debt

9. ENDOWMENT:

How much endowment have you? $ 10.000 - as above.

Where is it invested and how controlled:

(1) In your field

(2) In the United States

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS $--------

10. The Needs of the Institution: We need more land.
I think Mr. Kennedy's gift will furnish an Endowment for Am Pres Board

(1) State the first and most pressing needs as regards equipment, plant, furnishings, etc., in the order of need, with an estimated cost of procuring the same.

(2) Is there a need of an additional American teaching staff? If so, what? We need a man to take my place. X

X Already voted to locate Mr Wilder of Tungcho here.

(3) What are the needs with reference to native teachers and estimated cost of same? No plan for native teachers at present.

(4) Needs for scholarship aid for students.
Each scholar costs us about $40.00 per year.

(5) Other needs. Our Mission has at present 22 students

(6) What need of all should first be supplied?
The above (4) We need without fail a grant of $700 gold per annum for running Expenses.

11. How are the expenditures for ordinary running expenses and for equipment and enlargement controlled on the field? They are controlled by our Pres. brethren, but under direction of Board of Managers chosen from A.P.M., L.M. & ABCFM or rather North China Mission of Am Board

12. HISTORY:

Give the principal events in dates of the development of the Institution. Began in Tungchow, with a small class in 1872. In all 7 classes graduated there. On the union of the different Colleges, moved to Peking, in 1906, and has since been under the care of the Am. Pres. Mission.

13. Please supply us with copies of all printed documents; and any further information which it is thought we should have on file in this Higher Educational Department of the American Board we would gladly receive.

14. Copies of photographs representing any and all phases of the work of the Institution.

ESTIMATES FOR THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR

1911

NOT INVOLVING ANY ENLARGEMENT

---

1. Name of Institution -----~~North China~~ Union Theological ~~Seminary~~ College.

2. Location ---------- Peking, China.

3. American officers and teachers:

Name	Salary	Allowances	Total
Chauncey Goodrich	$1100.	$ 350.	$1450.
Mr Wilder who takes my place has several children & his total will run higher			
---------			$1450

Total Salaries American Teachers ---

(If only part time is given to educational work, place only such proportion of the total salary in this list and put the remainder in the regular estimates of the American Board, indicating the division in both places)

4. Native Teachers:

Name	Salary	Allowances	Total

----------			
etc. etc.			

5. Other employees (Cost)

Total Salary List ---

6. Incidentals

7. Library and Apparatus

8. Board of Students

9. Other Expenses

10. Total estimated expenses for 1911 upon present plan: that is, without enlargement. _____

Signed Chauncey Goodrich.
On behalf of North China Mission

11. Estimated income for 1911:

(1) From students

(2) From endowments

(3) From special gifts

(4) From government

(5) From other sources

I would suggest $1800. for 1 Missy's Salary & $1500 for running Expenses.

Total Estimated Income ----

12. Additional amount needed to meet the ordinary expenses for 1911 ----

Lockhart Medical College, (Union) Peking

13. What does the institution urgently require for 1911 in addition to these estimated expenses and at what cost?
(Give details and full particulars on another sheet)

14. Could this amount be wisely and economically used now if it could be obtained?

15. These estimates and statements are made with the authority of what local body?

Signed Chauncey Goodrich.
On behalf of North China Mission

Date June 4/10.

I would suggest $1800. for 1 Missy's salary & $1000 for running Expenses.

C. G.

Rec'd MAY 21 1908

105

Lockhart Medical College, (Union) Peking

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL WORK CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN BOARD

1. The official name and character of the institution.

Union Medical College, Peking.

*2. The names of all Americans upon its teaching staff.

James H. Ingram M.D. (University of Pennsylvania.
Charles W. Young B.S. (University of Illinois). M.D. Johns Hopkins University)

3. The number of native professors and teachers.

One.

4. The number and character of the students. Nationality, language, range of ages, etc.

First year class, 15; Second year class 18; Third year class 27.
Nationality - Chinese.
Language (of instruction), Mandarin.
Age, range of, 18-26 years.

5. The general course of study and departments, and in fact something of a general statement regarding the institution's work.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.	Therapeutics and Toxicology.
Histology and Physiology.	Surgical Anatomy.
Embryology and Anatomy.	Surgery.
	Practice of Medicine.
SECOND YEAR.	Bacteriology and Pathology.
Pharmacy and Therapeutics.	Minor Surgery and Bandaging.
Physiology and Physiological Chemistry.	Refraction.
Anatomy.	Clinical Medicine aud Surgery.
Physical Diagnosis.	
Physiologic Therapeutics.	
FOURTH YEAR.	**FIFTH YEAR.**
Surgery.	Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat
Practice of Medicine	Diseases of the Skin
Pathology and Serum-therapy	Diseases of the Blood
Obstetrics	Tropical Diseases
Diseases of the Eye	Hygiene and Public Health
Diseases of Children	Dental Surgery
Genito-Urinary Diseases	Nervous and Mental Diseases
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	Obstetrics
	Gynaecology
	Medical Jurisprudence
	Clinical Work by Students

Rec'd MAY 21 1908

Lockhart Medical College, (Union) Peking

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1. The official name and character of the institution.

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*2. The names of all Americans upon its teaching staff.

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3. The number of native professors and teachers.

One.

4. The number and character of the students. Nationality, language, range of ages, etc.

First year class, 15; Second year class 18; Third year class 27.
Nationality - Chinese.
Language (of instruction), Mandarin.
Age, range of, 18-26 years.

5. The general course of study and departments, and in fact something of a general statement regarding the institution's work.

(COURSE OF STUDY
~~(Under heading "Departments", please refer to~~
Normal Department, Industrial, Preparatory--
or anything farther in the line of departments
which are marked in your institution. Number
of students in each.)

The course of study consists of five years of nine months each. The subjects of study are shown in the "prospectus" enclosed.

6. The number of buildings occupied and the uses to which the different buildings are put.

"Three" Dr. C.
Main Building, Dormitory, Dispensary Building

7. The value of the property on the ground, including buildings, land, library, apparatus, etc.

(We wish to put especial emphasis on this last point and ask that an estimate in every instance be put in for these. We wish to make up a total of the valuation of the property of these institutions and certainly those on the ground are in a better condition to value the property than are we here. Do not leave this to us.)

"Present Value
Taels 120,000, gradually being increased" Dr. Cochrane
(=$84,000 gold).

8. How is the institution controlled in the field?

By a "Board of Managers", six members of which are elected by each of the six societies co-operating in the Medical College

9. What are the annual receipts from fees or tuition?

(Please divide this item, if possible, as between fees paid to the institution and fees paid for board.)

"This year fees about $2630 Mex $ board about $1800 (Mex)."
Dr. Cochrane

10. Beyond fees what are the present sources of income for the institution, and to what extent?

"Grants from the London Missionary Society" Dr. Cochrane
Also an annual grant from the Church of England Mission

11. What amount of income from abroad would be necessary to allow theinstitution to carry on its work as it is organized at present, with the present number of students and the present staff of teachers?

"Sterling £3,000 excluding salaries of professors." Mr. Cochrane

12. How much addition ought it to have to do its best work, and how much better work could it do under this addition?

"The difference between the above and a similar institution in America."

Mr. Cochrane

13. What are the immediate needs of the institution, for buildings, equipment, etc., apart from endowment? Name kind of buildings needed with probable cost.

"Hospital, dwelling houses and laboratories from 100 to 150 thousand Taels" Mr. Cochrane (=$70000 - $105000 gold).

14. What are the former students and graduates of the institution doing for their country and people?

(Please extend remarks upon this point, giving the number, if possible, of the graduates and the different lines of work in which they are engaged. We wish especially to know how many of these are engaged in directly Christian work, as pastors, preachers, teachers, etc. How many in God's work? Positions of responsibility and trust held by them.)

There are as yet no graduates. The school is now at the beginning of the third year of its existence.

15. What special call is there in that country for men and women with the training which your institution is able to give; and how fully are you able to meet these demands at the present time?

There is a very large demand from the army and from medical missionaries for competent men. There is a good demand for men to enter private practice in the large ~~cities~~ cities where Western medicine is known.

We have not yet begun to supply the need, though we have frequent appeals.

16. What is the relation of your institution to the government?

Our graduates may be examined by the Imperial Board of Education & their degrees confirmed. This is the only institution (Christian) in the empire enjoying this privilege.

17. What other schools of similar grade and class of work occupy the same field?

None of similar grade & class of work. There are three inferior government schools.

18. Are there schools of other missions with which you are competing?

No!

(Signed)

Charles H. Young

Date.

Apr. 15, 1908.

19. General statement.

(Anything further showing any peculiar conditions of your institution should be dwelt upon, in order that we may have the latest and fullest facts.)

I am sending a copy of the "Register of the Union Colleges" with corrections as nearly as I can make them to date. The report for last year and prospectus (catalogue) for this coming year is now in press. I will send a copy when it comes out. I also send a circular sent out by the China Medical Missionary Association which will give an idea of the position of the College. The representatives of the American Board on the faculty are James H. Ingram and Charles W. Young. The Board appropriated $1440 for the former this year and $1213 for the latter. Mr. Ingram is not devoting his whole time to teaching & perhaps should not be included. There are now in the College five students sent by missionaries of the American Board, and under agreement with them to serve the mission for five years after graduation at helpers' wages. These men are being trained for the Mission and should be supported by it. The North China Mission asked for $300 for this purpose (the amount to cover two years expenditures) but did not receive anything. The cost per student is about $50 - $60 gold per year. Each station of the mission should have at least one man in training all the time. All the students (Congregational) whether supported by the missionaries or not, are helping in Sunday preaching and dispensing at our outstations (two students each week).

(Signed) Charles W. Young

Date. Apr. 15, 1908.

APR 17 1908

North China Theological Seminary (Union)

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL WORK CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN BOARD

1. The official name and character of the institution.

The North China Union Theological College.

2. The name of all Americans upon its teaching staff.

Chauncey Goodrich. A.B.C.F.M. John Cherry Am. Pres. Mission.
(Also one British) Courtenay H. Fenn " " " "

3. The number of native professors and teachers.

None.

4. The number and character of the students. Nationality, language, range of ages, etc.

26. The 1st Class. (Seniors) composed of men not College graduates, chosen chiefly from helpers who needed and desired a Seminary training. Ages mostly between 24 & 42.
The 2d Class (Middlers) mostly College men between 20 & 30.
all Chinese preparing to preach.

5. . The general course of study and departments, and in fact something of a general statement regarding the institution's work.

(In speaking of departments, please refer to Normal Department, Industrial, Preparatory-- or anything farther in the line of departments which are marked in your institution. Number of students in each.)

The ordinary Curriculum of a Theo. Semy.
See Catalogue.
We have no special Courses.

6. The number of buildings occupied and the uses to which the different buildings are put.

(1) One main building, the upper storey being occupied by dormitories for 40 students, & the lower storey being occupied by Audience room, 3 recitation rooms, & a Library & reading room. (2) 2 dwelling houses, & some smaller building. (3) A Seminary Chapel is being Erected.

7. The value of the property on the ground, including buildings, land, library, apparatus, etc.

(We wish to put especial emphasis on this last point and ask that an estimate in every instance be put in for these. We wish to make up a total of the valuation of the property of these institutions and certainly those on the ground are in a better condition to value the property than are we here. Do not leave this to us.)

The main building, not entirely equipped $ 6000. gold
The two houses about $ 7000.
The Semy Chapel (building) 5000.
Land & Clearing Not far from 3500 } in
Money in hand for buying land (much needed) 3000 (?)

8. How is the institution controlled in the field?

By a Board of Trustees chosen from the three Missions of the A.P.M., the A.B.C.F.M., and the L.M. (London Mission) See Catalogue

9. What are the annual receipts from fees or tuition?

(Please divide this item, if possible, as between fees paid to the institution and fees paid for board.)

Nothing.

10. Beyond fees what are the present sources of income for the institution, and to what extent?

do not know what income comes from the A.P.M. the L.M. the College

For the A.B.C.F.M. $305. annually from the Gordon Fund of 10,000. $ 25. " " " Andrews Scholarship, and I am expecting soon to hear that the Atterbury fund (given in Mrs. Atterbury's will to our Theo Semy) is put to our account. This yields about $235 annually. This will make our total annual income about $565. This is used in paying our part of the running Expenses of the College, and for the present is Enough.

11. What amount of income from abroad would be necessary to allow theinstitution to carry on its work as it is organized at present, with the present number of students and the present staff of teachers?

About $6.500. This includes 4 Professors at a salary of $1200. Each (One of the Prof's at present gives only a part of his time.)

12. How much addition ought it to have to do its best work, and how much better work could it do under this addition?

This is our 3d year, & for the present the building meets our needs very well. We expect soon to need another similar building.

13. What are the immediate needs of the institution, for buildings, equipment, &c., apart from endowment? Name kind of buildings needed with probable cost.

Another building similar to present main building	$8.000 (?)
" dwelling for a 3d teacher who now comes & goes (travelling 6 miles) each day	$3.500
A 4th dwelling will be needed soon.	$3.500
Library English & Chinese	6.000
Equipment	10.000
Land (at least)	10.000

14. What are theformer students and graduates of the institution doing for their country and people?

(Please extend remarks upon this point, giving the number, if possible, of the graduates and the different lines of work in which they are engaged. We wish especailly to know how many of these are engaged in directly Christian work, as pastors, preachers, teachers, etc. How many in God's work? Positions of responsibility and trust held by them.)

This Institution was removed from Tungchow Seven Classes took their Course there and 65 young men have gone out into the ministry. Of those living, a large number are actively engaged in Christian work, & as pastors, in the North China Mission of the Am. Board.

15. What special call is there in that country for men and women with the training which your institution is able to give; and how fully are you able to meet these demands at the present time?

A Call far beyond our power to fill.

16. What is the relation of your institution to the government?

None, Except of good will.

17. What other schools of similar grade and class of work occupy the same field?

None, except as the Methodists in the Peking University are seeking to have their own Theo Sem'y. It is not much more than a prophecy. Of course Methodists must have a Meth. theology(!)

18. Are there schools of other missions with which you are competing?

No. We are, on the other hand acting in Union with the A.P.M. & L.M.

Peking

Date. March 12, 1908

19. General statement.

(Anything farther showing any peculiar conditions of your institution should be dwelt upon, in order that we may have the latest and fullest facts.)

If the Am Board, in addition to the Gordon Fund, the Atterbury Fund and the Andrews' Scholarship Fund, desire to Endow the Chair of a Professor (we shall need to furnish one only I suppose) there would be needed $30.000 (?)

Dear Dr. Barton:—

You of course understand that this Theo Semy is under the special care of the Pres Board. For further information, see our Catalogue, a copy of which I send; also an article in the Missy Herald of July 1907.

Yours Sincerely,

Chauncey Goodrich (Dean).

(Signed)

Peking

Date. March 12, 1908

PEKING, CHINA

UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

I. COST - AMERICAN TEACHERS:

Rev. G. D. Wilder,	$1849.	
OTHER EXPENSES,(1911)	250.	$2099.00

2. INCOME - From Board(1910), $ 250.
" Local, None,
" Endowment, 230. $480.00

3. PRESENT COST TO BOARD, $2099.00

4. ADVANCE CALLED FOR:

For scholarship aid,(First need),annually $700.00

5. NEW BUILDINGS:

More land is needed. (Mr. Kennedy's gift will be available for Amer. Pres. Board.)

6. ENDOWMENT:

Invested in the United States,	$13,700.29
Income from the same,	230.00 (?)

Rec'd JUL 25 1910

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

1. Name of Institution: North China Union College.
2. Location: Tungchou, near Peking, China.
3. Number of Departments: Two, College and Academy.
4. Statistics for the year ending 31 December, 1909.

STUDENTS		NATIVE TEACHERS
Collegiate,	83	
Preparatory	58	Total, 7
Intermediate	0	(Teaching in both College and Academy)
Primary	0	
Normal	0	
Special	0	
TOTAL	141	7

MEDICAL, etc., None.

How many students are taught industries? None.
*How many American married teachers are giving practically full time to the Institution? - - 2
How many American single teachers are giving practically full time to the institution? - - 0
How many are giving part time? Mar. 2; Sin. 1, - 3
What proportion of time does each give? Approx. 1/2

5. Local property possessed by the Institution:

Land: The College occupies the eastern part of the general Mission Compound, the total area of which is (approx.) 85 acres, and the value, $6,200. The part which may justly be considered as belonging to the College comprises 32 acres, and the value is- - - - - - - $2340.
In addition the College owns four (4) lots in an adjacent village, upon which are lo- four houses for Chinese teachers, total area 2 1/2 acres, value - - - - - - 180.
Note. At least one-half of the plot of 32 acres, mentioned above, is low and not suited for building purposes.

Buildings:
A. Residences.
1) For American teachers.
Three (3) two-story houses, built of brick, with corrugated iron and slate

*cf. below under #13.

roofs, 8 rooms each, with kitchen
and servants' rooms, built in 1902-3,
present condition good, cost $3500 each, $10,500.

2) For Chinese teachers.

1 house of 10 small rooms, built of
brick with tile roof, and walled court,
good condition, value - - - - 430.

1 house of 8 small rooms, built of brick,
with plastered roof and walled court,
fair condition, value - - - - - 210.

2 houses of 4 rooms each, built of brick,
with plastered roofs and walled courts,
fair condirion, value $155- each, - - 310.

B. College Buildings.

1 dormitory building, 2-story, size 375x20,
plus two wings, one 40x40 3-story, and one
34x45 2-story; built of brick with corru-
gated iron roof; hot water heating system;
contains 56 students' rooms, 1 office, 4
recitation rooms, 1 chemical laboratory,
students' dining-room, bathroom and kitchen;
built in 1902, good condition, value 19000.

1 recitation hall, 2-story, size 54x98 plus
tower 15x17; built of brick with corrugated
iron roof; hot water heating system; con-
tains 7 recitation rooms, museum, library
and assembly hall; built in 1903, good
condition, value with furnishings, 17000.

In addition the college may be said to own
one-half of the Compound fence and gatehouse, 1000.

6. What was the entire cost of the Institution last year?

For American teachers	$ 3290.	
For Chinese teachers	800.	
Board of students	2232.	
Library and apparatus	110.	
All other expenses, (repairs)	300.	
Employees	150.	
Heating and lighting	720.	
Total cost		$ 7602.00

7. Total amount of Income:

From American Board	$ 4969.59	
From endowment funds	597.61	
From students	1266.80	
From special gifts	628.00	
From other sources	140.00	
Total Income		7602.00

8. Debt. None.

9. ENDOWMENT: Information concerning the amount of our endowment, and the manner in which it is invested and controlled can be given best by the Treasurer of the Board.

10. The Needs of the Institution:

1) Equipment &c—
(1) Funds to provide separate buildings and equipment for the Academy (to accommodate 100 students) $ 10,000.
(2) Funds to provide a dome and mounting for the telescope 300.
(3) Funds to provide cisterns, and make changes in plumbing in bathroom, etc., 300.
(4) Funds for a new bell (present one is cracked) 200.
(5) An annual grant of from $50 to $200 to add new books to the library.

For a detailed explanation of these needs see a statement sent to Secretary Bell February 25, 1910.

2) Is there need of an additional American teaching staff? If so, What?
We much need one more man of good ability, and special Normal and pedagogical training, to enable us to develop a normal department, and give a measure of superintendence to the lower schools of the Mission. (See Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Mission, 1910, Vote No. 56).

3) With regard to Native teachers, we need an additional sum to enable us to raise the salaries of the present teachers, and add another man as soon as he can be found. We have difficulty in securing and holding the highest grade of men because the salaries we pay are so much less than in the government institutions. Amount needed in 1911, $ 200.

4) Scholarship aid for 10 additional students in 1911, 250.
If this sum is not received we fear we shall have to close the doors to promising new students next year.

5) Other needs. None urgent now.

6) The first need to be supplied should be the new buildings for the Academy, mentioned first above.

11. Control of Expenditures on the Field:
The College has a Treasurer, appointed by the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union.
All funds for buildings and equipment and for repairs on the same are administered by the American Board teachers on the College Faculty, subject to the general regulations of the Board and the Mission governing such matters.
All other funds for running expenses are administered by the Union Faculty. (See statement below explaining the basis of Union).

12. How do make your Institution thoroughly Christian?

The North China Union College is, and always has been, intimately connected with the other work of the Mission. The students are practically all from families of church members, and have had their preparatory training in Mission schools. For many years the Mission has looked to the College to supply educated leaders for Christian work. When the College became a union institution in 1903-4 the following statement of aim was inserted in the "Basis of Union":

> "The primary aim of the United Colleges shall be to educate Christian students for direct Christian work. A secondary aim shall be to educate students under positive Christian influences, with the hope that, whatever may be their stations in life, their activities will be regulated by Christian motives."

Since the institution was advanced to college grade there have been 110 graduates, and, so far as is known, there was not one in this number who was not a Christian. Of the present student body at least 8/10 are members of churches. The Y.M.C.A. in the College, organized by Dr. Harlan P. Beach, was one of the first in China, and has always been energetic in stimulating and directing the Christian activities of the students. More than half of the present student body have definitely announced their intention to devote their lives to the Christian ministry.

13. HISTORY: See accompanying "Resume and Outlook" of the College recently prepared for the Board.

A word should be added here as to the features which make the College a union institution. A full statement of the "Basis of Union", etc., will be found in the "Register of the Union Colleges", a copy of which is sent under separate cover. Briefly, it may be said here that the American Board is responsible for the buildings and equipment of the College of Arts, other Boards assuming a like responsibility for other union institutions. The uniting missions are to appoint (subject to the approval of the Board of Managers), foreign members of the College faculty, the number of such being in proportion to the number of students sent by each mission. At present the London Mission and Presbyterian Mission each have one teacher on the faculty. Of the 144 students now in the institution, the LondonMission sends 26 and the Presbyterian Mission 7, all the rest being sent by the stations of the American Board Mission. The London and Presbyterian Missions pay in full the cost of the education of their students, aside from the salaries of the teachers provided by the American Board, an equivalent for this latter expense being involved in the support of the

foreign teachers which these missions provide. From this arrangement it will be seen that the American Board is responsible for all buildings and equipment, and for the running expenses of the institution in proportion to the number of students sent by the American Board Mission.

It should be added that the academy department is not a part of the Union, and this is one of the chief reasons why it should be separated from the union College. (See above under "Needs").

14. Printed Documents. These are being sent under separate cover.

15. Photographs. A number have been ordered and will sent as soon as received.

16. Other Information. We shall be glad to supply this as requested, or as new matters of significance come up to report. A plot of the Tungchou Station Compound (as requested under #5 above) was sent to Secretary Bell in a letter dated 17 February, 1910.

Note.

A part of the information given under paragraphs # 6 and 7 above is based on estimates. When Dr. Sheffield went away on furlough a year ago he did not place in our hands full statements of the expenditures for the early months of 1909, hence the figures given are only approximately correct.

Above statement prepared by-

Howard S. Galt, Acting-Principal.

Tungchou, 28 June, 1910.

(3)

(8)

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Above statement prepared by-

Thomas L. Hall

Acting-Principal.

Tungchow, 28 June, 1910.

AUG 23 1910

acid 23

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

1. Name of the Institution: Union Medical College.

2. Location: Peking, China.

3. Number of Departments One — Medical.

4. Statistics for the year ending Jan. 30, 1911

Students 96

Native Teachers 3 (one a student).

How many American and British married teachers are giving practically full time to the Institution ---- Eleven, of whom three are on furlough. Two others are still studying the language.

How many American and British single teachers are giving practically full time to the Institution ---- One.

How many are giving part time Four

What proportion of time does each give ------

Each will average about four hours actual teaching a week; one of them all the year, the other three, half the year.

5. Local property possessed by the Institution:

This is all property of the London Missionary Society.

LAND: Area (sq.yds.) ----------

Estimated value $----------

BUILDINGS: How many residences ----------

(Give a description of each, adding the present condition and estimated value)

See attached sheet.

All Other Buildings:

Describe on separate sheet, giving the size, the material, the uses, present condition, value, etc.

(Please supply us with a fairly accurate plot of the premises, with good photographs of all kinds).

Describe as above any and all other property owned or used by the Seminary.

"Value of ground, buildings and equipment Taels 195,000 (about G$ 120,900)"

Mr. Cochrane

"In hand for further hospital buildings etc. to be commenced soon — £7000"

Mr. Cochrane

6. What was the entire cost of the Institution last year:

For American teachers $----------

For Native Teachers $----------

Aid to students $----------

Board of students $----------

Library and Apparatus $----------

New Buildings $----------

All other expenses $----------

TOTAL COST $----------

See added sheet

7. Total Amount of Income: $----------

From American Board $----------

From Endowment Funds $----------

From Students $----------

From Special Gifts $----------

From Government $----------

From other sources $----------

TOTAL RECEIPTS $----------

See added sheet.

8. DEBT:

Is there a debt upon the Seminary and if so how much and where placed? $---No---

9. ENDOWMENT:

How much endowment have you? $---There is no endowment.

Where is it invested and how controlled:

(1) In your field

(2) In the United States

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS $----------

10. The Needs of the Institution:

(1) State the first and most pressing needs as regards equipment, plant, furnishings, etc., in the <u>order of need</u>, with an estimated cost of procuring the same.

(2) Is there a need of an additional American teaching staff? If so, what?

(3) What are the needs with reference to native teachers and estimated cost of same?

(4) Needs for scholarship aid for students.

(5) Other needs.

(6) What need of all should first be supplied?

11. How are the expenditures for ordinary running expenses and for equipment and enlargement controlled on the field?

12. HISTORY:

Give the principal events in dates of the development of the Institution.

13. Please supply us with copies of all printed documents; and any further information which it is thought we should have on file in this Higher Educational Department of the American Board we would gladly receive.

14. Copies of photographs representing any and all phases of the work of the Institution.

Rec'd AUG 23 1910

ESTIMATES FOR THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR 1911

NOT INVOLVING ANY ENLARGEMENT

1. Name of Institution ----- Union Medical College
2. Location ---------- Peking, China

3. American officers and teachers:

Name	Salary	Allowances	Total
James H. Ingram	$1000	549.48	1774.74 (½ time)
Charles W. Young	1100	289.00	1389.00

Total Salaries American Teachers ---- $2163.74

(If only part time is given to educational work, place only such proportion of the total salary in this list and put the remainder in the regular estimates of the American Board, indicating the division in both places)

Dr. Ingram devotes half his time to the college; Dr. Young all his time.

4. Native Teachers:

Name	Salary	Allowances	Total
None in employ of A.B.C.F.M.			

----------			
etc. etc.			

5. Other employees (Cost)

Total Salary List ----2163.74

6. Incidentals

7. Library and Apparatus

8. Board of Students

9. Other Expenses

The London Mission attends to all these items by fees, grants and special subscriptions as the American Board does in the Union Arts College at Tsing Chou.

10. Total estimated expenses for 1911 upon present plan: See added sheet
that is, without enlargement.

11. Estimated income for 1911:

(1) From students --------

(2) From endowments ------ See added sheet

(3) From special gifts ---

(4) From government ------

(5) From other sources ---

Total Estimated Income ----------

12. Additional amount needed to meet the ordinary See added sheet
expenses for 1911

13. What does the institution urgently require for 1911 in addition to these estimated expenses and at what cost?

(Give details and full particulars on another sheet)

See added sheet.

14. Could this amount be wisely and economically used now if it could be obtained?

See added sheet.

15. These estimates and statements are made with the authority of what local body?

Estimates for salaries of Faculty are made with authority of North China Mission (see minutes of Annual Meeting, 1910). Estimates were furnished by Dr. Thomas Cochrane, Dean of the Medical College.

Signed Charles W. Young

On behalf of Union Medical College, Peking, China

Date June 29, 1910.

Statistics of Medical Work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

For the Year ending December 31, 19.....

MISSION	Physicians		Nurses		Hospitals	No. of Beds	No. of In-Patients	Surgical Operations		Dispensaries	Patients		Total Number of Towns and Villages represented by Hospital and Dispensary Patients
	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native				Major	Minor		New	Old Treatments	
Station Tungchow	1				One	40	76	76		4	1739	13363	100

J. R. Ingram

EDUCATIONAL								RELIGIOUS		
Medical Schools	Medical Students	Medical Graduates	Graduating as Christians	Nurses' Schools or Classes	Pupils	Graduates	Graduating as Christians	Number of Services in Hospital	Number of Services in Dispensary	Remarks

[OVER]

For the purpose of these statistics, major operations are those demanding a general anaesthetic, and also such important special operations as cataract, cleft-palate, done under local anaesthesia. For uniformity in reporting surgical operations note the following:

Double hernia—to be counted one operation.

Appendectory in connection with other intro-abdominal operation = 1 operation.

Glands—cervical, axillary, etc. (if at one time) 1 operation.

Multiple abscesses, sinuses, caries = 1 operation.

Double entropion, ectropion, or other operation in both eyes at one sitting = 1 operation.

Canthotomy not to be enumerated.

Abdominal paracentesis, thoracentesis, lumbar puncture, plaster casts not to be enumerated.

Curettage, cervical repair, perineal repair and similar procedures, at one sitting = 1 operation.

In general, only surgical procedures of distinct and major character if performed at one sitting to be counted as separate operations.

Under dispensary patients the number given should be the number of separate individuals, not the number of visits. The latter should be given under "Treatments" in the next column.

It would add to the value and interest of these statistics if each physician would keep a record of the number of villages and towns from which the patients come,—noting also, as far as possible, the religious and social outgrowth therein resulting from the work.

Tungchau

REC'D APR 6 1915

Statistics, etc., from Lintsing, Shantung, American Board Mission.

Prepared Feb. 24th, 1915.

I.

	No. For. Miss.	No. Ch. Workers.	Commun.	Adher.	No. Baptisms.	No. Schools,	No. Tchrs.	No. Pupil. Boy.	Gir.
1912	7	34	644	200	21	7	10	52	51
1913	8	32	655	250	25	8	11	88	50
1914	7	36	655	290	24	7	12	54	41

Several deaths during year - & roll revised

II. Population of field, estimated, two million people.

Area actually worked--cannot say, as we have work in all corners of the field allotted to us--only the bare fringes of the field are actually worked, as the number of church members as compared with the population will show. The estimated area of the fiels for which we are responsible is that of a circle with a 35 mile radius--or about 3850 square miles. (This includes considerable territory in Chihli for which we alone are responsible and where some of our best work is located.)

III. Outstanding events for 1915 can hardly yet be catalogued--and there are really no events for 1914 which seem now to loom especially large. Perhaps the one most fraught with results for the future is the entrance (in common with the rest of the North China Mission) into the new arrangement whereby the Chinese are joint members on a Mission Council for the transaction of all important station, district, and Mission business. Following along this line of better organization for work the entire outstation field has been districted with a Chinese preacher made responsible for each district, the entire church membership, including those not yet baptized but who have taken the first step toward church membership (called Chi Ming) have been notified that we would expect yearly contributions from each one not falling below a minimum amount of ten cents each for the year, salaries of the preaching and teaching staff have been advanced to more adequately keep pace with the increased cost of living, and a splendid spirit of cooperation in service has been maintained between the foreigners and Chinese workers.

IV. Progress.

A. Staff. The staff has not been materially increased in number. Foreigners are the same as 1912 in number, which include 2 pastors and 2 wives, 2 single ladies for Womens' work and schoolwork, and one lady physician.

The additions in Chinese workers include one Graduate of the Theological Seminary, full course, and one classical teacher (non-Christian) in the Boys' Boarding school, also one Chinese physician, graduate of Peking Medical school. Chinese workers are divided as follows, evangelistic work, men, 12; women, 6. Educational, men, 8, women, 4. Medical, men, 4, women, 2.

B. Equipment. Evangelistic. Present equipment includes in Lintsing one well located city chapel where daily preaching is carried on, with other rooms in connection where Chinese workers live and still other rooms where night school is held. Some distance away at the new compound is a well-built church (seating about 400), and three foreign houses for residence use. The Board holds property in about nineteen outstations, but most of these buildings are mud buildings not particularly attractive or permanent. Educational equipment includes at the central station, school building and dormitories (with dining room, etc.) to accomodate about 70 boys, and womens' station class buildings to accomodate about thirty, (temporarily used for Girls' school.) For the outstation schools the chapels are used. Medical equipment. Money has been promised for a Woman's Hospital Building ($5000), but we are still using Chinese style buildings meant for wards only, as wards, dispensary and operating room. The money for the present meager equipment all came from special gifts.

All the above equipment has been provided, either through removal from the old location (used previous to Boxer days) or through indemnity money, and through additional appropriations by the American and Women's Boards and built on a new site (about thirty acres) just outside the west gate of the city. For ten years after the Boxer cataclysm which

destroyed all the buildings here except the city chapel little was done to replace the equipment destroyed. In 1916 the rebuilding began, and we are not yet out of the building stage.

C. The Chinese church. The Chinese church has made but little apparent progress in self-support, self-government, or self propagation. The chief hope lies in the progress made toward the last two by the force of Chinese workers, all of whom are however still on Mission salary--no part of their support as yet being furnished by the native church. There is large hope that the new policy of joint association in work will be an incentive toward a larger measure of self-support and self-government by the church itself--though the hindrances are many--the poverty and ignorance of the large majority of the people in this thickly settled portion of the Shantung plain are appalling.

The work for women lags far behind that for men as is shown in the number of members, less than one seventh of the total membership being women. When the two foreign ladies have been in China long enough to be able to give all their time to the work, and the Chinese force has added several capable leaders, and the men church members have been waked up to the need of their winning those of their own household, there should be a marked change in this proportion.

D. New stations and sub-stations. There is ever the call to open new stations and sub-stations, and in many places the willingness to contribute generously for the building of chapels, but with the present force of workers, so insufficient to do adequately the work waiting to be done in the stations already occupied, and also in most cases no capable volunteer workers in the places desiring to be occupied, it seems quite useless to attempt to occupy these new fields. There is ever the necessity of deciding whether our work shall be largely intensive or largely extensive.

V. No special items to add to those already mentioned as regards evangel-

istic work, except perhaps to say that here in Lintsing city there are many Mohammedans among whom the opportunity for work is large. A few have been reached, but no special efforts have been put forth to reach them.

VI. & VII. Perhaps one of the main points of policy emphasized just at present in Lintsing is the effort to reach the higher classes, that is the merchants and students, and educated and well-to-do people in general. The feeling is strong that a self-supporting and self-propagating church will not be realized until many more from these classes have been won--the present membership aside from those in paid employ is almost entirely made up of uneducated farmers, some of whom have money but no special ability as leaders or any power to be attractive forces for Christiability in their communities. We do not forget the statement of Paul about the weak things of this world confounding the mighty--on the other hand we feel with Dr. Ried that something needs to be done both for our sakes and theirs for "the Neglected Higher Classes."

VIII. Deficiencies especially felt have in part already been mentioned There is also to be added the grievous lack of workers--only six men with full time available for work in the country field--and the other lack which makes this shortness of help necessary, viz., the lack of funds. Since there seems but little liklihood that the Home Boards will be able sufficiently to increase their gifts year by year there is thus emphasized the need of turning the present deficiency on the part of the native church in its gifts, initiative, and consecration into a surplus so that the field may speedily be evangelized. If each of our six hundred and more church members could each one win only one other into the church each year, thereby yearly doubling the membership, in sixteen years the entire two million people of our district would be members of the church!

(over)

Another deficiency especially felt is the lack of a foreign male physician, and the taking up in aggressive fashion of the Medical work for the men of the district which the Lintsing Hospital serves--this district by the way being nearly twice as large as the area mentioned above as the legitimate sphere of our evangelistic work. Neighboring missions have no hospitals - the nearest being Tehchow more than 60 miles away

IX. Union efforts in which the Mission in Shantung participates are as yet all confined to the province of Chihli--that is all in which we officially have any share. We are at liberty as a District (Provincial division of our North China Mission) to enter at any time we see fit into the Union Educational schemes of the Shantung province, but inasmuch as in the past our union has been with the Chihli Union work it will take some years before the way will open for us fully to withdraw from the Chihli Union and enter officially into the Shantung Union. The Union schools in which we from Shantung have previously had a part comprise the Union Medical School at Peking, T'ungchow College, Union Woman's College, Peking, Union Theological College, Peking, etc.

X. The Home Boards and churches have responded to our appeals to the extent of their understanding of the relative importance of those appeals and the amount of money available for such use. Many wants and needs are as yet unmet--but we do not feel that we have in any special way been discriminated against or treated unfairly. We could wish that the permission by the Prudential Committee to allow us to add a foreign male physician to our staff of workers carried with it also the promise of his support--but as yet they have thrown the responsibility of raising that money back upon us here- to be raised entirely outside the regular resources of the Board. We need and need badly a Girls' school building and dormitories, but as yet the W.B.M.I. has been unable to meet the need. A letter just at hand from the Board (American) makes it plain that they want to know our wants and needs and opportunities whether they have power immediately to meet them all or not. It is for us to give them the information.

Respectfully submitted -
For the Station - K. P. Eastman -

Statistics, etc. Eastman

Copy to be printed in December "Fenchow" will be out in three weeks -

REC'D DEC 31 1919

PLAGUE, RELIGION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The last issue of "Fenchow" was not ready for the printers when the Taiyuanfu government again telegraphed the Fenchow Hospital that six day's journey west of Fenchow an epidemic had agin broken out. In the first village where the disease had occured 60% of the population had already died so on September 29th, some of the Fenchow Hospital Staff again started off.

That the Fenchow Hoppital has more than it's share of these trips may be accounted for by the fact that the nearest foreign hospital beyond us is seventeen day's journey ~~xxxx~~ west of Fenchow. Some day we hope to see this area supplied with some branch hospitals under well trained Chinese physicians. We hope by furnishing a small well equipped plant, this work can otherwise be largely self supporting and we have already been offered contributions from the Chinese towards these hospital plants from two places.

At last on this trip the Fenchow Hospital staff, after travelling collectively some 4845 miles up and down over mountains during the two trips taken this year in this region, found the source of the trouble. However how bubonic plague originated in this out-of-the-way district is still an extremely interesting and puzzling problem. A still more vital problem is how to eradicate bubonic plague as it exists in rats and possibly other rodents in this district. It is a health problem which if not handled energetically may be become a health problem of an international nature.

When bubonic plague broke out in the mountainous portions of Yunnan province in 1894 it very rapidly became a health problem of international nature. Deaths from plague the world over since that date give a total mortality not far from the mortality figures of the world war now drawing to a close.

A detailed medical report has already been written but briefly the main facts are these. So far as we know we find no historical records

that bubonic plague has occured in this part of China before at least for a great many years. However this is the third year it has occured in a fairly limited area in Linhsien, a county bordering the Yellow River northwest of Fenchow. Each year it has broken out in the fall harvest season, the season when the rat flea is the most plentiful and by which the disease is largely carried. A village in this epidemic seldom comes through after it becomes infected with a loss of less than one third of its inhabitants and that in spite of the fact that they have learned to run away to live in holes cut out of the side of the mountains. Sometimes the loss is as low as one-fifth but more often it reaches one half and occasionally three fifths.

The first day we went to one village where there had already been 80 deaths and found four only who had recoved. Among the four whom we called out to talk to was one who was found reading. His first remark to us was that he certainly was one who was ordained not to die. He had been unconscious for over half a month and then got better. The Lord of Heaven must have meant him not to die and so he had the real life in his veins. The annual death rate among the American troops who saw service in France was about 41 per thousand. This is average of all but of course there were battles with a very much heavier toll than this. However in this village during three months was a mortality rate of six hundred per thousand while the death rate of those who contracted the disease was over 95%. Surely enough to take the morale out of the best. Vital statistics like these are not likely to develop much "pep" for life.

Of all the people we have seen anywhere in China we have never seen any more industrious than these mountain burden carriers. Although to many we were strangers and foreigners, the like of whom they had never seen before, yet we were always invited into their homes and offered food and drink with very genuine and hearty hospitality. We wondered at it again and again when we thought how little education or

contact with the world they had had. Whatever in form they may have lacked they lacked little in the spirit of gentlemanliness.

If we could have read their thoughts we imagine they would be trying to explain why this disaster had come on them. What wrongs had they done to bring all this upon themselves? As day after day we saw them always working and carrying heavy burdens up the long mountain sides, even beginning in childhood, we wondered too.

In considering their fight against disease perhaps plague seems like an extreme illustration. When we got to the plague district we had to find a headquarters so we rented a Chinese inn and here was a home without plague as a factor and one taken at random. Neither is it an extreme case, when we think of the many other worse cases we have come accross. The man and his wife were people past thirty. We asked them about their children. They had none and this is the story. They had three deaths within a year; one a cild of two from dysentery, one a child of four from eczema which evedently was not kept clean and got virulently infected, death resulting from the infection. Another boy of six had died of scarlet fever.

The mother was very quiet and always busy, getting the wheat ready to grind into flour one day and then grinding and sifting the flour the next. We tried to get her picture while at work but she always quietly disappeared when the camera appeared. One day was a Chinese feast day and we offered her some of the feast food but although everything was done to persuade her she would not touch it and it was left beside her. Her husband soon appeared and she gave it to him although we had also given him of our feast food. We did not understand why but the hospital anaesthetist remarked: " These mountain women are too unselfish. They touch nothing good for themselves but give it all to their husbands and their children." We supposed then that this quiet demenor was only an outward sign that she might be accounted worthy so that if other children came they might live to grow up. Considering the heritage the

past has given us is entirely a question of her worthiness?

In America in an average healthy community we expect about one out of every six persons to be sixty years old or older. The data we collected in some of these villages here were far from that. Doubtless it would be an underestimate to say that during periods with freedom from unusual epidemics the mortality rate among these people is more than double the annual mortality rate of the soldiers who saw service in France. Can we expect to make people believe that our religion is a social one or any other kind of religion unless we try to do something to evangelize these vital statistics?

Percy T. Watson.

Box 2
Folder 2
P. P. and

Transcriber

P.T.S. Japan

Dec. 1919.

JUL 25 1910

ESTIMATES FOR THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION
FOR 1911
Not involving any Enlargement

1. Name of Institution: North China Union College.
2. Location: Tungchou, Chihli, China.
3. American Officers and Teachers:

Name	Salary	Allowances	Total
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield 1/2	500.	107.	607.
Miss Mary Andrews 1/2	250	31.	281.
Rev. H. S. Galt	1000.	439.	1439.
" L. C. Porter	1000.	239.	1239.
Mr. Carl Ebeling 1/2	500.	82.	582.
Total Salaries American Teachers			4148.

4. Native Teachers:

Name	Salary		
Feng Hsi En	$104.		
Sun Yu Ch'i	104.		
Kuan Yu Chen	104.		
Yang He Ming	120.		
Yang Yun Chieh	120.		
Ch'en	120.		
Kuan Kuo Ch'uan 1/2	60.		
Student assistants	68.	800.	
5. Other employees		150.	
Total Chinese salaries			950.
Total Salaries, American and Chinese			5098.

6. Incidentals: Fuel and lighting	YES.	720.
7. Library and Apparatus		405.
8. Board of Students		2232.
9. Other expenses: Gatekeeper and watchman		50.
Total (Items 6 to 9)		3407.
10. Total estimated expenses for 1911 upon present plan, without enlargement		$ 8505.

11. Estimated income for 1911:

(1) From Students:		
a. American Board Mission	672.00	
b. London "	644.80	
c. Presbyterian "	173.60	
d. Shansi Mission, A'm B'd	148.40	
Total, students		1638.80
(2) From Endowments (as in 1909)		597.61
(3) From special gifts (?)		
(4) From Government (0)		
(5) From Other sources (?)		
Total Estimated Income		2236.41

Tungchou, 23 June, 1910.

Sec. of Mission & Acting Principal of the College

W. Jeffrey Mills.
L. M. S.

11. (brought forward) Total Estimated Income $2236.41
12. Additional Amount needed to meet the ordinary expenses for 1911 — 6268.59
$8505.00

Note:- Of the above sum, $6268.59, $4148 may be said to be for the salaries of American teachers, and $2120.59 for the general expenses of the College. These two items (the second not fully) have been in the past covered by separate appropriations from the Board.

13. What does the institution urgently require for 1911 in addition to these estimated expenses and at what cost?

(1)	Funds to provide separate buildings and equipment for the academy (to accommodate 100 stu'ts)	$10,000.
(2)	Funds to provide a dome and mounting for the telescope	300.
(3)	Funds to provide cisterns, and make changes in plumbing in bathroom, etc.,	300.
(4)	Funds for a new bell	200.
(5)	Salary for additional Chinese teacher	200.
(6)	Scholarships for 10 additional students	250.
	Total	$ 11,250.

Note:- For additional information on above items Nos. 1 to 4, see statement of special needs of the College sent to Secretary Bell February 25, 1910.

14. Could this amount be wisely and economically used now if it could be obtained? YES.

15. These estimates and statements are made with the authority of what ~~local body~~?
(1) The North China Mission of the American Board, during its annual meeting, June, 1910.
(2) The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of The North China Educational Union.

Note:- It will be observed that the College is a Union Institution. But the American Board is alone responsible for the buildings and equipment. The other uniting missions contribute to the running expenses of the College in the following ways: 1) By supplying foreign teachers. This fact of course does not enter into the above statement. 2) By paying in full the cost of tuition, board, etc. of such students as they send. This fact is properly included in the above statement of both expenses and receipts, thus in no way affecting the sum asked for the American Board.

Signed, on behalf of the Am. B'd Mission Howard S. Galt. {Sec. of Mission, Acting-Principal of the College
" " " Ex. Com. B'd of Man. W. Hopkyn Rees.

Tungchou, 23 June, 1910.

L. M. S.

PEKING, CHINA

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

I. COST - AMERICAN TEACHERS:

Dr. James H. Ingram,	$774.74	
" Charles W. Young,	1389.00	$2163.74

OTHER EXPENSES,(1909)(Dr.Cochran's statement), $15,265.56

2. INCOME - From Board, None.
" Local(1909), $15,318.32
" Endowment, None.

3. PRESENT COST TO BOARD, $2163.74 (Salaries)

4. ADVANCE CALLED FOR:

Dr. Young suggests that the Board double its teaching force to meet the needs of its share of students, consequently two physicians needed.

Equipment for the departments under Dr. Young.
The college calls for four doctors.

5. NEW BUILDINGS:

Additional equipment, sites, laboratories, and other buildings.(Dr. Cochran) $13,500.00

6. ENDOWMENT: None. (One is needed for stable income.)

Rec'd AUG 23 1910

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, PEKING, CHINA.---INCOME.

(These figures were furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Thomas Cochrane Dean of the Medical College (London Mission)).

	Kungfa Taels.	U.S.Gold.
Balance in hand Feb.1,1909.	37.96	$23.45
Fees and Food-money from Students	3876.56	2393.09
Deposits from Students	258.75	159.76
Grants-in-aid, Chinese Government	9730.00	6011.19
Donations and subscriptions from Chinese, foreigners and members of the staff for general work and special objects.	3543.99	2189.48
Income from Hospital, London Mis. Soc. grants, (sale of drugs, etc.)	7274.12	4493.95
Bank interest, etc.	76.71	47.40
	Tls.24795.09	$15318.32

Note:-One or two unusually large subscriptions were received this year which we cannot hope to have repeated.

Expenditures.	Tls.	$ Gold.
Charity account (patients)	187.99	116.14
Heating and Lighting	1902.34	1175.26
Insurance and depreciation	2912.22	1799.16
Salaries	3069.70	1896.46
Wages	1482.78	916.04
Teaching supplies, stationery, printing, furnishing and equipment, repairs, & alterations, drugs, dressings, etc.	9202.44	5685.26
Food account--students and patients	3152.96	1947.89
Deposits repaid to students	258.75	159.85
Appropriations to special objects and funds.	2540.49	1569.50
Balance in hand, Jan.31.1910	85.62	52.76
	Tls. 24795.09	$15318.32

Note:-After this year the expenditure on salaries & wages will be considerably increased.

(You will note that Dr. Cochrane has answered Questions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in very general terms, but as these items do not directly concern the American Board, I have not tried to investigate further. C.W.Y.)

Under "Further Needs", Dr. Cochrane says,

"New outpatient Block	3500
College and Hospital Equipment, also additional ground, laboratory and other buildings	3500
Houses for some of present staff	3500
Isolation Hospital ground	13000
	13500

Endowment for working expenses(we have no endowment and income is unstable and uncertain) -----

Endowment for present and additional chairs -----

Additional Hospital Blocks say 5000 each

Foreign teaching staff should be increased by four doctors."

10. The Needs of the Institution.

According to the present agreement, the American Board is not responsible for more t an one teacher giving his whole time. On the other hand, the London Mission has six; the London Medical Missionary Association, three; the Church of England, one; the Methodist Episcopal Mission, three; the American Presbyterian Mission three, and the American Board but two teachers giving whole or part time to the institution. At the same time there are 19 "American Board students" enrolled this year, practically one-fifth of the total enrollment. Counting those teachers who are giving part time, at an average of one-half, it will be seen that the American Board Mission furnishes about one-tenth of the teaching force, or one-half their share when the number of students from our mission is considered. I would call attention to the fact again, however that we are under no agreement to furnish instructors in this proportion, but it is a question whether we are not under more or less of a moral obligation to do so.

There is another question of somewhat the same nature; that of equipment of the college. No society except the London Mission is under obligation to furnish this, though there is a provision in the articles of union to the effect that any other society contributing funds or equipment shall keep title to the same. On the other hand it will be appreciated that with the limited funds that are at the disposal of the London Mission for running and at the same time equipping an institution necessarily so expensive, there must be delay in putting it on an effective basis, unless help comes from others. It seems fair to me (though there is no obligation to do it), that the American Board Mission should undertake to equip those departments for which it is responsible on the teaching staff, namely, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Bacteriology, and Pathology. Dr. Ingram has the first two and I the last two. Comparatively little is needed for Dr. Ingram's subjects, but on the other hand, Bacteriology and Pathology require extensive and costly apparatus, which is essential to the proper teaching of these branches. I do not give any estimate of the cost of such equipment, as the suggestions in this paragraph have no official sanction.

I send under separate cover, a copy of the booklet on the college in Chines and a typewritten copy of the "copy" for the annual report and catalogue of the college. I have in Peking (this is written from Peitaiho) other literature that will be worth filing. I will send it after my returm there.

Yours truly,

Charles W. Young (M.D.)

TUNGCHOU, CHINA

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE.

I. COST - AMERICAN TEACHERS:

Rev. D. Z. Sheffield,	$607. (½)		
" H. S. Galt,	1439.		
" L. S. Porter,	1239.		
Mr. Carl Ebeling,	582. (½)		
Miss Mary Andrews,	281. (½)	$4148.	
OTHER EXPENSES, (1911) ----------		4357.	$8505.00

2. INCOME - From Board, (1909) $821.59
" Local, (1911) 2138.80
" Endowment, 597.61 $3558.00

3. PRESENT COST TO BOARD, $4969.59

4. ADVANCE CALLED FOR:

One American male teacher for normal work,		
One additional Chinese teacher,	$200.	
For scholarship aid,	250.	$450.00

5. NEW BUILDINGS:

To provide separate buildings and equipment (First need) for the Academy,	$10000.	
For other building improvements,	800.	$10,800.

6. ENDOWMENT:

Invested in the U. S. - North China College Endowment,	$10,000.	
- Porter Scholarship,	1,000.	$11,000.
Combined income from the same,		$597.61

Rec'd JAN 9 1911

EXHIBIT B.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF REMOVAL TO TECHOU?

A. Land, PRESENT HOLDINGS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS ---$ 2000.00

A.B.C.F.M. TITLE.

P Present Compound,-- approximately 50 mu to
New Purchase to South, but seperate,--30 mu
" " ,-- to N.E., " " 35 mu
(figures approximate) ---------- 3500.

B One dwelling, #2, ---------- 3000.

C Academy Main building, #5, ---------- 1500.

1. One dwelling to be rebuilt. ---------- 200.

2. One dwelling, recently rebuilt, (occupied by Mr. Stanley).

3 One Dwelling, to be rebuilt. ---------- 2000.

4. Hospital plant for men, to be rebuilt. ---------- $ 15200.00

5. Academy Main Building,-- cost $3000.00

6 " " Dormitories,- must be enlarged.

7 " " Dining room, to be rebuilt.

8 Chinese courts for assistants. B.M.I.

9 Church building. $20.00, ---------- $ 600.00

10 Stable,-should be rebuilt away from residence compound.

Buildings for Women's Work, #13,- and more needed to take the place of other buildings now used for Woman's Work, ---------- 1400.00

W.B.M.I. TITLE. $ 5500.00

EXHIBIT C.

land,-none.

11 One dwelling,-value $3500.

12 Girls' School,-for which rebuilding appropriations are asked totalling $7000.00 ---------- 11000.00

13 Chinese courts,-approximate value $300.00 ---- 1000.

Cash in hand for walls, ---------- 1500.

EXHIBIT A. Materials from destruction of present plant, est.- 4000.

BUILDINGS FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS ARE ASKED OR FOR WHICH MONEY IS IN HAND. A.B.C.F.M. 27500.00

21 One Dwelling, (#1) Miss. Minutes vote 66, -------$ 2500.00

22 " " (#3) " 67, ------- 2500.00

23 Hospital plant, (#4)- in hand, ---------- 5000.00

24 Academy ~~Dormitory~~ Dining room, (#7) " 68, -------$ 1000.00

11,000.00

By appropriations asked, ---------- 7000.

By materials from destruction of present plant, est. -- 1000.

AS ABOVE W.B.M.I. $ 13000.00

25 Land, ---------- vote 97, -------- 1000.00

26 Girls School, (#12), --------- " 98 & 99, --- 6000.

27 Women's Hospital, --- in hand , ---------- 5000.00

$ 12000.00

Return holding of land and Building at Tang Chung

Dec. 1910

PRESENT HOLDINGS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

A.B.C.F.M. TITLE.

1.	Present Compound, -- approximately 50 mu	
	New Purchase to South, but separate, --30 mu	
	" " to N.E., " " 35 mu	
	(figures approximate)	
1.	One dwelling to be rebuilt.	
2.	One dwelling, recently rebuilt, (occupied by Mr. Stanley)	
3	One Dwelling, to be rebuilt.	
4.	Hospital plant for men, to be rebuilt.	
5.	Academy Main Building, -- cost $3000.00	
6	" " Dormitories, - must be enlarged.	
7	" " Dining room, to be rebuilt.	
8	Chinese courts for assistants.	
9.	Church building.	
10	Stable, -should be rebuilt away from residence compound.	

W.B.M.I. TITLE.

	Land, none.	
11	One dwelling, -value $3500.	
12	Girls' School, -for which rebuilding appropriations are asked totalling $7000.00	
13	Chinese courts, -approximate value $300.00	

EXHIBIT A.

BUILDINGS FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS ARE ASKED OR FOR WHICH MONEY IS IN HAND, A.B.C.F.M.

21	One Dwelling, (#1) Miss. Minutes vote 88, --------	$2500.00
22	" " (#3) " 87, --------	2500.00
23	Hospital plant, (#4) - in hand, ----------	5000.00
24	Academy Dormitory Dining room, (#7) " 88, --------	$1000.00
		11000.00

AS ABOVE W.B.M.I.

25	Land, ---------- vote 87, --------	1000.00
26	Girls School, (#12), ---------- " 98 & 99, ---	8000.
27	Women's Hospital, --- in hand, ----------	5000.00
		$ 12000.00

Pos'd JAN 9 1911

EXHIBIT B.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF REMOVAL TO TECHOU? A.B.C.F.M.

A.	Land,-100 mu at $20.00,	$ 2000.00
	Buildings new or usable which will have to be replaced,-that is for which no approproations are asked,--	
B	One dwelling,-#2,	3500.
C	Academy Main building,#5,	3000.
D	" Dormitories,#6,	1500.
E	Church building, #9,	3000.
F	Stable,#10,	200.
G	Chinese Courts &c.,#8,	2000.
		$ 15200.00

AS ABOVE - W.B.M.I.

H	Land,- 30 mu at $20.00,	$ 600.00
I	Ladies House#11,	3500.
J	Buildings for Women's Work, #13,- and more needed to take the place of other buildings now used for Woman's Work,	1400.00
		$ 5500.00

EXHIBIT C.

ASSETS IN LANDS, MATERIALS FROM PRESENT PREMISES, AND APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

A.B.C.F.M.

By appropriations asked for,-Ex.A.	11000.00
Sale of land at Pangchuang,approx.	1000.
Cash in hand for Walls,	1500.
By materials from destruction of present plant,est.-	4000.
By Gift for removal,	10000.
	$ 27500.00

AS ABOVE - W.B.M.I.

By funds for Womens Hospital,	$ 5000.00
By appropriations asked,	7000.
By materials from destruction of present plant,est.--	1000.
	$ 13000.00

EXHIBIT B.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF REMOVAL TO TECHOU?+ A.B.C.F.M.

A.	Land,-100 mu at $20.00,	$ 2000.00
	Buildings now or usable which will have to be replaced,-that is for which no appropriations are asked,--	
B	One dwelling,-#2,	3500.
C	Academy Main building,#5,	3000.
D	" Dormitories,#8,	1500.
E	Church building, #9,	3000.
F	Stable,#10,	200.
G	Chinese Courts &c.,#5,	2000.
		$ 15200.00

AS ABOVE - W.B.M.I.

H	Land,- 30 mu at $20.00,	$ 600.00
I	Ladies House#11,	3500.
	Buildings for Women's Work, #13,- and more needed to take the place of other buildings now used for Women's Work,	1400.00
		$ 5500.00

EXHIBIT C.

ASSETS IN LANDS, MATERIALS FROM PRESENT PREMISES, AND APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

A.B.C.F.M.

By appropriations asked for,-Ex.A.	$ 11000.00
By sale of land at Pangchuang,approx.	1000.
By cash in hand for Walls,	1500.
By materials from destruction of present plant,est.-	4000.
By gift for removal,	10000.
	$ 27500.00

AS ABOVE - W.B.M.I.

By funds for Womens Hospital,	$ 5000.00
By appropriations asked,	7000.
By materials from destruction of present plant,est.--	1000.
	$ 13000.00

Rec'd JAN 9 1911

EXHIBIT D.

BALANCE SHEET ESTIMATE.-- A.B.C.F.M.

By sundry credits, Ex.C,	$ 17500.00
By Gift for removal, -"-- ,	10000.00
	$ 27500.00

DEBITS.

To buildings as already asked, Ex.A.,	$ 11000.00
To land, (A) Ex.B.,	2000.
To Walls, estimate,	2000.
To buildings to be replaced, B.C.D.E.F.G., Ex.B.,	13200.
To Bal. on two houses, Ex.A. 21, 22, to bring appropriation up to $3500.00 each,	2000.
	$ 30200.00
Debit Balance, -A.B.C.F.M.,	$ 2700.00

AS ABOVE, - W.B.M.I.

By appropriations asked, Ex.C,	$ 7000.00
By funds for hospital, Ex.C.,	5000.
By Materials, Ex.C.,	1000.
	$ 13000.00

Debits.

To buildings as asked and Land, Ex.A. 25, 26,	$ 7000.00
Womans Hospital, Ex.A.,	5000.
Land, Ex.B. H.,	500.
To House, Ex.B. I.,	3500.
Buildings for Work, Ex.B. J.,	1400.
	$ 17500.00
Debit Balance, W.B.M.I.,	$ 4500.00

J. H. McCann,

Committee.

Balance Sheet of Estimate
Approved as Corrected
Sec'y
Chair

Enclosure #3.

Please return to Boston

Tungchou, 22 Oct., 1910.

To the Members of the North China Mission:-

In the letter from Secretary Barton dated Aug. 18 there is a request for "more light" regarding vote # 35 in the minutes of our last annual meeting, the matter referred to being the question of a site at Tungchou for a school for foreign children. At a recent meeting of the Tungchou Station it was voted to recommend that the Mission designate as the particular site for this school a plot of ground lying south of the R.R. about 1/4 of a mile south of the village (Fu Hsing Chuang). This plot consists of two parts: the south part lies immediately north and across the road from the site occupied by the College before 1900, and comprises about one and one-half acres, now planted as a vegetable garden, surrounded by a wall in fairly good condition; the north part lies immediately north of the plot just mentioned, extending to the R.R., is triangular in shape, and not enclosed by any wall; it comprises about one acre. The Station considers this site better adapted to the needs of the School than any available part of the larger compound. It is well situated, free from undesirable surroundings, large enough to provide for future growth, and has the advantage of being already enclosed by a wall, i, e,, the larger portion of it.

In view of the above the Tungchou Station begs to submit the following motion:

MOVED, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee set aside the above-mentioned site for the use-- so long as it shall be required for that purpose-- of a Union Mission School for Foreign Children:

Copy of minutes meeting re site for School at Tungchow

Oct. 22-1910

#3.

Tungchow, 24 Oct., 1910.

To the Members of the North China Mission:-

In the letter from Secretary Beach dated Aug. 18 there is a request for "more light" regarding Item # 85 in the minutes of our last annual meeting, the matter referred to being the question of a site at Tungchow for a school for foreign children. At a recent meeting of the Tungchow Station it was voted to recommend that the Mission designate as the particular site for this school a plot of ground lying south of the R.R. but 1½ of a mile south of the village (Fu Hsing Chuang). This plot consists of two parts: the south part lies immediately north across the road from the site occupied by the College before 1900, and comprises about one and one-half acres, now planted as a vegetable garden, surrounded by a wall, in fairly good condition; the north part lies immediately north of the plot just mentioned, extending to the R.R., is triangular in shape, and not enclosed by any wall; it comprises about one acre. The Station considers this site better adapted to the needs of the School than any available part of the larger compound. It is well situated, free from undesirable surroundings, large enough to provide for future growth, and has the advantage of being already enclosed by a wall, i. e., the larger portion of it.

In view of the above the Tungchow Station begs to submit the following motion:

MOVED, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee set aside the above-mentioned site for the use-- so long as it shall be required for that purpose-- of a Union Mission School for Foreign Children:

C'M MAY 8 1911

Estimate of Salvage at Pangchwang, in case of removal to Tehchow.

By 35 Mu of Land at 50.000 Cash per Mu, equal about		G.$700.00
" 1,000.000 Brick worth in Tehchow (about)	$3,110.00	
Less for trabsportation	1,110.00	2,000.00
" 340,000 Tiles "	250.00	
Less for transportation	75.00	175.00
" Stanley House 20 Windows 25 Doors		
Ladies House 30 " 35 "		
Boys' School 25 " 15 "		
75 " @ $3.25	$243.75	
75 @ 3.75	281.25	
From 3 Bdgs. 100 Blinds @ $2.50	100.00	
Iron Roofing from 3 Bdgs.	500.00	
Roofing Timbers and Joists from 3 Bdgs.	500.00	
Flooring from 3 Bdgs.	300.00	
Casings, Stairs, Shelves, Baseboards and Miscellaneous Lumber from three Bdgs.	150.00	
	$ 2.075.00	
Less for transportation	250.00	1,825.00
From Tucker and DeHaan Houses.		
Iron Roofing,	150.00	
Doors, Windows, Frames and fixings about 40 of each	300.00	
Window Blinds 2 Houses	50.00	
Flooring, "	100.00	
Roofing Timbers and Joists	300.00	
Miscellaneous Lumber	50.00	
	$ 950.00	
Less for Transportation	100.00	850.00
Chinese Buildings 157 Chien at $12.00 per Chien	1,880.00	
Less for Transportation	230.00	1,650.00
The above includes Doors, Windows, Roof-Timbers etc.		
Church, Roofing Timber, Pillars, Floor Joists, Doors, Windows Etc.	750.00	
Less for Transportation	100.00	650.00
Growing Trees, 100, estimated value		350.00
Nett Total		$8,200,00

(Signed) J. H. Ingram,
J. H. McCann,
Committee.

Pangchwang, April 3rd, 1911.

Estimate of Salvage at Pangkiawang, in case of removal to Tenkhow.

65 Mu of Land at 50.000 Cash per Mu, equal about		6,700.00
" 1,000.000 Brick worth in Tenkhow (about)	3,110.00	
Less for transportation	1,110.00	2,000.00
" 340,000 Tiles "	250.00	
Less for transportation	75.00	175.00
" Stanley House 20 Windows 25 Doors		
Ladies House 30 " 35 "		
Boys' School 25 " 15 "		
75 " @ $3.25	$243.75	
75 @ 2.75	281.25	
From 3 Edge. 100 Blinds @ $2.50	100.00	
Iron Roofing from 3 Edge.	300.00	
Roofing Timbers and Joists from 3 Edge.	300.00	
Flooring from 3 Edge.	300.00	
Ceilings, Stairs, Shelves, Baseboards and Miscellaneous Lumber from three Edge.	150.00	
	2,075.00	
Less for transportation	250.00	1,825.00
From Bunker and DeHaan Houses.		
For Roofing.	150.00	
Doors, Windows, Frames and fixings about 40 of each	300.00	
Window Blinds 2 Houses	50.00	
Flooring "	100.00	
Roofing Timbers and Joists	300.00	
Miscellaneous Lumber	50.00	
	950.00	
Less for Transportation	100.00	850.00
Chinese Buildings 157 Chien at $12.00 per Chien	1,880.00	
Less for Transportation	830.00	1,050.00
The above includes Doors, Windows, Roof-Timbers etc.		
Church, Roofing Timber, Pillars, Floor Joists, Doors, Windows Etc.	750.00	
Less for Transportation	100.00	650.00
Growing Trees, 100, estimated value		350.00
Nett Total		$8,200.00

(Signed) J. H. Ingram,
J. H. McGann,
Committee.

Pangkiawang, April 3rd, 1911.

Estimate of Salvage at Pangkiawang in case of removal to Tenkhow

Submitted by Special Committee

Jan 3-1911

NOV 9 1911 Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. 123

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for North China Mission. | Estimates for 1912 ~~Appropriations " 191~~

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Business Agency		TOTAL
	$							$
Miss Lydia Minor	500		10	30		12		552
" May Corbett	500		10		30	12		552
Mrs. Mary P. Lamont	500		10	20	15	12		557
Miss Lucy Mead	500		10		60	12		582
" Mary Vanderslice	500		10		60	12		582
" Lucia Lyons	500		15	20	30	12		577
" E. G. Wyckoff	500		15		15	12		542
" H. G. Wyckoff	500		15	20	15	12		562
" Mabel Ellis	500			20	40	12		572
TOTALS	$ 4500		95	110	265	108		$ 5078

SUGGESTIONS

Each mission is requested to make out its estimates for the salaries of missionaries upon this form.

Appropriations will be made upon the same form.

1. Write the name of the missionary at the left but not over the margin. For man and wife write Mr. and Mrs.———. State also whether the salary is for an entire year. Include the names and salaries of missionaries at home on furlough who are expected back during the year for which the list is prepared.

2. Write in the next column the *basal* salary, exclusive of the allowances that follow.

3. Include in the column for children the amount according to the Handbook for children in the country. Children at home are not to be here included. Put in the children of each age, as 2 at 5%, 1 at 10%, etc.

4. "Health and Medical" is to include those items in the salary account that cover these general subjects.

5. The "House Fund" should be added to every salary account, the same to be used in the mission or station for the upkeep, etc., of the missionaries' residences.

6. The column "Teachers and Writers" requires no explanation.

7. The two remaining columns are for the use of missions that have other items belonging to the salary list for which no provision is made in the preceding columns.

For the sake of accuracy and uniformity it is essential that this blank be carefully filled out.

North China Presbyterian
W. B. Pr. S.

NOV 9 1911

Woman's Board of Missions.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for North China Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1912.

~~Appropriations " 191~~

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Business agency		TOTAL
	$							$
Miss Marian MacGowan	500		10	40	75	12		637
" Edith Davis	500		10		75	12		597
" Bertha Reed	500		10	20	30	12		572
" Mary E. Andrews	500		10		40	12		562
" Alice S. Browne	500		10	40	50	12		612
" Delia D. Learned	500		10		30	12		552
" Abbie G. Chapin	500		40	40	15	12		607
" Isabelle Phelps	500		40		75	12		627
TOTALS	$4000		140	140	390	96		$4766

SUGGESTIONS

Each mission is requested to make out its estimates for the salaries of missionaries upon this form.

Appropriations will be made upon the same form.

1. Write the name of the missionary at the left but not over the margin. For man and wife write Mr. and Mrs.———. State also whether the salary is for an entire year. Include the names and salaries of missionaries at home on furlough who are expected back during the year for which the list is prepared.

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3. Include in the column for children the amount according to the Handbook for children in the country. Children at home are not to be here included. Put in the children of each age, as 2 at 5%, 1 at 10%, etc.

4. "Health and Medical" is to include those items in the salary account that cover these general subjects.

5. The "House Fund" should be added to every salary account, the same to be used in the mission or station for the upkeep, etc., of the missionaries' residences.

6. The column "Teachers and Writers" requires no explanation.

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North China Union Academy
H. C. Fr.

Page 1 Rec'd NOV 9 1911

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for North China Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1912.

~~Appropriations " 191~~

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Business Agency		TOTAL
Rev. C. E. Ewing	500		50		50	12		612 00
Rev. & Mrs. R. E. Chandler	1000		100	40	100	24		1264
Rev. & Mrs. H. S. Martin	1100		50	40	100	24		
Children. 2 @ 5%		100						1414
Rev. & Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1100		50	40	75	24		1468 63
Children { 2 @ 5%		100						
1 { Part year @ 5%		79 63						
" " @ 10 "								
Mrs. T. D. Wilder	500		25			12		537
Dr. & Mrs. C. W. Young	1100		50	40	75	24		
Children. 2 @ 5%		100						1389
Rev. & Mrs. G. D. Wilder	1100		50		100	24		
Children { 1 @ 10%		100						
2 at school		500						
1 { Part year @ 10%								
" " @ 15%		118 42						1992 42
Rev. Murray S. Frame	500		25		75	12		612
Dr. & Mrs. O. N. Lore	1000		50	40	75	24		1189
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. C. Ebeling	1000		50	40	40	24		
Children 1 @ 5%		50						1204
Rev. & Mrs. D. J. Sheffield	1000		50	40	100	24		1214
Rev. & Mrs. Howard S. Galt.	1000		50	40	75	24		
Children 1 @ 5%		50						
2 @ 10%		200						1439
Rev. & Mrs. L. C. Porter	1000		50	40	75	24		
Children. 2 @ 5%		100						1289
Rev. & Mrs. Elmer W. Galt	1000		100	40	100	24		
Children. 1 @ 5%		50						1314
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. McCann	1000		100	40	75	24		
Children { 2 @ 5%		100						
1 @ 10 "		100						
1 at school		250						1689
TOTALS Forward-	13900	1998 05	850	440	1115	324		18627 05

SUGGESTIONS

Each mission is requested to make out its estimates for the salaries of missionaries upon this form.

Appropriations will be made upon the same form.

1. Write the name of the missionary at the left but not over the margin. For man and wife write Mr. and Mrs.———. State also whether the salary is for an entire year. Include the names and salaries of missionaries at home on furlough who are expected back during the year for which the list is prepared.

2. Write in the next column the *basal* salary, exclusive of the allowances that follow.

3. Include in the column for children the amount according to the Handbook for children in the country. Children at home are not to be here included. Put in the children of each age, as 2 at 5%, 1 at 10%, etc.

4. "Health and Medical" is to include those items in the salary account that cover these general subjects.

5. The "House Fund" should be added to every salary account, the same to be used in the mission or station for the upkeep, etc., of the missionaries' residences.

6. The column "Teachers and Writers" requires no explanation.

7. The two remaining columns are for the use of missions that have other items belonging to the salary list for which no provision is made in the preceding columns.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for North China Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1912.

~~Appropriations " 191~~

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Business Agency		TOTAL
(Brought Forward)	13900	1998 05	850	440	1115	324		18627 05
Rev. & Mrs. C. A. Stanley	1000		50	40	75	24		
Children 2 @ 5.%		100						1289
Rev. & Mrs. A. B. De Haan	1000		50	40	75	24		1189
Dr. & Mrs. F. F. Tucker	1000		50	40	75	24		
Children. 2 @ 5.%		100						1289
Rev. & Mrs. E. W. Ellis	1000		50	40	75	24		
Children 1 @ 5.%		50						1239
Rev. & Mrs. V. P. Eastman	1000		50	40	75	24		1189
House Funds not attached to Salaries —								
Kalgan 2 houses				80				
Tungchou 1 "				40				
1 "Annex"				15				135
TOTALS	$18900	2248.05	1100	775	1490	444		$24957.05

SUGGESTIONS

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4. "Health and Medical" is to include those items in the salary account that cover these general subjects.

5. The "House Fund" should be added to every salary account, the same to be used in the mission or station for the upkeep, etc., of the missionaries' residences.

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North China Mission
A. B. C. F. M.

SEP 18 1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for North China Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 191...

Appropriations " 191...

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Medi-cal	Bus. Agency	TOTAL
Mr.& Mrs. Chandler Tientsin	$1100		$ 24	$40	$100	$50	$24	$1338
" " " " De Haan	1000		45		75		24	1144
" " " " Eastman	1000	$50	65	40	75		24	1254
" " " " Ellis (1/3 yr)	335	17		40	25		8	425
Mrs. " " Ewing	550		12	40	45	25	12	684
Mr. Frame	500		19.50		100		12	631.50
Mr. & Mrs. E.W.Galt	1000		50.	40	100	50	24	1264
" " " " " Goodrich Tientsin & Peiho	1100		24			50	24	1198
Dr." " " Ingram(½ sal)	500	235.04	45.50	20	50		12	862.54
Dr. " " Love	1100		36		100		24	1260
Mr. "" Martin	1100	100	54	40	100		24	1418
Dr. "" Smith in charge Capital	1000		39		Traveling Expenses---$125 75		24	1263
Mr. "" Stanley (1/3 yr)	335	~~22~~ 50			25		8	418
"" " " " "Stelle	1100	~~100~~ 217.39	60	40	100		24	1541.39
Dr. "" Tucker	1000	150	67.50		75		24	1316.50
Mr. "" Wickes Tungchow	1000		39	40	100		24	1203
Mrs. F.D.Wilder	500		18				12	530
North China Union College of Arts. Mr.& Mrs. Galt	1000	250	68.25	40	100		24	1482.25
Mr. & Mrs. Porter	1000	100	58.50	40	100		24	1322.50
Mr. Shaw Tungchow	500		19.50		50		12	581.50
Dr. & Mrs. Sheffield	1000		39	40	100		24	~~1120~~ 1203
North China Union Med.Col. Dr. & Mrs. Ingram(½ sal)	500	235.05	45.50	20	50		12	862.55
"" " " " Young(1/3 yr)	367	41.92		40	25		8	481.92
North China Union Theol. College. Mr. & Mrs. G.D.Wilder	1100	750	81		100		24	2055
Kalgan Houses				80				175
Paotingfu, McCann ""				40				
T'ungchow, Corbett "" &GaltAnnex				55				
TOTALS	$19687	2196.40	$880.25	$695	$1670	$300	$456	Grand Total Personal $ 25914.65

SUGGESTIONS

Each mission is requested to make out its estimates for the salaries of missionaries upon this form.

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7. The two remaining columns are for the use of missions that have other items belonging to the salary list for which no provision is made in the preceding columns.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
NORTH CHINA MISSION. GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES.

	Tientsin.	Peking.	Kalgan.	TUngchow.	Paotu.	Pang-chuang.	Lintsing.	Total
Evangelistic								
Preachers	$ 475	$ 975	$ 360	$ 800	$ 900	$1175	$ 600	$ 5285
Student Pr-chrs.	50			50	100		100	300
Chapel Keeping	275	120	20	200	150	200	150	1115
Chapel Fuel	40	75	30	45		25	25	240
Educational								
Day Schools	80	220	20	100	75	150	100	745
Boarding Schools	375	350	200	400	450	950	500	3225
Station Classes		75		50	100	75	150	450
Buildings								
Gen-l Repairs		200	15				50	265
Chapel " " " "	200			50		60	100	410
School " " " "	30			~~50~~	50	50	50	180
Hospital " "				50		75		125
Rent	100		60	100	100	20	25	405
Taxes			5	10	25	15	15	70
Medical								
Supplies	50	300		200	100	700	50	1400
Assistants		60		180		400	150	790
Fuel				40		70		110
Incidentals				75		130		205
Miscellaneous								
Tours	100	100	40	25	150	250	300	965
Gatemen, Watchmen	85	75	20	25	45	35	100	385
Incidentals	30	25	10	30	30	40	35	200
Totals	$ 1890	2575	780	2430	2275	4420	2500	16870

Expenses of Treasurer's Office	200
N.C. Union Theol. Col. Students' Support	1000
N.C. " " "College of Arts. " " " " "	1276
T'ungchow Academy.	1024
" " " " " & College Repairs.	200
Total	197/77
For Sunday School work as per vote 70	50
Grand Total General Work.	$ 20620. ~~20570~~
" " " American Board Personals. bro't forward. fr p.1	$ 25914.
" " " " " Estimates	$46534.65 65 ~~$46484.65~~

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
NORTH CHINA MISSION. GENERAL WORK APPROPRIATIONS. 1922.

	Tientsin.	Peking.	Tsinan.	Tungchow.	Paotingfu.	Fengtai.	Hsuanhwa.	Total
Evangelistic								
Preachers - - - -	$ 475	$ 976	$ 360	$ 800	$ 900	$1175	$ 800	$ 5286
Student Pr-ehers. - -	60	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60
Chapel Keeping - -	275	- - 120	- -	20	- - 200	- - 180	- 100	- - 300
Chapel Rent - - - -	40	- - 75	- -	30	- - 45	- - -	- 200	- 180 - 1115
Educational								
Day Schools - - - -	80	- - 220	- -	20	- - 100	---	25	- 25 - 540
Boarding Schools -	375	- - 280	- -	200	- - 400	- -	75 -	150 - 100 - 1625
Station Classes - - - -	- -	- - 75	- -	- -	50	- -	150 -	950 - 300 - 2325
Buildings								
Gen-l Repairs - - - -	- -	- - 200	- -	15	----	- -	- -	75 - 150 - 450
Chapel " " "		200	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 50 - 255
School " " "		- - 30	-	- -	50	- -	- -	50 - 100 - 410
Hospital " "		- -	-	- -	40	- -	50 -	50 - 50 - 190
Rent - - - - - -		100	-	- -	50	- -	-	75 - - 125
Taxes - - - - -		-	-	- -	100	- -	100 -	20 - 25 - 405
Medical								
Supplies - - - - -	50	- 300	- -	- -	200	- -	100	- 700 - 50 - 1400
Assistants - - - -		-	60	- -	180	- -		- 400 - 180 - 720
Fuel - - - - - - -		-	- -	- -	40	- -		- 70 - - 110
Incidentals - - -		-	- -	- -	70	- -		- 120 - - 305
Miscellaneous								
Force - - - - -	100	-	100	- -	40	- -	25	- - 160 - 250 - 800 - 965
Gateman, Watchman	85	-	75	- -	20	- -	25	- - 45 - 55 - 100 - 388
Incidentals - - -	30	-	25	- -	10	- -	30	- - 20 - 40 - 35 - 200
Totals	$ 1890	- 2575	- - 780	- 2460	- 2275	-4420	-2500	-1670

Expenses of Treasurer's Office - 200
N.C. Union Theol. Col. Students' Support - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1000
N.C. " " College of Arts. " " - 1276
Mukden Academy. - 1024
" " " " & College Departs. - 200
Total 50

Grand Total General Work. - $ 10810.
" " " American Board Personnel. Brought forward. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 25214.
" " " " " " Estimates - $ 36024.65

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS. ESTIMATES FOR 1913.

Personal.

Name.	Salary.	Writer.	Health.	Medical.	House.	Bus. Agency.	Total.
iss Andrews.	$ 500	$ 40	$ 10	$		$ 12	$ 562
" Chapin	500	10	15	25	$ 40	12	602
" Davis	500	75	10	25	40	~~20~~ 12	662
" Leavens	500	30	10			12	552
" Phelps	500	70	15	25		12	622
" Reed	500	15	10	~~20~~	20	12	557
Totals.	$3000	$240	$ 70	$ 75	$100	$ 72	$3557

General Work Estimates.

vangelistic.	Tientsin.	TUungchow.	Paotingfu.	Total.
Bible Women	$ 135	$ 175	$ 75	$ 385
dducational.				
Day Schools.	90	240	75	405
Boarding Schools	335	400		
Station School			200	1235
Union """			300	
Station Classes	25	75	50	150
uildings.				
Repairs-General				
"" Day Schools		25		25
"" Station Class		15		15
"" Boarding School	25	25	10	60
edical				
Supplies	15	290	~~20~~ 25	~~305~~ 330
Attendance at Presbyterian Hospital			70	70
iscellaneous.				
Tours.	25	75	80	180
Gatemen Watchmen			35	35
Kindergarten(should be added under Eduational above) at T'ungchow		50		50
Totals.	$ 650	$1370	$920	$2940

Woman's Board of Missions	
Total Personal	$ 3557
""" General	2940
Total Estimates.	$ 6497

W.B.M. Special Requests.

as per Mission Votes.

For Ladies' House at Tientsin, ----------	$ 3500
"" Repairs on school at """" after summer rains.	25
For House for Day School at T'ungchow -- --	138
"" Boarding School Dormitory at """" -----	500
Total Specials.-------	$ 4163

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS. ESTIMATES FOR 1915.

Personal. Name.	Salary.	Water.	Health.	Medical.	Home.	Mem. Agency.	Total.
Miss Andrews.	$ 500	$ 40	$ 10			$ 12	$ 562
" Chapin	500	10	15	25	$ 40	12	602
" Davis	500	75	10	25	40	12	662
" Reavens	500	50	10			12	582
" Phelps	500	70	15	25		12	622
" Reed	500	15	10	20		12	587
Totals.	$2000	$240	$ 70	$ 75	$100	$ 72	$2587

General Work Estimates.

Evangelistic.	Tientsin.	Tsungchow.	Pochingfu.	Total.
Bible Women	$ 125	$ 175	$ 75	$ 375

Educational.

Day Schools.	90	240	75	405
Boarding Schools	325	400		
Station School			200	1255
Union " "			300	
Station Classes	25	75	50	150

Buildings.

Repairs-General				
" Day Schools		25		25
" Station Class		15		15
" Boarding School	25	25	10	60

Medical

Supplies	15	290	40	445
			25	290
Attendance at Kwanghsiwan Hospital			70	70

Miscellaneous.

Tours.	25	75	80	180
Gateman Watchman			55	55

Kindergarten(should be added under Educational above)

at T'ungchow		50		50
Totals.	$ 550	$1570	$920	$2940

Woman's Board of Missions

Total Personal	$ 2587
" " General	2940
Total Estimates.	$ 5527

W.S.M. Special Requests.

as per Mission Votes.

For Ladies' Home at Tientsin, ----------	$ 5000
" Repairs on school at " " "	
after summer rains.	25
For Home for Day School at T'ungchow -- --	125
" Boarding School Dormitory at " " " -- --	500
Total Specials.-------	$ 4125

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

ESTIMATES FOR 1913.

Personal. Name.	Salary.	Writer. Teacher.	Health.	House.	Business Agency.	Total.
Mrs. Ament.	$ 500	$ 15	$ 10	$ 20	$ 12	$ 557
Miss Corbett.	500	15	10		12	537
Miss Mead.	500	60	10		12	582
" Miner	500	15	10	30	12	567
" Miske	500	60	10		12	582
" Payne	500	15	10		12	537
" Sawyer	500	75	15		12	602
" Tallmon	500	75	15	20	12	622
" Vanderslice	500	60	10		12	582
" E.G.Wyckoff	500	15	15		12	542
" H.G.Wyckoff	500	15	15		12	542
Totals.	$5500	$420	$130	$ 70	$132	$

Total Personal. - - - - - - - - - - 6252

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES.

Evangelistic.	Kalgan.	Lintsing.	Pangkiachwang.	Peking.	Total.
Bible Women.		$ 90	$ 150	$ 350	$ 590
Bible Training School.				150	150
Evang. Tent Work.				25	25
Lecture Room.				50	50
Educational.					
Day Schools.		50	120	160	330
Boarding Schools $ 100		300	550	350	1300
College and Academy				1400	1400
Kindergarten			60	100	160
Training Class			50		50
Station Classes.		80	125	65	270
Buildings.					
Repairs. General.			35		35
" " Outstations.			30	25	~~30~~ 55
" " Boarding Schools.		30		10	40
" " College and Academy				150	150
" " Training School				25	25
Medical.					
Supplies.			250	50	300
Assistants.			75		75
Care in Hospital for school girls.				15	15
Miscellaneous.					
Tours.		120	300	125	545
Incidentals.			15		15
Totals.	$ 100	$ 670	$1760	$ 3050	$ 5580

Total General------ $ 5580

W.B.M.I. Specials. as per Mission vote.

At Lintsing, Boarding School Building--------	$ 2500	
" " " " " Dormitory	1000	
At Pangkiachwang, Land in Tehchow	1000	
Boarding School Building	3000	
" " " " DOrmitory	3000	
At Peking, finishing College Dormitory and furnishings.	3000	
Additional house room	3500	
Sanatorium for Girls' school	500	Total $ 17500

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

ESTIMATES FOR 1915.

Personal. Name.	Salary.	Travel.	Written. Health.	Home.	Training Agency.	Total.
Mrs. Amott.	$ 500	$ 15	$ 10	$ 20	$ 12	$ 557
" Corbett.	500	15	10		12	537
" Head.	500	60	10		12	582
" Hiner	500	15	10	30	12	567
" Mieke	500	60	10		12	582
" Payne	500	15	10		12	537
" Sawyer	500	75	15		12	602
" Tallmon	500	75	15	20	12	622
" Vandervlice	500	60	10		12	582
" R. G. Wolcott	500	15	15		12	542
" E. G. Wolcott	500	15	15		12	542
Totals.	$5500	$420	$120	$ 70	$132	$
Total Personal. - - - - - - - - - -						6282

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES.

	Kalgan.	Antaing.	Fangkiaohwang.	Peking.	Total.
Evangelistic.		$ 90	$ 150	$ 350	$ 590
Bible Women.				150	150
Bible Training School.				25	25
Evang. Dept Work.				50	50
Lecture Room.					
Educational.					
Day Schools.		50	120	160	330
Boarding Schools $ 100		200	550	350	1200
College and Academy				1400	1400
Kindergarten			60	100	160
Training Class			50		50
Station Classes.		80	125	65	270
Buildings.					
Repairs. General.			55		55
" " Outstations.			50	25	75
" " Boarding Schools.		30		10	40
" " College and Academy				150	150
" " Training School				25	25
Medical.					
Supplies.			250	50	300
Assistants.			75		75
Care in Hospital for school girls.				15	15
Miscellaneous.					
Tours.		120	300	125	545
Incidentals.			15		15
Totals.	$ 100	$ 570	$1760	$ 2050	$ 5530

Total General------ $ 5530

W. B. M. I. Specials. as per Mission vote.

At Antaing, Boarding School Building----	$ 2500
" " " " Dormitory	1000
At Fangkiaohwang, Land in Tofoohow	1000
Boarding School Building	3000
" " " Dormitory	3000
At Peking, Finishing College Dormitory	
and furnishings.	3000
Additional horse room	2500
Sanatorium for Girls' school	500

Total $ 17500

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC. ESTIMATES FOR 1913.

Personal.	Salary	Writer.	Health	House.	Business Agency.	Total.
r. S.B.Tallmon.						
	$ 500	$ 40	$ 15	$ 20	$ 12	$587

Total Personal $ 587

eneral Work.	Lintsingchow.
Medical.	
Supplies. Drugs.	$ 200
Assistants.	50
Nurse	20
Matron	20
Coolie	20
Gatekeeper	20
Repairs and Incidentals	25
Fuel and Light	10
Evangelistic Hospital Work	20
Total Hospital work	$ 385

Total W.B.M.P. Estimates. $ 972

Submitted by the Committee on Estimates.

Somewhere in the minutes should also be recorded the following vote passed by the Committee on Estimates and approved by the Mission.

Voted, that in making the estimates this year on the basis ~~of~~ of actual work in hand, no station shall ~~be~~ receive less than the amount rec'd by appropriation last year, unless the total amount appropriated by the Board is decreased.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC. ESTIMATES for 1913.

Personal.	Salary Writer.	Health Home.	Business Agency.	Total.
S.B.Tallmon.	$ 500	$ 40	$ 15 $ 20	$ 15 $ 595
Total Personal				$ 595

Interim Work.		
Medical.		
Supplies. Drugs.	$ 200	
Assistants.	50	
Nurse	20	
Matron	20	
Cooks	20	
Gatekeeper	20	
Repairs and Incidentals	25	
Fuel and Light	10	
Evangelistic Hospital Work	20	
Total Hospital work		$ 385
Total W.B.M.P. Estimates.		$ 972

Submitted by the Committee on Estimates.

Where in the minutes should also be recorded the following vote passed by the Committee on Estimates and approved by the Mission.

Voted, that in making the estimates this year on the basis of actual receipts in hand, no station shall be receive less than the amount rec'd appropriation last year, unless the total amount appropriated by the Board is decreased.

North China Conference

Rec'd SEP 1 8 1913

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Salary Statement for the North China Mission.

	Salary.	Children.	Health.	House.	Teacher.	Med.	Bus Agency	Total
Mr &Mrs Chandler	$1100		$24	$40	$100	$50	$24	$1338
Mr&Mrs DeHaan	1000		45		75		24	1144
Mr&Mrs Eastman	1000	50	65	40	75		24	1254
Mr&Mrs Ellis	1000		65	40	75		24	1204
Mr Ewing(1/3)	183			40	15		6	244
Mr. Frame	500		19.50	40	100		12	671.50
Mr&Mrs Hubbard	1000		50		100	50	24	1224
Mr&Mrs E.W. Galt	1000		50	40	100		24	1214
Mr&Mrs Ingram(½)	500	212.50	45.50	20	50		12	840
Dr&Mrs Love	1000		65		100		24	1189
Mr&Mrs Martin	1100	137.27	54	40	100		24	1455.27
Mrs Sheffield	500		19.50	40	30		12	601.50
Mr&Mrs McCann	1000	350	100	40	100	50	24	1664
Dr.& Mrs Smith	1000		39		75	Trav125	24	1263
Mr&Mrs Stanley	1100	165.48	32	40	100	50	24	1511.48
Mr&Mrs Stable	1100	275	60	40	100		24	1599
Dr&Mrs Tucker	1000	220.41	67.50		75		24	1386.91
Mr&Mrs Wickes	1000		39	15	100		24	1178
Mrs.F.D.Wilder(½)	250						6	256
North China Union College of Arts								
Mr&Mrs H.S.Galt	1000	298.51	68.25	40	100		24	1530.76
Mr&Mrs Porter	1000	100	58.50	40	100		24	1322.50
Mr. Shaw	500		19.50		50		12	581.50
North China Union Medical College								
Dr&Mrs Ingram(½)	500	212.50	45.50	20	50		12	840
Dr&Mrs Young	1100	165	54	40	100		24	1483
North China Union Theological College								
Mr&Mrs Wilder.(½)	550	275			50		12	887
T'ungchow, Corbett House				40				40

Grand Total, Personal, $27922.42

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Salary Statement for the North China Mission.

	Salary.	Children.	Health.	House.	Teacher.	Med.	Agency	Total	Due
Mrs Chandler	$1100		$24	$40	$100	$200	$24	$1288.	
Mrs Dollman	1000		45		75		24	1144	
Mrs Eastman	1000	50	65	40	75		24	1254	
Mrs Ellis	1000		65	40	75		24	1204	
Swing(1/3)	183			40	15		6	244	
Frame	500		19.50	40	100		12	671.50	
Mrs Hubbard	1000		50		100	50	24	1224	
Mrs Galt	1000		50	40	100		24	1214	
Mrs Ingram(1/2)	500	212.50	45.50	20	50		12	840	
Mrs Love	1000		65		100		24	1189	
Mrs Martin	1000	137.27	54	40	100		24	1465.27	
Sheffield	500		19.50	40	30		12	601.50	
Mrs McCann	1000	350		40	100	50	24	1664	
Mrs Smith	1000		39		75	Travel 25	24	1265	
Mrs Stanley	1100	165.48	52	40	100	50	24	1531.48	
Mrs Stolle	1100	275	50	40	100		24	1589	
Mrs Tucker	1000	280.41	67.50		75		24	1586.91	
Mrs Wickes	1000		39	15	100		24	1178	
Mrs. F. D. Wilder(1/2)	250						6	256	
North China Union College of Arts									
Mrs H. S. Galt	1000	290.51	68.25	40	100		24	1580.76	
Mrs Porter	1000	100	58.50	40	100		24	1322.50	
Mr. Shaw	500		19.50		50		12	581.50	
North China Union Medical College									
Mrs Ingram(1/2)	500	212.50	45.50	20	50		12	840	
Mrs Young	1100	165	54	40	100		24	1483	
North China Union Theological College									
Mrs Wilder.(1/2)	250	275			50		12	587	
Yenchow, Corbett House				40				40	
Grand Total, Personal.								$27932.42	

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

North China Mission, General Work Estimates. 1914.

	Tientsin.	Peking.	Tungchow.	Paofu.	Pangchuang.	Lintsing.	Total.
Evangelistic	$600	$1200	$900	$900	$1545	$900	
Educational	325	700	500	500			
Buildings	70	200	210	75	120	200	
Medical	30	360	495	145	1375	200	
Miscellaneous	175	115	55	200	280	400	
Totals.	$1200	$2575	$2160	$1820	$3320	$1700	$12775

Grinnell-China Educational Movement Pangchuang Schools	1000	
Lintsing Schools	600	
Expenses Treasurer's Office	200	
North China Theological College	1000	
North China Union College of Arts	1276	
~~Northchina~~ Tungchow Academy	1024	
Tungchow Academy and College Repairs	200	5400
		$18175

Notes for the Treasurer.

1. No station shall receive less than last year in case the appropiations are the same.
2. Any increase shall be divided equally among the five stations, exclusive of Peking.
3. The appropriations heretofore applied on the Kalgan work shall be divided as follows:- $200 Gold shall be applied on the Medical work at Lintsing and the balance shall be divided equally among the five stations, exclusive of Peking.
4. With regard to the Educational work of Pangchuang and Lintsing it is known that the total amount asked for will be supplied by Grinnell. (Irwa) Last year ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Pangchuang received 76.83% of what it asked for educational work or $845.13. Lintsing asked for $600 but received only 57.04% of its request or $342. The balance in both of these cases was made up from money asked for evangelistic work. It is confidently hoped that the $254.87 for Pangchuang and the $257.76 for Lintsing heretofore taken from evangelistic funds and used on education will be added to by the Prudential committee to the General work receipts of these stations since this sum is made up by Grinnell.

Woman's Board of ~~Estimates~~ Missions, Estimates for 1914.

Personal.

Name	Salary.	Writer.	Health.	Medical.	House.	Bus. Agency.	Total.
Miss Andrews.	$500	$20	$10		$40	$12	$582
Miss Browne	500		10			12	522
Miss Davis	500	75	10	$25	40	12	562
Miss Leavens	500	50	10			12	572
Miss Phelps	500	70	15	25	40	12	662
Miss Reed	500	20	10		20	12	562
Miss Sewall	500	75	10	25		12	622
Totals.	$3500	$310	$75	$75	$140	$84	$4184

General Work Estimates.

	Tientsin.	Tungchow.	Paotingfu.	Total.
Evangelistic.				
Bible Women	$135	$200	$75	$410
Lecture room and a worker			100	100
Educational				
Day Schools	90	250	100	440
Boarding schools				
Station schools	350	400	250	
Union School			200	1200
Station Classes	25	75	50	150
Kindergarten		60	60	120
Buildings				
Repairs. Day School		25		25
Station class		15		15
Boarding Schools	25	25	10	60
Medical				
Supplies	15	150	25	190
Attendance at Pres. Hospital			70	70
Miscellaneous				
Tours	25	75	80	180
Totals	$665	$1275	$1020	$2960

Woman's Board of Missions.

Total Personal	~~$3663~~	4184
Total General	~~2960~~	2960
	~~$6622~~	7144

Woman's Board of the Pacific.

General Work.	Linsting.
Medical.	
Supplies, Drugs,	$200
Assistants	50
Nurse	720
Matron	20
Coolie	20
Gatekeeper	20
Repairs and Incidantals	25
Fuel and light	10
Evangelistic, hospital	20
Total	$385

Woman's Board of the Pacific, Grand Total $385.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. Estimates, 1914.

Personal.

Name	Salary.	Writer.	Health.	House.	Business Agency.	Total.
Mrs. Ament	$500	$20	$10	$20	$12	$562
Miss Huggins	500	75	15		12	602
Miss Mead	500	60	10		12	582
Miss Miske	500	75	10		12	597
Miss Payne	500	60	10	20	12	602
Miss Sawyer	500	75	15	20	12	622
Miss Tallmon	500	75	15	40	12	642
Miss Vanderslice	500	60	10	20	12	602
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500	15	15	20	12	562
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500	15	15		12	542
Totals	5000	530	125	140	120	$5915

General Work Estimates.

	Lintsing.	Pangkiachuang.	Peking.	Total
Evangelistic.				
Bible women	$90	$150	$350	$590
Bible Training School			150	150
Evangelistic Work			25	25
Lecture room			50	50
Educational.				
Country Boarding schools		120		120
Day Schools.	50		200	250
Boarding Schools.	300	600	350	1250
College and Academy			1400	1400
Kindergarten	60	60	100	220
Training Class		50		50
Station Classes	80	125	65	270
Buildings				
Repairs				
Outstations		30	25	55
Boarding Schools	30	35	10	75
College and Academy			150	150
Training School			25	25
Medical.				
Supplies		250	50	300
Assistants		75		75
Care in hospital for school girls			15	15
Miscellaneous				
Tours	120	300	125	545
Incidentals		15		15
Totals	$730	$1810	$3090	$5630

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior

Total Personal	$5915
Total General	5630
Grand Total	$11545

pecial Requests of Women's Boards.

oman's Board of Missions.

For ladies' house at Tientsin.	$4000
For Day School and Kindergarten at Tientsin	1000
For Heating Plant for Tientsin Boarding School	75
For New Roof for Ladies' house at Paotingfu	325
Total	$5400

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

At Lintsing, Boarding School Building	$2500
" " Boarding School Dormitory	1000
At Techow, Land	1000
" " Share of Compound Wall	1000
" " Women's Work Buildings	2000
" " Boarding School Building	3000
" " Boarding School Dormitory	3000
At Peking, Finishing college Dormitory and Furnishings	4000
" " Additional House Room	3500
" " Sanatorium for girls' school	500
" " Land and Buildings for Bible Woman's training school	4000
" " Sleeping porch for ladies' house	150
" " Land and building for day school at south church	3500
Total	$29150

Total asked from the American Board - - - - $ $4783.00

Estimate - for 1914 -
North Dakota Indian

Special Requests of Women's Boards.

Women's Board of Missions.

For Ladies' Home at Tientsin.	$4000
For Day School and Kindergarten at Tientsin	1000
For Heating Plant for Tientsin Boarding School	75
For New Roof for Ladies' Home at Paotingfu	325
Total	$5400

Women's Board of Missions of the Interior.

At Lintsing, Boarding School Building	$2500
" " Boarding School Dormitory	1000
At Tsochow, Land	1000
" " Share of Compound Wall	1000
" " Women's Work Buildings	2000
" " Boarding School Building	3000
" " Boarding School Dormitory	3000
At Peking, Finishing college Dormitory and Furnishings	4000
" " Additional House Room	3500
" " Sanatorium for girls' school	500
" " Land and Buildings for Bible Women's training school	4000
" " Sleeping porch for ladies' home	150
" " Land and building for day school at south church	3500
Total	$29150

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Rec'd JUN 28 1913

THE SHANSI MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

ESTIMATES for 1914.

I. WORK SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN BOARD -

1. Personal:

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Agency	Total
Corbin	$1000.	150.	50.	50.	52.	24.	$1326.00
Hemingway	1000.	150.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1374.00
Watson	1000.	150.	50.	100.	100.	24.	1424.00
Fairfield	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Wolfe	1000.		50.	100.	100.	24.	1274.00
Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.00
Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.00
Williams							
	$ 6000.	450.	300.	400.	672.	144.	$7966.00

2. General Work:

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow
Evangelistic		
Native Agency	$400.00	$1275.00
Chapel Keeping	100.00	235.00
Education		
Boarding Schools	200.00	445.00
Day Schools	250.00	492.00
Station Classes		245.00
Buildings		
Repairs	25.00	100.00
Rent	60.00	31.00
Taxes	20.00	10.00
Medical Work		
Supplies	350.00	600.00
Assistants	734.00	480.00
Fuel	100.00	80.00
Incidentals, repairs	50.00	100.00
Miscellaneous		
Tours	40.00	30.00
Gatemen	72.00	52.00
Incidentals	40.00	50.00
Opening new work	150.00	
Totals	$ 2591.00	$ 4226.00 $6817.00

Total asked from the American Board - - - - $ $4783.00

II. WORK SUPPORTED BY THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR.

1. Personal

	Salary	Health	House	Teacher	Agency	Total
Heebner	$ 500.00	20.	20.	50.	12.	$ 602.00
Connelly	500.	20.	20.	100.	12.	652.00
Chaney	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.00
McConnaughey	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.00
	$ 2000.	80.	90.	350.	48.	$2568.00

2. Educational

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Bridgeman Academy	$ 170.00	$ 90.00	
Boarding School	400.00	516.00	
Day Schools	100.00		
	$ 670.00	$606.00	$1276.00

THE SHANSI MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

ESTIMATES for 1914.

WORK SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN BOARD -

I. Personal:

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Agency	Total
Corbin	$1000.	150.		50.	50.	24.	$1326.00
Huntingway	1000.	150.		50.	100.	24.	1374.00
Mateson	1000.	150.		50.	100.	24.	1424.00
Fairfield	1000.			50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Wolfe	1000.			50.	100.	24.	1274.00
Eve	500.			25.	120.	12.	682.00
Meets	500.			25.	100.	12.	662.00
Williams							
	$ 5000.	450.		300.	400.	172.	144.	$7966.00

II. General Work:

	Talkhsien	Fenchow
Evangelistic		
Native Agency	$400.00	$1275.00
Chapel Keeping	100.00	255.00
Education		
Boarding Schools	200.00	445.00
Day Schools	250.00	492.00
Station Classes		245.00
Buildings		
Repairs	25.00	100.00
Rent	60.00	31.00
Taxes	20.00	10.00
Medical Work		
Supplies	350.00	600.00
Assistants	734.00	480.00
Fuel	100.00	80.00
Incidentals, repairs	50.00	100.00
Miscellaneous		
Tours	40.00	30.00
Gateman	72.00	52.00
Incidentals	40.00	50.00
Opening new work	150.00	
Totals	$ 2391.00	$ 4226.00	$6617.00

Total asked from the American Board - - - - $ 14783.00

WORK SUPPORTED BY THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR.

I. Personal

	Salary	Health	House	Teacher	Agency	Total
Heebner	$ 500.00	20.	20.	50.	12.	$ 602.00
Connelly	500.	20.	20.	100.	12.	652.00
Chaney	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.00
McConnaughey	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.00
	$ 2000.	80.	90.	350.	48.	$2568.00

2. Educational

	Talkhsien	Fenchow
Bridgeman Academy	$ 170.00	$ 90.00
Boarding School	400.00	316.00
Day Schools	100.00	
	$ 670.00	$606.00	$1276.00

Estimates #2.

W.B.M.I.

3. Evangelistic	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Bible women	$ 30.00	$ 100.00	
Station Classes	15.00	20.00	
Touring	15.00	10.00	
Fuel		30.00	
Building Improvements	50.00		
Books and Literature	20.00	20.00	
	$ 130.00	$ 180.00	$ 310.00
4. Medical	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 300.00
Total from the W.B.M.I. - - - - - - -			~~$ 4154.00~~ 4454.

III. WORK SUPPORTED BY THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

1. Personal	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
H.H.K'ung-Salary 1000.			
Health 50.			
House 50.			
Agency 24. $1124.00			$ 1124.00
2. General			
Academy and Grammar School			
Teaching	$ 1000.00	$ 750.00	
Servants	300.00	140.00	
Heat and Light	360.00	330.00	
Text-books and Stationary	200.00	200.00	
Equipment	150.00	120.00	
Repairs	200.00	170.00	
Boarding dpt and incident	200:00	200.00	
	$ 2410.00	$1910.00	$ 4320.00
Out-Station Schools			
Boarding (Liu Lin Chen)		280.00	
Day Schools			
Chang T'ou	$ 150.00		
Ch'ing Yüan	150.00		
Shang Ta		222.00	
Pei Hwei Chen		180.00	
	$ 300.00	$ 582.00	
Totals of General Expenses	$ 2710.00	$ 2592.00	$ 5302.00
TOTAL to O.S.M.A.			~~$ 10746.00~~ $ 6426.00

Estimates $2.

W.B.M.I.

	Taikuhsien	Fengchow	
3. Evangelistic			
Bible women	$ 30.00	$ 100.00	
Station Classes	15.00	20.00	
Touring	15.00	10.00	
Fuel		30.00	
Building Improvements	50.00		
Books and Literature	20.00	20.00	
	$ 130.00	$ 180.00	$ 310.00
4. Medical			
	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 300.00
Total from the W.B.M.I. - - - - - - - -			$ 4184.00

II. WORK SUPPORTED BY THE GERALD SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

	Taikuhsien	Fengchow	
1. Personal			
H.H.K'ung-Salary 1000.			
Health 50.			
Horse 50.			
Agency 24.	$1124.00		$ 1124.00
2. General			
Academy and Grammar School			
Teaching	$ 1000.00	$ 760.00	
Servants	300.00	140.00	
Heat and Light	360.00	330.00	
Text-books and Stationery	200.00	200.00	
Equipment	150.00	120.00	
Repairs	200.00	170.00	
Boarding dpt and Incident	200.00	200.00	
	$ 2410.00	$1910.00	$ 4320.00
Out-Station Schools			
Boarding (Liu Lin Chen)		280.00	
Day Schools			
Cheng T'ou	$ 150.00		
Ch'ing Yuan	150.00		
Shang Te		222.00	
Pei Hwei Chen		180.00	
	$ 300.00	$ 682.00	
Totals of General Expenses	$ 2710.00	$ 2592.00	$ 5302.00
TOTAL to C.S.M.A.			$ 10746.00

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Expenses for Chinese Preachers

JUL 22 1914

ESTIMATES

North China Mission

Chihli District. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

PERSONAL (Salary Statement)

Tientsin	Sal.	Children	Health	House	Writer	Med.	Bus. Agency	Total
Rev.& Mrs.R.Chandler	$1100.	$55.	$30.00	$40.	$100.	$50.	$24.	$1399.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1100.	275.	42.00	40.	100.	50.	24.	1631.00
Peking								
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	275.	63.00	40.	100.		24.	1602.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	220.	63.00	40.	100.		24.	1547.00
Dr.& Mrs.C.W.Young	1100.	165.	54.00	420.*	100.		24.	1863.00
Dr.& Mrs. Ingram	1100.	385.	84.00	40.	100.		24.	1733.00
Tungchou								
Rev. M. S. Frame	500.		19.50	40.	100.		12.	671.50
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	50.	48.75	40.	100.		24.	1262.75
Mrs. Sheffield	500.		19.50	40.	30.(Trav.)		12.	601.50
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.		59.00		75.	125.	24.	1263.00
Rev.& MrsmD.R.Wickes	1000.		39.00	15.	100.		24.	1178.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	350.	68.25	40.	100.		24.	1582.25
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1000.	100.	58.50	40.	100.		24.	1322.50
Mr. E.T.Shaw	5000		19.50		50.		12.	581.50
House #32				40.				
Paotingfu								
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.		50.00	30.	100.	50.	24.	1254.00
Rev.&Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.		50.00	30.	100.	50.	24.	1254.00
Rev.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	388.50	104.15	40.	75.	50.	24.	1681.65
Total Personal -								$22427.65
								40.
								$22,467.65

GENERAL WORK

	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu	
Evangelistic	$650.	$1100.	$1275.	$1225.	
Educational	500.	800.	300.	660.	
Buildings	170.	200.		125.	
Medical	50.	360.	500.	145.	
Miscellaneous	200.	115.	50.	265.	
Totals - - - -	$1570.	$2575.	$2125.	$2420.	$8690.
College	1200.				
Academy	800.	(Tungchou)			
Lab. Equipment	300.				
Buildings	200.				
Total -					2500.
Trearurer & Secretary, Expenses					200.
Total General Work -					$11390.00
Total Personal and General Work, A.B.C.F.M.					$33857.65

Note:- See Note 41.

* House Rent at L.M.S. Compound for Dr. Young.

$33,857.65

A.B.C.F.M. (cont'd)

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

House Rent	$140.
Land and Residence	5000.
Enlargement Hsiku School	1550.
Equipment Paotingfu School	150.

W.B.M.

PERSONAL	Sal.	Writer	Health	Medical	House	Bus.	Agency	Total
Miss Andrews	$500.	$20.	$10.			$12.		$542.
Miss Chapin	500.	10.	15.	$25.	$40.	12.		602.
Miss Davis	500.	75.	10.	25.	40.	12.		662.
Mrs. Frame	500.		10.			12.		522.
Miss Leavens	500.	50.	10.		40.	12.		612.
Miss Phelps	500.	70.	15.	25.		12.		622.
Miss Reed	500.	20.	10.		20.	12.		562.
Miss Sewall	500.	75.	10.	25.		12.		622.
Totals	$4000.	320.	90.	100.	140.	96.		$4746.00

GENERAL WORK

	Paotingfu	Tientsin	Tungchou		
Repairing Schools	450.	600.	400.		
Repairs	10.	15.	25.		
Day Schools	100.	60.	250.		
Bible Women	100.	120.	125.		
Station Classes	50.	10.	75.		
Touring	80.	20.	75.		
Medical Supplies	25.	15.			
Kindergartens	60.		50.		
Lecture room & worker	125.		100.		
Repairs Day Schools			25.		
Repairs Stationclass Rooms			15.		
Dispensary			75.		3055.
Totals, Gen. Work	$1000.	$840.	~~$1440.~~ 1215.	- - - -	~~3280.00~~

Total, Personal and General Work, W.B.M. ~~$8026.00~~ $7801.00

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

Ladies' House, Tientsin	$3500.
Day School and Kindergarten, Tientsin	1000.
Lecture Center, Tungchou	100.

Estimates, Chihli District, Cont.

W. B. M. I.

PERSONAL	Sal.	Writer	Health	House	Bus.Ag.	Total	
Mrs. Ament	$500.	$20.	$10.	$20.	$12.	$562.	
Miss Mead	500.	50.	10.		12.	572.	
Miss Mickey	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.	
Miss Miner	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.	
Miss Miske	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.	
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.	
Totals	$3500.	$370.	$70.	$80.	$84.	$ - - - - -	-$4104.00

GENERAL WORK		
Peking		
Bible Women	$350.	
Training School	150.	
Evangelistic Work	25.	
Lecture Hall	50.	
Educational		
Day Schools	250.	
Elementary Boarding Schools	350.	
College and Academy	1400.	
Kindergarten	100.	
Stationx Classes	65.	
Buildings		
Repairs, Outstations	25.	
Repairs, Boarding Schools	10.	
College and Academy	150.	
Training School	25.	
Medical		
Supplies	50.	
Hospital, School girls	15.	
Miscellaneous- Tours	125.	
Total General Work -		3140.00
Total, Personal and General Work, W.B.M.I.		$7244.00

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)	
Land and Building for Day School at Teng Shih Kou	$3500.
Additional House Room	3500.
Land and Buildings for Bible Woman's Training School	4000.
Sleeping Porch for Ladies' House	150.
Sanatorium for College and Academy	500.
Finishing Academy Dormitory and Furnishings	4000.
Land and Buildings for Union Woman's College	50000.
Total Specials	$65650.

Estimates, (Cont'd).

Shantung District.

A.B.C.F.M.

PERSONAL (Salary Statement)

	Sal.	Children	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Mr. & Mrs. DeHaan	$1000.	$	$45.	$40.	$75.	$24.	$1184.00
Mr. & Mrs. Eastman	1000.	100.	78.	40.	75.	24.	1317.00
Mr. & Mrs. Ellis	1000.		52.	40.	75.	24.	1191.00
Dr. & Mrs. Tucker	1000.	250.	78.75	40.	75.	24.	1467.75
			Total				$5159.75

GENERAL WORK

	Tehchow	Lintsing
Evangelistic	$1545.	$1100.
Educational	1100.	600.
Buildings	120.	200.
Medical	1375.	200.
Miscellaneous	280.	200.
Totals	$4420.	$2300.

Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6720.00

Total Personal and General Work $11871.75

Note:- See Vote 41.

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

Equipment Williams Hospital Tehchow	$1000.
Tehchow Residence	3500.
Lintsing Boys' School Equipment	1500.
Tehchow Residence	3500.

W.B.M.I.

PERSONAL

	Sal.	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Miss Sawyer	$500.	$15.	$20.	$100.	$12.	$647.
Miss Huggins	$500.	15.		100.	12.	627.
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.		15.	12.	542.
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	20.	15.	12.	562.
Miss Tallmon	500.	15.	20.	75.	12.	622.
Miss Long	500.	15.		100.	12.	627.
		Total				$3627.

W.B.M.I. (Cont'd).

GENERAL WORK

	Tehchow	Lintsing
Evangelistic		
Bible Women	$150.	$90.
Educational		
Boarding School	600.	300.
Country Boarding School	120.	
Kindergarten	60.	60.
Day Schools		50.
Training Class	50.	
Station Classes	125.	80.
Buildings		
General Repairs	35.	30.
Outstation Repairs	30.	
Medical		
Supplies	250.	
Assistants	75.	
Nurses' Training	250.	
Miscellaneous		
Tours	300.	120.
Incidentals	15.	
Totals	$2060.	$730.

Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $2790.
Total Personal - - - - - - - - - - - 3627.
Total Personal and General Work $6417.

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

Land and Walls, Tehchow	$3500.
Equipment, Porter Hospital	1000.
Girls' School Building, Tehchow	3000.
School Dormitories. Tehchow	3000.
Girls' School Building, Lintsing	2500.
Woman's Work Buildings, Tehchow	2000.
Girls's School Dormitory, Lintsing	1000.
Nurses' Training Home, Tehchow	1000.

W.B.M.P.

PERSONAL	Sal.	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Dr. Tallmon	$500.	$15.	$20.	$50.	$12.	$597.

GENERAL WORK Medical

Supplies, Drugs	$200.
Assistants	150.
Nurse	20.
Matron	20.
Coolie	20.
Gate Keeper	20.
Repairs and Incidentals	25.
Fuel and Light	10.
Hospital Evangelism	20.
Nurses' Training	125.
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	610.
Total Personal & Gen'l Work	$1207.

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

Hospital Equipment $2000.

Shansi District.

WORK SUPPORTED BY A. B. C. F. M.

PERSONAL

	Sal.	Children	Health	House	Writer	Agency	Total
Corbin	$1000.	$150.	$50.	$50.	$70.	$24.	$1344.
Hemingway	1000.	200.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1424.
Watson	1000.	150.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1374.
Fairfield	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.
Wolfe	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.
Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.
Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.
Hummell	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.
Williams	250.		25.			12.	287.
Totals	$7250.	$500.	$375.	$350.	$790.	$180.	$9445.

GENERAL WORK

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow
Evangelistic	$573.	$1568.
Educational	320.	1467.
Buildings	91.	141.
Medical	1416.	1988.
Miscellaneous	381.	202.
Totals	$2781.	$5366.

Total - 8147.

Total asked from the A.B.C.F.M. $17592.

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

Land and Building, Liu Chen Church	$1500.
Plant at Ch'ing Yuan	800.
Chapel Shi K'ou Chen	300.
Two residences, Fenchow	7000.
Land for Hospital, Fenchow	1500.
Bible and Med. Tr'g. School, Fenchow	2000.
Street Chapel and City Work, Fenchow	1200.
Book Shop, Taiku	250.
Parish House, Fenchow	1500.
Summer School, etc., Yu Tao Ho	1000.
Two Summer Cottages, Yu Tao Ho	1200.
Land East of Hospital, Taiku	500.
Sunday School Expansion (per Year, 3 yrs.)	500.
	19.250.

WORK SUPPORTED BY W. B. M. I.

PERSONAL

	Salary	Health	House	Teacher	Agency	Total
Heebner	$500.	$25.	$10.	$50.	$12.	~~$527.~~ 597.
Connelly	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
Kaufmann	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
Chaney	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
McConaughy	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
Totals	$2500.	$125.	$90.	$450.	$60.	$3225.

EDUCATIONAL

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Bridgman Academy	$80.	$120.	
Boarding Schools	550.	600.	
Day Schools	150.	150.	
	$780.	$870.	$1650.

Shansi W.B.M.I. (Cont'd).

EVANGELISTIC	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Bible Women	$95.	$144.	
Station Classes	15.	45.	
Touring	15.	15.	
Fuel		60.	
Building Improvements		20.	
Books and Literature	10.	30.	
Woman's School		252.	
Totals	$135.	$566.	$701.
MEDICAL	205.	150.	355.
Total Personal - - - - - - - - - -			3225.
Total Educational - - - - - - - - -			1650.
Total Asked from the W.B.M.I.			$5931.

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)

Dormitory Precious Dew School	$1500.
Dormitories, Bible School, Taiku	1500.
School for Women	3000.
Day Sch. &Kindergarten Bldg.Taiku	1500.
Land for Women's Hospital, Fenchow	1500.
Buildings for ditto.	7000.
Woman's Hospital, Taiku	5000.
Equipment of ditto	2000.
Primary sch.&kindergarten,Fenchow	1500.
Ladies' Bungalow, Yu Tao Ho	1000.

Shansi (Cont'd).

WORK SUPPORTED BY THE OBERLIN-SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

PERSONAL

	Salary	Health	House	Writer	Total	
H.H.Kung	$500.	$25.	$25.	$100.	$650.	$650.

GENERAL	Taiku	Fenchow	
Academy and Grammar Schools			
Teaching	$900.	$840.	
Servants	300.	155.	
Heating and Light	400.	330.	
Text Books and Stationery	200.	200.	
Equipment	250.	120.	
Repairs	200.	300.	
Incidentals	150.	200.	
Totals	$2400.	$2145.	$4545.
Outstation Schools			
Boarding (Liu Lin Chen)		280.	
Day Schools			
Chang T'ou	75.		
Ch'ing Yuan	50.		
Pei Hui Chen		180.	
Shang Ta		222.	
Nan Ch'ing Tui*	55.		
Tun Fang*	55.		
	$235.	$682.	917.
Total asked from the O.S.M.A.			$ 6112.

(* taken over this year).

SPECIALS (See Vote 14)	
Recitation Bldg. for Academy	$8000.
Land to complete Atwater Grammar School	2000.
Dormitories for the same	4000.
Repairs for Flower Garden	300.
Land adjoining Flower Garden	5000.
Teachers' Homes for Academy	1000.
Industrial equipment for Academy	200.
Land for T'ai Ho Ch'iao school, Fenchow	600.

N.B. See Vote 19.

Estimates - for 1915

North China Mission

Copied

REC'D JUL 10 1915

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

North China Mission.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR ~~[illegible]~~ 1916.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.	TIENTSIN	PEKING	TUNGCHOW	PAOTINGFU	TOTALS
Evangelistic Work	$ 800.	$1100.	$1170.	$1186.	$4,265.00
Educational "	560.	800.	500.	791.	2,651.00
Medical "	50.0	360.	500.	145.	1,055. 00
Buildings & Sites	115.	200.		126.	441..00
Miscellaneous	150.	115.		107	372.00
Totals for Stns.	$1675.	$2575.	$2170.	$2555.	$8,775. 00

Union College of Arts, Current Exp. $1200. Equipment $300 ; Repairs Bdgs. $300; 1 ,700..00

Academy - Tungchow - 200(?) 800.00

Union Theological Seminary 250. 00

TOTAL FOR CHIHLI DISTRICT $1 1,505.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.	TEHCHOW	LINTSINGCHOW	TOTALS
Evangelistic Work	$1545.	$1100.	$2645.00
Educational "	1100.	600.	1700.00
Medical "	1375.	200.	1575. 00
Buildings & Sites	120.	200.	320.00
Miscellaneous	280.	200 .	480. 00
Totals for Stns.	$4420.00	$2300.00	

TOTALS FOR SHANTUNG DISTRICT 6,720.00

SHANSI DISTRICT.	TAIKUHSIEN	FENCHOWFU	TOTALS
Evangelistic Work	$722.	$823.	$1545.00
Educational "	356.87	1400.	1 756.87
Medical "	759.70	988.	1 747.70
Buildings & Sites	58.60	41 5.50	474.10
Miscellaneous	5.00		5.00
Totals for Stations	$1902.17	$3626.50	

TOTAL FOR SHANSI DISTRICT 5,528.67

For Mission Treasurer and Mission Secretary expenses 220.00

TOTAL GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1916 (A.B.C.F.M.) N.C.MISSION, $23,973.67

Expenses of the Annual Meeting of Council and Mission 150.00

(as passed by North China Council) Grand Total $24,123.67

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

North China Mission.

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS, Etc.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

Paotingfu.

For Chapel Kao I city	$350.00	Local Christians have already pledged ofer $100 & will, we hope subscribe a sum equal to that asked for.
For Teacher's residence, Paotingfu	200.00	
For equipment Primary school Bdg, Paofu	50.00	
For City Chapel, Paotingfu	1000.00	Local Church will add present property, value $400 present quarters entirely in inadequate.
For chapel at Tingchow city	600.00	
For Parish House at Paotingfu	750.00	

Tungchow.

For equipment for Hospital	3000.00	From Rockefeller Funds.

Tientsin.

For Drainage of Haiku Compound	550.00
" Preacher's House (4 rooms)	275.00
" New Gate & Keepers House (2 rooms)	180.00
" Parish House	3000.00
" Rebuilding Pei Ts'ang Chapel	300.00
" Kindergarten & Day School Building	1200.00

Peking.

For Chapel, North Church,	1000.
" Chapel, Ch'i Hua Men	1000.00
" Land & Buildings Boys' School	5000.00
" Registration of Deeds	350.00
Total Specials for Chihli District	$[illegible].00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

North China Mission.

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS Etc., Continued.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

For Equipment, Williams' Hospital,	TEHCHOW	$1000.
" Church Building	"	3500.
" Men's Hospital	Lintsing	10000.
" Chapels, School Bdgs., etc.,	Enhsien, Tehchow	2500.
" " " " "	Kao Tang, Tehchow	2500.
" " " " "	Hsia Chin "	1000.
" " " " "	Wu Ch'eng "	3000.
" " " " "	Chiu Ch'eng "	1500.
" " " " "	Cheng Chia K'ou, Tehchow	2000.
" " " " "	Sang Yuan "	2000.
" " " " "	Wu Ch'iao "	3000.
" " " " "	Ling Hsien "	3000.
" " " " "	P 'ing Yu an "	2500.
" Men's Work Building, Tehchow		2000.
" Chapels, School Bdgs., etc.,	Tung Ch'ang Fu, LINTSING	3000.
" " " " "	Ch'iu Hsien "	1000.
" " " " "	Ch'ing P'ing "	1 000.
" " " " "	Poa P'ing "	1500.
" " " " "	Ch'ih P'ing "	2000.
" " " " "	Eh Ch'eng "	500.
" " " " "	Yu Fang "	500.
TOTAO SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM SHANTUNG DISTRICT		$49 ,000.00

SHANSI DISTRICT.

For Land for Hospital ,	TAIKU	$500.
Towards cpst of plant at Ch'ing Yuan	"	1 500.
Extension of plant at Nan Ch'ing Tui	"	200.
Towards cost of church at Hsiku Ts'un	"	200.
Improvement of plant at Tung Fang	"	300.
Towards cost of plant at Chang T'ou	"	300.
To open three new outstations	"	300.
Land for Hospital	FENCHOW	4000.
Men's Hospital	"	7600.
Bible & Medical School	"	2000.
Parish House	"	1500.
Street Chapel	"	1200.
Summer School plant at Yü Tao Ho	"	1 000.
Towards plant at Ssu Ma Ts'un	"	500.
" " " Ch'i Kan Chen	"	300.
Aid for " " Hsiang Tsu Yuan	"	225.
" " " " Kuan Ts'un	"	200.
" " " " Hsiang Loa Chen	"	1 00.
" " Outstation plant at Liu Lin Chen	"	1500.
TOTAL SPECIALS REQUESTS FROM SHANSI DISTRICT.		$23,425.00

SUMMARY.

TOTAL SPECIAL REQUESTS TO A.B.C.F.M. FROM CHIHLI DISTRICT,	$1 8,955.00
Shantung District	49,000.00
Shansi District	23,425.00
Total from North China Mission	$91 ,380.00

Operations - Foreign
North China Mission
Finance

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

North China Mission.

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS Etc., Continued.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

For Equipment, Williams' Hospital, TENGHOW		$1000.
" Church Building	"	3500.
" Men's Hospital	Linting	10000.
" Chapels, School Bldgs., etc.,	Kanhsien Mahsien, Tenghow	2500.
" " " " "	Ko Tang, Tenghow	2500.
" " " " "	Hsia Chin "	1000.
" " " " "	Wu Ch'eng "	3000.
" " " " "	Chin Ch'eng "	1500.
" " " " "	Cheng Chia K'ou, Tenghow	3000.
" " " " "	Sang Yuan "	2000.
" " " " "	Wu Ch'iao "	3000.
" " " " "	Ling Hsien "	3000.
" " " " "	T'ing Yu Wu "	2500.
" Men's Work Building, Tenghow		2000.
" Chapels, School Bldgs., etc.,	Tung Ch'eng Hu, LINTSING	3000.
" " " " "	Ch'in Hsien "	1000.
" " " " "	Ch'ing P'ing "	1 000.
" " " " "	Pou P'ing "	1500.
" " " " "	Ch'in P'ing "	2000.
" " " " "	Hu Ch'eng "	300.
" " " " "	Yu Fang "	300.
TOTAL SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM SHANTUNG DISTRICT		$49 ,000.00

SHANSI DISTRICT.

For Land for Hospital ,	TAIKU	$500.
Towards cost of plant at Ch'ing Yuan	"	1 500.
Extension of plant at Nan Ch'ing Tui	"	200.
Towards cost of church at Hsien Ts'un	"	200.
Improvement of plant at Tung Fang	"	300.
Towards cost of plant at Cheng T'ou	"	300.
To open three new outstations	"	300.
Land for Hospital	FENCHOW	4000.
Men's Hospital	"	7500.
Girls' Medical School	"	2000.
Parish House	"	1500.
Street Chapel	"	1200.
Summer School plant at Yu Tao Ho	"	1 000.
Towards plant at San Ma Ts'un	"	300.
" " " Ch'i Nan Chen	"	300.
Aid for " " Hsiang Tzu Yuan	"	225.
" " " " Nan Ts'un	"	300.
" " " " Hsiang Lou Chen	"	1 00.
" " Outstation plant at Liu Lin Chen	"	1500.
TOTAL SPECIAL REQUESTS FROM SHANSI DISTRICT.		$23,425.00

SUMMARY.

TOTAL SPECIAL REQUESTS TO A.B.C.F.M. FROM CHINA DISTRICT,	$1 8,855.00
Shantung District	49,000.00
Shansi District	23,425.00
Total From North China Mission	$91 ,280.00

REC'D JUL 10 1915

WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

North China Mission.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

Chihli District.

PEKING.

Evangelistic.	Bible Women	$350.
	Evangelistic Tent Work	10.
	Lectures	25.
	Tours	100.
Educational.	Day Schools	300.
	Boarding Schools	230.
	Kindergarten	120.
	Station Classes	30.
	Bible Training School	275.
Bridgman Academy.	Salaries	500.
	Heating, etc.	300.
	Equipment	50.
	Scholarships	75.
College.	Salaries	400.
	Heating	150.
	Equipment	100.
Repairs.	Outstation	25.
	Boarding School	10.
	Bible Training School	25.
	Bridgman Academy	150.
	College	100.
Medical.	Supplies	50.
	Hospital, School girls	15.
Total Chihli District		$3,390.00

Returned - for 1916

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WOMANS BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

North China Mission.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1916, Cont.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT	Tehchow	Lintsing	Total.
Evangelistic	$150.	100.	
Boarding Schools	600.	500.	
Kindergarten	60.	100.	
Day Schools		75.	
Country Boarding Schools	120.		
Station Classes	125.	80.	
Medical	575.		
Repairs	65.	30.	
Training Class	50.		
Miscellaneous	315.	120.	
Totals for Stations	$2060.	$1005.	
TOTAL FOR SHANTUNG DISTRICT			$3,065.00

SHANSI DISTRICT.		Taiku			Fenchow		
Evangelistic-	Salaries	$115.		Evangelistic-	Bible Women	$144.	
	Station Class	45.			Stn. Classes	53.	
	Books	10.	$170.		Touring	15	
Educational-	Boarding School	550.			Books &c	30.	$242.
	Peking Girls	80.		Woman's School	- Fuel	60.	
	Day Schools	90.	720.		Salaries	1 37.50	
Medical			150.		Servants	48.	
					Repairs	20.	
					Supplies	22.	$287.5
				EDUCATIONAL-	Bridgman Academy	120.	
					Day School s (5)	150.	
				Bdg. School-	Salaries	368.	
					Servants	90.	
					Fuel-Oil	150.	
					Rep airs	75.	
					Supplies	60.0	1013.
				Medical			150.
				Total Fenchowfu			$1,692.50
Total Taiku			1040				1,040.00
TOTAL FOR SHANSI DISTRICT							$2,732.50

SUMMARY.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1916, (W.B.M.I.)	CHIHLI DISTRICT	$3,390.00
	SHANTUNG DISTRICT	3,065.00
	SHANSI DISTRICT	2,732.5 0
TOTAL FOR THE NORTH CHINA MISSION (W.B.M.I.)		$9,187. 50

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WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

North China Mission.

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS, Etc.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

Peking.

For Land and Buildings, Girls' Elementary School	$3500.
" Administration & Recitation rooms for Womans Bible Sch.	2500.
" Bridgman Academy to purchase Angell Mem. rooms	1800
" finishing School Sanitarium	200.
" Land and completing Jane Chapin Hall	4000.
" Land Buildings etc., Womans' College	36,000.
Total for Chihli District	$47,700.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

For Land & Walls	TECHOW	$3500.
Women's Work Quarters	"	2000.
Nurses' Home	"	1000.
Heating Plant for Girls' School	"	1000 .
Kindergarten Building,	LINTSING	500.
Girls' School Building	"	3500 .
Total for Shantung District		$11 ,500 .00

SHANSI DISTRICT.

For to complete Dormitories, Girls' School	TAIKU	$1560.
to complete " Women's School	"	1500 .
Building and Equipment, Women's Hospital	"	70 00.
Kindergarten and Primary School plant	"	2500.
Towards cost of Ch'ing Yuan plant	"	450.
" " Hsiku Ts'un "	"	350.
" " Tung Yang "	"	500.
Land for Women's Hospital	FENCHOW	40 00.
Kindergarten plant	"	250 0.
School for Married Women	"	3000.
Women's Hospital and Equipment	"	7000.
" Industrial School Equipment	"	200.
Total for Shansi District		$30,500.00

SUMMARY.

TOTAL SPECIAL REQUESTS TO W.B.M.I. FROM	CHIHLI DISTRICT	$47,700.00
	SHANTUNG DISTRICT	11,500.00
	SHANSI DISTRICT	30,500.00
Total from North China Mission		$89,700.00 ✓

(As passed by the North China Council.)

WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC.

North China Mission.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

Lintsing.

Medical Work.	$620.00

SPECIAL REQUEST TO W.B.M.P.

For Hospital Equipment,	LINTSING	$2,000.00

(As passed by the North China Council.)

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Special requests, as passed at annual meeting, Tientsin May 6 '15.

FROM A.B.C.F.M.

For Equipment for North China American School		$750.00
Safe for Mission Treasurer		150.00
Residence for Educational Missionary	Tehchow	3500.00
" " Evangelistic "	"	3500.00
" " Physcian	Lintsing	3500.00
" " Physcian	Taiku	3500.00
Land for Physcian's residence	"	500.00
Summer cottage at Yü Tao Ho	"	600.00
Residence for Physcian	Fenchow	3500.00
" " Evangelistic Missionary	"	3500.00
Summer cottage at Yü Tao Ho	"	600.00
Total		$23,600.00

From W.B.M.I.

For Bungalow at Yü Tao Ho	$1,000.00

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary statement for North China Mission.

ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

	Fixed Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	WRITER	Medical	Bus. Agy.	TOTALS.
R.E.& Mrs.Chandler	$1100.	$55.	$30.	$50.	$100.	$16.	$24.	$1,375.00
M.S.Frame (Mrs.F-WBM)	500.	50.	29.25	50.	100.	8.	12.	749.25
E.W.& Mrs.Galt	1000.		50.00	40.	100.	16.	24.	1,230.00
H.S.& Mrs.Galt	1000.	400.	78.00	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,668.00
H.W.&Mrs.Hubbard	1000		50.00	40.	100.	16.	24.	1,230.00
J.H.&Mrs.Ingram	1100.	429.75	72.	50.	100	16.	24.	1,791.75
O.H. [redacted] & Mrs Love	1000.	100.	58.50	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,348.50
H.S.& Mrs.Martin	1100.	267.50	54.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,611.50
J.H.& Mrs.McCann	1000.	400.00	108.25	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,698.25
L.C.& Mrs.Porter (3 Mo.)	333.34	50.		50.	33.33	5.33	6.	478.00
Mrs.Sheffield	500.		19.50	50.	30.	8.	12.	619.50
Dr.& Mrs.Smith	$125. Travel	1000.	39.		75.	16.	24.	1,279.00
W.B.& Mrs.Stelle	1100.	275.	65. (63(2))	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,628.00
D.R.& Mrs.Wickes	1000.		39.		100.	16.	24.	1,179.00
G.D.& Mrs.Wilder	1100.	165.	48.		100.	16.	24.	1,453.00
C.W.& Mrs.Young	1100.	217.40	54.	420.	100.	16.	24.	1,931.40
House #32 Tungchow				50.				50.00
" #35A "				20.				20.00
	$125.	$2409.65		$1000. (7)		$229.33		
TOTALS. Chihli District.		$14933.34	$792.50		$1438.33		$342.	$21,340.15

#2 North China Mission Estimates for 1916, Cont. Salary statement.

A. B. C. F. M.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Med. Fund	Bus. Agy.	TOTALS.
A.B.& Mrs.DeHaan	1000.		45.	50.	75.	16.	24.	$1,210.00
V.P.& Mrs.Eastman	1000.	100.	78.	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,343.00
E.W.& Mrs.Ellis	1000.		52.	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,217.00
F.F.& Mrs.Tucker	1000.	250.	78.75	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,493.75
C.A.& Mrs.Stanley	1000.	250.	78.75	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,493.75
Totals Shantung District	$5000.	$600.	$332.50	$250.	$375.	$80.	$120.	$6,757.50

SHANSI DISTRICT.

P.L.& Mrs.Corbin	1000.	200.	50.	50.	70.	16.	24.	$1,410.00
W.C.& Mrs.Raiffield	1000.	50.	50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,290.00
W.A.& MrsHemingway	1000.	250.	50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,490.00
A.W.& Mrs.Hummel	1000		50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,240.00
W.R.& Mrs.Leete	1000.		50.	50.	100.	16:	24.	1,240.00
Watts O.Pye	~~1000~~ 5		25	~~25~~ 25.	120.	~~16.~~ 8.	~~24.~~ 12.	690.00 ~~727.90~~
P.T.& Mrs.Watson (2nd 6 mos)	500.	87.90		50.	50.	8.	~~24.~~ 12(?)	707.90
J.B.& Mrs.Wolfe	1000.	50.	50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,290.00
Frank B.Warner	500.		25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.00
Dr.Mark Williams	250.		25.			8.	12.	295.00
Totals Shansi Dist.	$7750.	$637.90	$375.	$400.	$840.	$128.	$192.	$10,322.90

SUMMARY - SALARIES.

Chihli District	$21,340.15	
Shantung District	6,757.50	
Shansi District	10.322.90	
		$38.420.55
North China American School (for Missionary children)		500.00
Total A.B.C.F.M. Personal Estimates, North China Mission		$38,920.55

WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

Salary Statement for North China Mission.

FOR

ESTIMATES [redacted] 1916.

	Salary	Health	House Fund	Writer	Medical	Bus. Agcy.	TOTALS.
CHIHLI DISTRICT.							
Miss Crane	500.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	630.00
Miss Mickey	500.	10.	~~75~~.	75.	8.	12.	605.00
Miss Miner	500.	10.	25.	50.	8.	12.	605.00
Miss Miske	500.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	630.00
Miss Payne	500.	10.	25.	50.	8.	12.	605.00
TOTALS Chihli Dist.	$2,500.	$50.	$100.	$325.	$40.	$60.	$3,075.00
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.							
Miss Huggins	500.	15.	25.	100.	8.	12.	660.00
Miss Long	500.	15.	~~25~~.	100.	8.	12.	635.00
Miss Sawyer	500.	15.	25.	100.	8.	12.	660.00
Miss Tallmon	500.	15.	25.	75.	8.	12.	635.00
Totals Shantung Dist.	$2000.	$60	~~$100~~. 75.	$375.	$32.	$48.	$2,590.00
SHANSI DISTRICT.							
Miss Chaney	500.	25.	2 5.	100.	8.	12.	$670.00
Miss Connelly	500.	25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.00
Miss Heebner	500.	25.	25.	50.	8.	12.	620.00
Miss McConnaughy	500.	25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.00
Totals Shansi Dist.	$2000.	$100.	$100.	$350.	$32.	$48.	$2,630.00

SUMMARY + SALARIES.

Chihli District	$3,075.00	
Shantung District	2,590.00	
Shansi District	2,630.00	
Total W.B.M.I. Personal Estimates, N. China Mission		$8,295.00

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC.

Salary statement for North China Mission.

ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

Shatung District.

	Salary	Health	House	Writer	Med.	Bus.Agy.	Total.
Dr. S. B. Tallmon	500.	15.	$25.	$50.	8.	12.	$610.00

JAMES H. McCANN,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
PAOTINGFU, CHINA.

Salaries ABCFM Bs.

WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Salary statement for North China Mission.

ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

	Salary	Health.	House Fund	Writer	Medical	Bus. Agcy.	TOTALS.
			CHIHLI DISTRICT.				
Miss Andrews	$500.	$10.		$20.	$8.	$12.	$550.00
Miss Chapin	500.	15.	50.	10.	8.	12.	595.00
Miss Davis	550.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	680.00
Mrs. Frame	500.	10.			8.	12.	530.00
Miss Leavens	500.	10.	50.	50.	8.	12.	630.00
Miss Phelps	500.	15.		50.	8.	12.	585.00
Miss Reed	500.0	10.	25.00	20.	8.	12.	575.00
Miss Sewall	550.00	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	680.00
TOTALS.	$4100.	$90.	$175.	$300.	$64.	$96.	$4,825.00

WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Salary statement for North China Mission.

ESTIMATES FOR 1904.

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

	Salary	Health.	Home Med.	Work Yung Ical	Bus. Agcy.	TOTALS.
Miss Andrews	$600.	$10.		$40.	$8. $12.	$680.00
Miss Chapin	500.	18.	60.	10.	8. 12.	598.00
Miss Davis	550.	10.	85.	75.	8. 12.	680.00
Mr. Ytsme	500.	10.			8. 12.	530.00
Miss Lawson	500.	16.	80.	20.	8. 12.	636.00
Miss Phelps	500.	18.		30.	8. 12.	568.00
Miss Reed	500.0	10.	85.00	20.	8. 12.	675.00
Miss Sewall	550.00	10.	25.	75.	8. 12.	680.00
TOTALS.	$4,100.	$90.	$175.	$300.	$64. $96.	$4,825.00

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NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD.

Personal Estimates for 1917, Chihli District.

(State Board) W. B. M.

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer.	Health.	Medical.	House Fund.	Business Agency.	Total.
Miss Andrews	$500	$20	$10	$8	$25	$12	$575
Miss Chapin	500	10	15	8	50	12	595
Miss Davis	550	60	10	8	25	12	665
Mrs. Frame	500		10	8		12	530
Miss Phelps	500	50	15	8		12	585
Miss Reed	500	20	10	8	25	12	575
Miss Sewall	500	75	10	8	25	12	680
Totals	$3500	$235	$80	$56	$150	$84	$4,220.

W. B. M. I.

Mrs. Ament	$500	$20	$10	$8	$25	$12	$575.
Miss Crane	500	75	10	8	25	12	630
Miss Head	500	50	10	8		12	580
Miss Metcalf	500	75	10	8		12	605
Miss Mickey	500	75	10	8		12	605
Miss Miner	500	50	10	8	25	12	605
Miss Miske	500	75	10	8		12	605
Miss Payne	500	50	10	8	25	12	605
Miss Tenney	500	75	10	8		12	605.
Totals	$4,500	$545	$90	$72	$100	$108	$5,415

SPECIAL REQUEST.

For Sleeping Porch, House #21 (Ladies' Home Peking) $150.

RECD JUL 10 1915

WOMANS' BOARD OF MISSIONS.

North China Mission.

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

	TIENTSIN	TUNGCHOW	PAOTINGFU	TOTALS
Boarding Schools	$450.	$450.	$548.	$1,448.00
Repairs	25.	25.	10.	60.00
Day Schools	100.	250.	28.	378.00
Repairs		25.		25.00
Bible Women	125.	125.	180.	430.00
Station Classes	20.00	75.	75.	170.00
Repairs	20.	15.	10.	45.00
Touring	15.	75.	100.	190.00
Medical Supplies	15.00	290.00	25.00	330.00
Kindergartens		75.00		75.00
Lecture-room Worker		100.	100	200.00
Scholarships	75.			75.00
Delegates Expenses	10.	10.	10.	30.00
Rents			75.00	75.00
Totals for Chihli Dist.	$855.	$1515.	$1161.	$3,531.00

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR BUILDINGS.

Paotingfu.

For Womans' Work Buildings $1,000.00

NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD.
Personal Estimates for 1917, Chihli District.

(State Board) A. B. C. F. M.

Name	Fixed Salary.	Children.	Teacher or Writer.	Health.	Medic.	House Fund.	Bus. Ag'y.	Total.
Mr.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1000		$100	$36	16	$50	$24.	$1226
Mr.D.M.Beers	500		50	19.50	8		12	589.50
Mr.& Mrs.Chandler	1100	$55	100	30	16	50	24	1375
M.J.Frame(Mrs(W.B.M.)	500	50	100	29.25	8	50	24	760.25
E.W.& Mrs.Galt	1000	50	100	62.50	16	40	24	1292.50
H.S.& Mrs.Galt	1000	411.70	100	84.50	16	50	24	1686.20
Dr.& Mrs.Goodrich	1100		100	36	16	300	24	1576
H.W.& Mrs.Hubbard	1000		100	50	16	40	24	1230
J.H.& Mrs.Ingram	1100	440	100	78	16	50	24	1808
O.H.& Mrs.Love	1000	100	100	58.50	16	50	24	1348.50
H.P.& Mrs.Martin	1100	330	100	72	16	50	24	1692
J.H.& Mrs.McCann	1000	415.84	100	108.33	16 ~~50~~	50	24	1714.17
L.C.& Mrs.Porter	1000	150	100	58.50	16	50	24	1398.50
H.P.& Mrs.Robinson	1000		100	36	16	50	24	1226
Mrs.Sheffield (4 Mos)	183.33		10	Quod125	2.67		4	~~$~~200
A.H.& Mrs.Smith (4 Mo)	1000		75	39	16		24	1279
W.B.& Mrs.Stelle	366~~$~~67	91.67	33.33		5.33	50	8	555
D.R.& Mrs.Wickes	1000		100	39	16	50	24	1226
C.D.& Mrs.Wilder	1100	165	100	45	16	50	24	1500
E.J.Woodall	500		50	19.50	8	20	12	589.50
C.W.& Mrs.Young	1100	220	100	54	16		24	1514
House #32,Tungchow						50		50

NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD.
Personal Estimates for 1917, English Districts.

(State Board) A. B. C. F. M.

Name	Salary.	Fixed Children.	Teacher or Writer.	Health.	Medic.	Home Exp.	Ag'y.	Total.
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ballou	$1000		$100	$36	16	$80	$24	$1256
Mr. D. M. Beere	500		50	19.50	8		12	589.50
Mr. & Mrs. Chandler	1100	$55	100	30	16	80	24	1375
Mr. & Mrs. (Mrs. W. B. M.)	500	50	100	19.25	8	80	24	781.25
Mr. & Mrs. Gault	1000	50	100	62.50	16	40	24	1292.50
Mr. & Mrs. Gault	1000	411.70	100	84.50	16	80	24	1666.20
Mr. & Mrs. Goodrich	1100		100	36	16	80	24	1376
Mr. & Mrs. Hubbard	1000		100	80	16	40	24	1260
Mr. & Mrs. Ingram	1100	440	100	78	16	80	24	1808
Mr. & Mrs. Love	1000	100	100	88.50	16	80	24	1418.50
Mr. & Mrs. Martin	1100	330	100	72	16	80	24	1652
Mr. & Mrs. Medam	1000	415.84	100	108.33	16	80	24	1714.17
Mr. & Mrs. Porter	1000	180	100	88.50	16	80	24	1598.50
Mr. & Mrs. Robinson	1000		100	38	16	80	24	1358
Mr. Sheffield (4 Mos)	183.33		10	Medical	2.67		4	1000
Mr. & Mrs. Smith	1000		75	39	16		24	1154
Mr. & Mrs. Stelle (4 Mo)	366.67	91.67	33.33		8.33	80	8	588
Mr. & Mrs. Wiokes	1000		100	39	16	80	24	1259
Mr. & Mrs. Wilder	1100	165	100	45	16	80	24	1800
Mr. Woodall	500		50	19.50	8	80	12	589.50
Mr. & Mrs. Young	1100	220	100	64	16		24	1524
Home $32. Tungchow						80		80

Ethel Detrick

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Health Change	Medical Fund	House Fund	Teacher Writer	Business Agency	Total
Mr. and Mrs. A.B.DeHaan	$1000	50.00	45.00	20.00	50.00	75.00	24.00	1364.00
Mr. and Mrs. E.W.Ellis	$1000		52.00	20.00	50.00	75.00	24.00	1221.00
Mr. and Mrs. C.A.Stanley	$1000	250.00	78.75	20.00	50.00	75.00	24.00	1497.75
Mr. and Mrs. F.F.Tucker	$1000	300.00	78.75	20.00	50.00	75.00	24.00	1547.75
Eastman House					50.00			50.
	4000	600.00	254.50	80.00	250.00	300.00	96.00	5580.50

SUMMARY - SALARIES

Chihli District	25053.12
Shansi District	12388.00
Shantung District	5580.50
Mr. J.V.W.Bergamini	800.00
	43821.62
North China American School	500.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M. PERSONAL ESTIMATES	44321.62

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From W.B.M.I.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Mrs. Ament	500.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	20.00	12.00	577.00
Miss Crane	500.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	75.00	12.00	632.00
Miss Mead	500.00	10.00	10.00		50.00	12.00	582.00
Miss Metcalf	500.00	10.00	10.00		75.00	12.00	607.00
Miss Mickey	500.00	10.00	10.00		75.00	12.00	607.00
Miss Miner	500.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	12.00	607.00
Miss Miske	500.00	10.00	10.00		75.00	12.00	607.00
Miss Payne	500.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	12.00	607.00
Miss Tenney	500.00	10.00	10.00		75.00	12.00	607.00
Miss Connelly	500.00	10.00	10.00		50.00	12.00	582.00
	5000.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	595.00	120.00	6015.00

SHANSI DISTRICT

Miss Heebner	500.00	25.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	12.00	622.00
Miss Munger	500.00	25.00	10.00	25.00	100.00	12.00	672.00
Miss Horn	500.00	25.00	10.00	25.00	100.00	12.00	672.00
Mrs. Pye					100.00		100.00
	1500.00	75.00	30.00	75.00	350.00	36.00	[illegible]
Yütache Houses				50.00			50.00
	1500.00	75.00	30.00	125.00	350.00	36.00	[illegible]

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

W.B.M.I. Name	Fixed Salary	Health Change	Medical Fund	House Fund	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency	Total	
Miss Huggins	500.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	100.00	12.00	660.00	662
Miss Long	500.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	100.00	12.00	660.00	662
Miss Sawyer	500.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	100.00	12.00	660.00	662
Miss Tallmon	500.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	75.00	12.00	635.00	637
	2000.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	375.00	48.00	2623.00	

SUMMARY - SALARIES

Chihli District	6015.00
Shansi District	2116.00
Shantung District	2623.00
TOTAL W.B.M.I. PERSONAL ESTIMATES	10754.00

****

From W.B.M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Miss Andrews	500.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	20.00	12.00	577.00
Miss Chapin	500.00	15.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	597.00
Miss Davis	580.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	12.00	667.00
Mrs. Frame	500.00	10.00	10.00			12.00	532.00
Miss Phelps	500.00	15.00	10.00		50.00	12.00	587.00
Miss Reed	500.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	20.00	12.00	577.00
Miss Sewall	550.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	75.00	12.00	682.00
TOTALS W.B.M.	3600.00	80.00	70.00	150.00	235.00	84.00	4219.00

****

From W.B.M.P.

Dr. Tallmon	500.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	12.00	622.00-TOTAL

SPECIAL REQUESTS-W.B.M.I.

Sleeping Porch for House 21 (Peking)	$150.00
Bungalow at Yütaohe	1000.00

SPECIAL REQUESTS-A.B.C.F.M.

Summer cottages at Yütaohe-Taiku and Fenchow each $600	1200.00
Residence for physician-Lintsing	3500.00
Equipment for Tungchow School(Vote 5)	750.00

Estimates - for 1917.
North China Mission

RECD JUL 7 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
Salary Statement for North China Mission
Estimates for 1917

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Health Change	Medical Fund	House Fund	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency	Total
			CHIHLI DISTRICT					
Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Ballou	$1000		36.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1230.00
Mr. D.M.Beers	500		19.50	19.50 10.00		50.00	12.00	591.50
Mr. & Mrs. R.E.Chandler	1000	55.00	30.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1379.00
Mr. M.S.Frame	500	50.00	29.25	10.00	50.00	100.00	12.00	751.25
Mr. & Mrs. E.W.Galt	1000	50.00	62.50	20.00	40.00	100.00	24.00	1296.50
Dr. & Mrs. H.S.Galt	1000	411.70	84.50	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1690.20
Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich	1100		36.00	20.00	300.00	100.00	24.00	1580.00
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard	1000		50.00	20.00	40.00	100.00	24.00	1234.00
Dr. and Mrs. J.H.Ingram	1000	440.00	78.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1812.00
Dr. and Mrs. O.H.Love	1000	100.00	58.50	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1352.50
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Martin	1100	220.00	72.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1586.00
Mr. and Mrs. J.H.McCann	1000	415.84	108.33	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1718.17
Mr. and Mrs. L.C.Porter	1000	150.00	58.50	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1402.50
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson	1000		36.00 36.	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1230.00
Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith	1000	Travel $125	39.00	20.00		75.00	24.00	1283.00
Dr. and Mrs. D.R.Wickes	1000		39.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1233.00
Dr. and Mrs. G.D.Wilder	1000	165.00	45.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1504.00
Mr. E.J.Woodall	500		19.50	10.00	20.00	50.00	22.00	611.50
Dr. and Mrs. C.W.Young	1100	220.00	54.00	20.00		100.00	24.00	1518.00
House #32, Tungchow					50.00			50.00
Travel 125	18100	2277.54	955.58	350.00	1050.00	1775.00	420.00	25053.12
			SHANSI DISTRICT					
Mr. and Mrs. P.L.Corbin	1000	250.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	75.00	24.00	1469.00
Mr. and Mrs. W.C.Fairfield	1000	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1294.00
Dr. and Mrs. W.A.Hemingway	1000	250.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1494.00
Mr. and Mrs. A.W.Hummel	1000		50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1244.00
Mr. and Mrs. W.R.Leete	1000	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1294.00
Mr. and Mrs. W.O.Pye	1000		50.00	20.00	50.00	120.00	24.00	1264.00
Mr. and Mrs. Warner	1000		50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1244.00
Dr. and Mrs. P.T.Watson	1000	200.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1444.00
Dr. Williams	250		25.00	10.00			12.00	297.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe	1000	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	24.00	1294.00
Yütaohe Houses					50.00			50.00
	9250	850.00	475.00	190.00	500.00	895.00	228.00	12388.00

美國公理總佈道會

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一七年經常之預算

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1917.

直隸省 CHIHLI DISTRICT.	天津 Tientsin	北京 Peking	通縣 ~~Tunghsien~~ Tungchou	保定府 Paotingfu	Totals
佈道 Evangelistic Work.	$800.	$1100.	$1125.	$1187.	$4212.
教育 Educational Work	560.	800.	500.	791.	2651.
醫務 Medical Work	50.	360.	500.	145.	1055.
房舍 Buildings and Sites	114.	200.	45.	126.	485.
雜費 Miscellaneous	150.	115.		107.	372.
各處總數 Totals for Stations	$1674.	$2575.	$2170.	$2356.	$8775.

華北協和大學校 North China Union College,	經常費 Expenses $1200,	器具 Equipment $300,	
	修補 Repairs $300,		總 Total 1800.
潞河中學 通縣 Lu Ho Academy, ~~Tunghsien~~ Tungchou			800.
協和神學校 Union Theological College			230.
直隸省總數 Total for Chihli District			$11605.

	山東省 SHANTUNG DISTRICT			山西省 SHANSI DISTRICT		
~~SHANTUNG DISTRICT.~~	德縣 ~~Tehsien~~ Tehchow	臨清縣 ~~Linching~~ Lintsing	總 Totals	太谷縣 Taikuhsien	汾州 Fenchow	總 Totals
佈道 Evangelistic Work	$1545.	$1100.	$2645.	$830.00	$1180.50	$2010.50
教育 Educational Work	1100.	600.	1700.	595.20	1509.80	2105.00
醫務 Medical Work	1375.	200.	1575.	704.80	988.00	1692.80
房舍 Buildings & Sites	120.	200.	320.	59.20	303.00	362.20
雜費 Miscellaneous	380.	200.	580.	30.00	30.00	60.00
各處總數 Totals for Stations	$4520.	$2300.	$6820.	$2219.20	$4011.30	$6230.50

直隸省 Chihli District, Total	$11605.00
山東 Shantung " "	6820.00
山西 Shansi " "	6230.50
華北董事部代表旅費 Traveling Expenses, North China Council Delegates	160.00
主計公費 Mission Treasurer, Office Expenses	225.00
書啟公費 Mission Secretary, " "	34.00
經常預算全總 Total for the Mission (Passed by the North China Council)	$25074.50

美國公理總佈道會
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一X年特別款預
SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

直隸省
CHIHLI DISTRICT.

天津
Tientsin.

西沽院內墊土 For grading Hsiku compound, (or estimate of Mission Architect)		$1000.00
帮辦協和醫院 For Participation in Union Hospital		4000.00
教士房舍 For Preacher's Residence	275	
新門及門房 For new gate and gate-house	180	
附堂 For Parish House	3000	
帮辦協和醫院 For participation in Union Hospital	4000	$12455.00

北京
Peking.

北堂之會堂 For Chapel, North Church	5000	
齊化門之會堂 For Chapel, Ch'i Hua Men	1000	
育英及附屬各校之地與房舍 For Land+Buildings, Yü Ying Boys' Schools	30000	
報契費 For Registration of Deeds	500	36500.00

保定府
Paotingfu.

高邑教堂 For Kao I City Chapel	450	
定州教堂 For Tingchow City Chapel	700	
保定府福音堂 For Paotingfu City Chapel	1500	
保定府教習住宅兩處 For Paotingfu, 2 Teachers' Residences	~~2000~~ 500	
保府附堂 For Paotingfu Parish House	900	
保府初等小學器具 For Paotingfu Primary School Equipment	150	4200.00
直隸特款總數 Total Specials for Chihli District		$53155.00

山東省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

德縣
Tehchow.

教堂學校房舍等 For Chapel, School Buildings, etc.	恩縣 Enhsien	$2500	
" " " " "	高唐 Kaot'ang	2500	
" " " " "	夏津 Hsiaching	1000	
" " " " "	武城 Wuch'eng	3000	
" " " " "	舊城 Chiuch'eng	1500	
" " " " "	鄭家口 Chengchiakou	2000	
" " " " "	桑園 Sangyuan	2000	
" " " " "	吳橋 Wuch'iao	3000	
" " " " "	陵縣 Linghsien	3000	
" " " " "	平原 P'ingyuan	2500	
男學道房舍 德縣 For Men's Work Building, Tehchow		2000	
教堂 德縣 " Chapel, Tehchow		1000	$26000.00

臨清
Lintsing.

男醫院 For Men's Hospital		10000	
教堂學校房舍等 For Chapel, School Buildings, etc.	東昌府 Tungch'angfu	3000	
" " " " "	邱縣 Ch'iuhsien	1000	
" " " " "	清平 Ch'ingp'ing	1000	
" " " " "	博平 Pop'ing	1500	
" " " " "	茌平 Ch'ihp'ing	2000	
" " " " "	恩城 Ench'eng	500	
" " " " "	油坊 Yufang	500	$12500.00

山東特款總數
Total Specials for Shantung District $45500.00

山西省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

太谷縣
Taikuhsien.

房舍 清源 For plant at Ch'ingyuan	$1500	
太谷城內書舖本銀 For capital for Taikuhsien Bookshop	200	
房舍 南青堆 For enlargement of plant at Nanch'ingtui	500	
西谷村補助款 For completion of plant at Hsikuts'un	150	
房舍 西谷村禮拜堂 For chapel at Hsikuts'un	300	
房舍 墩坊 For repairs and improvements at Tunfang	400	
禮拜堂長頭 For chapel at Changt'ou	300	
房舍 東陽 For chapel at Tungyang	500	
開創三處支會 For opening three new outstations	450	
支會佈道棚 For out-station preaching tent	25	
留聲機兩架 For two graphophones for evangelistic work	24	
太谷城禮拜堂 For City Church, Taikuhsien	10000	
太谷學道房 For Station Class Building, Taikuhsien	1500	
支醫院傢具 For equipment of branch dispensaries in out-stations	150	$15999.00

汾縣
Fenchow.

附堂 For Parish House and Sunday School rooms	2500	
福音堂 For enlarging plant for street chapel and city work	1500	
神學及醫務學 For ~~the~~ Bible ~~School~~ and Medical School	1000	
房舍 田屯鎮 For strengthening plant at T'ient'unchen	250	
房舍 司馬鎮 For equipment of chapel at Szumats'un	500	
房舍 漆口鎮 For equipment of chapel at Ch'ik'ouchen	300	
房舍 相子原 For street chapel and school rooms for Hsiangtzŭyuan	225	
房舍 孝義鎮 For fitting up chapel and school premises at Hsiaoyichen	200	
修房西宦村 For repairs on Kuants'un property	200	
夏日學校 玉道河 For buildings, summer school and preachers' retreat, Yutaoho	1000	

汾州
Fenchow (continued).

房 舍 柳林鎮
For aid in providing a plant at Liulinchen 1500

香樂 鎮
For aid for plant at Hsianglets'un 250 $9425.00

特款總數 山西省
Total Specials for Shansi District $25424.00

特款總數
SUMMARY.

特款總數 直隸省
Total Special Requests from A.B.C.F.M. for Chihli District $53155.00

山東
"" " " " " " Shantung " 45500.00

山西
" " " " " " Shansi " 25424.00

三省向總會要求特款總數
Total Special Requests from A.B.C.F.M. for the Mission $124079.00

東部女佈道會
WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一七年經常費預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1917.

	天津 Tientsin	通縣 Tungchou	保定府 Paotingfu	總數 Totals.
佈道 Evangelistic				
薪舍 Salaries	$135	$125	$300	$560
遊行 Touring	25	75	100	200
雜費 Incidentals	7			7
教育 Educational				
有宿舍學校 Salaries, Boarding School	200	450		650
有宿舍學校 Supplementary, Boarding School	150		500	650
無宿舍學校 Day Schools	85	250	300	635
宣講所及講員 Lecture Room & Helper			125	125
學道班 Station Classes	10	75	75	160
幼稚園 Kindergarten		75	60	135

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, (continued).

	天津 Tientsin	通縣 Tungchou	保定府 Paotingfu	總數 Totals
醫務 Medical.	$15	$290	$25	$330
房舍 Buildings and Sites				
修學校修理 Repairs, Schools.	25	50	15	90
修理費 Repairs, General	3	15	10	28
房租 Rents.			75	75
零碎 Miscellaneous				
代表旅費數 Delegates' Expenses.	10	10	10	30
直隸省總數 Totals for Chihli District	$665 5	$1415	$1595	$3675.00

房舍特款

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR BUILDINGS.

保定府 Paotingfu.

女學房 For Woman's Work Buildings $15,000.00

中部佈道會

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一七年經費預算

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1917.

直隸省

CHIHLI DISTRICT.

北京 Peking.

佈道 Evangelistic.	修金 Salaries	385
	遊行 Touring	100
教育 Educational	無宿舍學校 Day Schools	300
	有宿舍學校 Boarding Schools	230
	幼稚園 Kindergarten	120
	學道班 Station Classes	30
	神學校 Bible School	275

北京
Peking (continued).

貝滿中學 W.B.M.I. Bridgman Academy	修金 Salaries	$500
	燃料 Heating, etc.	300
	器具 Equipment	50
	學費 Scholarships	75
協和女學 College	修金 Salaries	400
	燃料 Heating	150
	器具 Equipment	100
修補 Repairs	支會 Outstation	25
	有宿舍學校 Boarding School	10
	女神學校 Bible Training School	25
	貝滿中學 Bridgman Academy	150
	協和女學 College	100
醫務 Medical	藥材 Supplies	50
	學生養病費 Hospital, School Girls	15
直隸省總數 Total for Chihli District		$3390.00

山東省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

	德縣 Tehchow	臨清 Lintsing	總數 Totals
佈道 Evangelistic	$150	$240	$390
教育 Educational	955	785	1740
醫務 Medical	575		575
房舍 Buildings and Sites	65	15	80
雜項 Miscellaneous	315	60	375
總數 Totals for Stations	$2060	$1100	$3160.00

山西省
SHANSI DISTRICT.

		太谷縣 Taikuhsien	汾州 Fenchow	總數 Totals
佈道 Evangelistic	修金 Salaries	$108.00	$144.00	
	學道班 Station Classes	10.00	53.00	
	書籍 Books & Literature	10.00	30.00	

W.B.M.I. SHANSI DISTRICT, (continued).

E		太谷縣 Taikuhsien		汾州 Fenchow		Totals
佈道 Evangelistic	遊行 Touring	15.00	$143.00	15.00	242.00	385.00
教育 Educational	中學學生 Pupils to Academy	80.00		120.00		
	無宿舍學校 Day Schools	162.40		150.00		
	有宿舍學校 Boarding Schools	650.00		743.00		
	幼稚園 Kindergarten		892.40	142.50	1155.50	2047.90
婦人學校 Woman's School	燃料 Fuel			60.00		
	修金 Salaries			137.50		
	傭費 Servants			48.00		
	修補 Repairs			20.00		
	零用 Supplies		200.00	22.00	287.50	487.50
醫務 Medical			317.00		150.00	467.00
各處總數 Totals for Stations			$1552.40		$1835.00	$3387.40

總計
SUMMARY.

General Work Estimates for 1917, W.B.M.I.,	直隸省 Chihli District,	$3,390.00
" " " " " "	山東省 Shantung District	3,160.00
" " " " " "	山西省 Shansi District	3,387.40
三省向中部女佈道會要求經常費之總數 Total General Work Estimate for 1917, W.B.M.I., N.C.Mission		$9,937.40

特款之預算
SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

I. 直隸省 CHIHLI DISTRICT. 北京 Peking

女初等學校地及房舍 For Land and Buildings, Girls' Elementary School	$3500.
女神學校課室 For Administration & Class Rooms, Woman's Bible School	2500
貝滿中學購買房舍 For Bridgman Academy, to purchase Angell Memorial Rooms	1500
置地並補修姜氏學堂 For Land, and Completion of Jane Chapin Hall	4000

For

W.B.M.I., SPECIAL REQUESTS, Peking, (continued).

	協和女學校地及房舍 For Land, Buildings, Etc., Woman's College	36000.00		
	直隸省總數 Total for ChihliDistrict			$47500.00
	山東省 SHANTUNG DISTRICT			
德縣 Tenchow	女佈道房舍 For Woman's Work Quarters	$2000		
	看護宿舍 For Nurses' Home	1000		
	女學校之煖爐 For Girls' School Heating Plant	1000	$4000.00	
臨清 Lintsing	女學校房舍 For Girls' School Buildings	$6000		
	幼稚園傢具 For Kindergarten Equipment	200		
	支會小學校 For Outstation Primary Schools	200	$6400.00	
	山東省總數 Total for Shantung District			$10400.00
	山西省 SHANSI DISTRICT			
太谷縣 Taikuhsien	女學校宿舍 Completion of Girls' School Plant	$1500		
	婦人學校宿舍 Woman's School dormitories	1500		
	幼稚園及初等小學 Primary and Kindergarten building	2500		
	清源女學校房舍 Woman's Work & School Plant, Ch'ingyuan	500		
	西谷村女學校房舍 Woamn's Work & School Plant, Hsikuts'un	350		
	墩房房舍 Purchase of Woman's Work Plant, Tunfang	50		
	南青女學校房舍 Woman's Work & School Plant, Nanch'ingtui	300		
	太谷縣女醫院 Woman's Hospital, Taikuhsien	7000	$13700	
汾州 Fenchow	幼稚園及初等小學房舍 For Kindergarten & Primary Sch. Building	1000		
	婦人學校房舍 For a School for Married Women	1500		
	女子工藝學堂 For equipment for Industrial School	200	$ 2700	
	山西省總數 Total for Shansi District			$16400.00

W.B.M.I., Special Requests, (Continued).

總計
SUMMARY.

Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from	直隸省 Chihli District	$47,500.00
" " " " " "	山東省 Shantung District	10,400.00
" " " " " "	山西省 Shansi District	16,400.00
三省向中部女佈會要求特款總數 Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from North China Mission		$74,300.00

西部女佈道會
WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

一九一七年經常預算
GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1917.

山東省
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

臨清
Lintsing

醫務
Medical Work $720.00

特款
SPECIAL REQUEST.

醫院器具 臨清
Hospital Equipment, Lintsing $2,000.00

通過華北董事部
(As passed by the North China Council).

Estimates - 1917

North China Mission

Copied

(Taken from Minutes Mission Meeting

MtCD SEP 24 1917

Copy for Dr. H. E. Strong, A.B.C.F.M.

For Mr. J. H. Blackstone

Statistical Notes and Estimates for Extension of Work of the Paotingfu Station of the American Board Mission.

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(Note.--Part pf what is specified below was given in a somewhat fuller form in a letter dated April 13, presented by Mr. McCann.)

Field: 21 hsien, practically all lying on the populous Chihli Plain.

Area: Over 5,000 square miles. Larger than Connecticut.

Population: Over 5,000,000 (estimating one person to each five mou of land, a ~~cons~~ conservative estimate, judging from the combined testimony of our evangelists).

Present Work: Central Station:

1. Regular activities of the local church.
2. Boys' schools up to completion of second year of middle school.
3. Girls' primary school.
4. Two city chapels, one of which directs its efforts more particularly to the reaching of student and merchant classes, and a women's work center.

Work in the Outer Field:

1. 21 outstations, all except two of which are located in villages and have no resident evangelist or pastor.
2. 16 other groups of Christians, in villages, who have provided for their local use some place of meeting.
3. 10 evangelists who all have headquarters in hsien cities or large markets. The renting of property in these larger centers and locating our men here has all been nrought about within four years.
4. Two itinerating Bible women.
5. Three primary schools, one for boys and two for girls.

Comments.--Village groups are in the habit of providing their own place of meeting and of meeting such expenses as they incur.

In Li Hsien a remarkable ingathering of new converts is taking place in a group of about twenty villages. These new seekers of the true way, only about a dozen of whom have as yet received baptism, are raising the money for the full salary of an evangelist who shall make his headquarters in Li Hsien City but shall work among them.

Needs for the Future:

1. To more fully man the work already undertaken and to meet the expenses of a more varied program of evangelisation and nurture.
2. To provide suitable plants and equipment for the occupied centers, in none of which outside of Paotingfu does the church own property.
3. To open new centers, with plants and trained workers, at the rate of two or three per year until each of the 21 hsien have at least one such "Primary Station."
4. To open a new mission station for the southern half of the field.

Estimates for Meeting These Needs:

1. For plants and equipment in centers already occupied
   a. In Paotingfu City . . . . . Gold $5,000
   b. Parish house in connection with Paotingfu church . . . 1,500
   c. In each of the five hsien cities and one market town already occupied and the city about to be occupied (see "Comments"), viz., Ting-chou, Kao I Hsien, Wu Chi Hsien, Po Yeh Hsien, Shen Chai Hsien, Chang Teng Market, and Li Hsien,--at average of $2,000 14,000
   Total 20,500

2. Recurrent expenses in connection with better staffing of present work:
   a. Support of hospital evangelist, to work among patients from our field who come to the Presbyterian Hospital, and to follow them up 150
   b. Additional man worker for each of the following centers: Ting-chou, Kao I Hsien, Po Yeh Hsien, Li Hsien, Chang Teng Market, at average of $150 . . . 750
   c. Woman worker for each of five of the above centers, at average of $65 325
   d. Chapel keeper at each of the seven centers mentioned under 1-c, at average of $45 315
   e. Help on current expenses of work of these centers and the touring near by, at average of $40 280
   Total $1,820

3. For plants and equipment for three new centers, recruits for which (male recruits at least) we could find without delay, viz., for Kao Yang Hsien, Hsin Lê Hsien, and Wang Tu Hsien, at average of $2,000 6,000

4. Recurrent expenses of these three centers; support of two men workers for each, one woman if to be found, one chapel keeper, and the current expenses, at average of $450 1,350

5. Since new trained recruits will be coming from the schools each year, we would estimate for the opening of two or three new centers per year hereafter at such cost as indicated above.

Summary of Estimates for Immediate Needs (1-4 above)

1. For Plant and Equipment, Total $26,500
2. For Annual Budget of Work, Total 3,170

Notes on the Situation in Two Hsien Cities,- Given to Exemplify the d. y That We Wish to Meet.

Ting-chou has been named as the first hsien city wh to put in an equipment. Commercially it is doubtless the most city of the field, outside of the "fu". It was selected last year by the government to be developed as a "model hsien". A very wide-awake progressive official has been sent there. Schools in the city and the whole district are getting very special attention. The city middle school is being enlarged and thoroughly equipped with intent that it shall be the recognized middle school for 20 hsien. Experiments in compulsory education are to be made throughout the district. Many reforms have been going on in the city. Dillapidated temples an unsightly old ruins have been cleaned up, Streets have been graded. The best lecturers available have been secured to speak in the public hall where there is daily speaking for the enlightenment of the public. Special stimulus is being given to business ventures.

We have, in a good location there, a fair-sized hall rented for chapel use. And special religious lectures have filled the house repeatedly with teachers, students, and other educated men. We are just locating there the best evangelist of our field, and he is receiving cordial welcome. The Hsien Official has personally invited him to speak, whenever he can take the time, in the public hall mentioned. He also heartily endorsed our hopes that we might establish a "model" church in his "model" city.

Since the government is giving very special attention to its schools in Ting-chou, probably we shall not need to open schools at our premises, but will find ready opportunity to work among students in the government schools. Our reading-room there should be especially well stocked, and the work should be varied and attractive for the sake of reaching the young people in the schools.

Kao I Hsien is the second place listed. Within a radius of ten miles of that city are 5 of our outstations and a total of over 100 church members. The past 8 or 10 months have seen a remarkable awakening of interest in a number of new villages near the city, and the names of at least 100 new inquirers have been taken by the over-worked evangelist there, among them an unusual number of school teachers and students. Prejudice has been much broken down in Kao I City the past three years since we rented our inadequate quarters there. Our evangelist there, altho not highly educated, is a man who wins the respect and confidence of all classes. Our first convert in the city, a merchant with some means and of excellent reputation, will soon be ready for baptism. Our village Christians near there are fairly well off as country people go. They are very anxious for a good center in the city and schools for their children and would help to no small extent in providing a place and supporting their schools. It is, indeed, likely that a good boys' school covering the lower eight grades could be made fully self-supporting from the start.

NEW MISSION STATION.

If the Board's approval can be secured for the opening of a new mission station in Cheng-ting-fu (or Shih Chia Chuang) we would estimate for that as follows.

I. For immediate opening of work under a picked Chinese staff in preparation for occupation as a mission station, per annum.

a. Rental of temporary quarters	$125
b. Support of two men evangelists	350
c. Support of two men teachers	300
d. Support of work carried on by the above staff	250
e. Support of a Bible woman	50
f. Support of a woman teacher	65
g. Support of the work of these two women	75
Total	$1215

Notes on the Situation in Two Hsien Cities,- Given to Exemplify the Opportunities That We Wish to Meet.

Ting-chou has been named as the first hsien city where we would like to put in an equipment. Commercially it is doubtless the most important hsien city of the field, outside of the "fu". It was selected last year by the government to be developed as a "model hsien". A very wide-awake progressive official has been sent there. Schools in the city and the whole district are getting very special attention. The city middle school is being enlarged and thoroughly equipped with intent that it shall be the recognized middle school for 20 hsien. Experiments in compulsory education are to be made throughout the district. Many reforms have been going on in the city. Dillapidated temples an unsightly old ruins have been cleaned up, Streets have been graded. The best lecturers available have been secured to speak in the public hall where there is daily speaking for the enlightenment of the public. Special stimulus is being given to business ventures.

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d. Support of work carried on by the above staff	250
e. Support of a Bible woman	50
f. Support of a woman teacher	65
g. Support of the work of these two women	75
Total	$1215

2. Foreign staff called for, their support to be undertaken when found. (The mission would want to locate at least one experienced missionary in the new station, but not until a new recruit could take his place in his old location.)
   a. 2 ordained men.
   b. 1 physician.
   c. 2 single ladies.
3. For land for the station (say 50 mou), an enclosing wall, and initial outlay in preparation for building up a plant. $6,000
   (Note. To be spent after the staff at the temporary quarters had become familiar with conditions and could advise about location of station, purchase of property, etc.)
4. For future plant. Estimates would be forthcoming in due time for at least the following.
   a. Church building.
   b. Boys' school plant.
   c. Girls' school plant.
   d. Medical plant.

NOTE. All estimates are submitted in gold with a rate in mind, at present fictitious, of two to one.

Prepared for the Paotingfu Station of the A.B.C.F.M. by

May, 1917

2. Foreign staff called for, their support to be undertaken when found. (The mission would want to locate at least one experienced missionary in the new station, but not until a new recruit could take his place in his old location.)

a. 2 ordained men.
b. 1 physician.
c. 2 single ladies.

3. For land for the station (say 50 mow), an enclosing wall, and initial outlay in preparation for building up a plant. $6,000

(Note. To be spent after the staff at the temporary quarters had become familiar with conditions and could advise about location of station, purchase of property, etc.)

4. For future plant. Estimates would be forthcoming in due time for at least the following.

a. Church building.
~~b. Boys' school plant.~~
c. Girls' school plant.
d. Medical plant.

NOTE. All estimates are submitted in gold with a rate in mind, at present fluctuations, of two to one.

Prepared for the Fuchingfu Station of the A.B.C.F.M. by

Work of Proposed Fuchingfu Station

Mar. 1917

MAY, 1917

Miss Clark

REC'D OCT 31 1917

FINANCIAL REPORT
North China Union Language School
Year ending June 30, 1917

Operation of School

Receipts		
Fees from Students	$ 11080.65	
Sale of Coal to "	230.	
Sale of Supplies to "	6.35	
Exchange	4.07	
Sale of Books	267.55	
Total		11588.62
Expenditures		
Teachers Salaries - all Chinese except typewriter	7871.30	
International Committee of Y.M.C.A. for Mr. Pettus salary	2918.25	
Rent for premises for recitation rooms.	560.	
Coal	620.85	
Repairs	227.18	
Exchange	32.62	
Insurance	14.07	
Telephone	50.42	
Books	426.02	
Library	25.	
Supplies	517.78	
Total		13263.49
Loss or deficit paid by Mr. Blackstone		1674.87
Books on hand		160.47
Ntt Loss		1514.40

Operation of Hostel

Receipts		
Rent from students for rooms ~~boarding dept.~~	2635.80	
Board	8360.51	
Total		10996.31
Expenditures		
Rent for dormitory.	2315.	
Cook for expenses of boarding department	5862.88	
Wages of servants	578.	
Supplies	279.48	
Repair	591.48	
Electricity	449.	
Water	95.	
Interest on money borrowed for equipment	135.41	
Total		10306.25
Gain		690.06

Mrs. Edward Lane, Treasurer

Financial Report
Sheet #2

Equipment

Receipts		
Carried forward from previous years	1899.95	
Loan from Methodist Mission	2158.27	
Total		4058.22
Expenditures		
School Equipment	742.43	
Hostel Equipment	2893.59	
Total		3636.02
Balance on hand at opening of school		422.20

Loan

Received from Methodist Mission	2158.27	
Paid on principal to " "	714.	
Balance of indebtedness		1444.27

Deficit

School deficit	1514.40	
Books in stock	160.47	
Payment on Loan	714.	
Total		2388.87
Deficit covered by		
Balance on hand at opening of school	422.20	
Gain from Hostel operation	690.06	
Bank Overdraft	1276.61	
Total		2388.87

Audited by Dr Stobart.

Financial Report
Sheet #2

Equipment

Receipts		
Carried forward from previous years	1892.95	
Loan from Methodist Mission	1896.27	
Total		4089.22
Expenditures		
School Equipment	746.43	
Hostel Equipment	2892.59	
Total		3639.02
Balance on hand at opening of school		450.20

Loan

Received from Methodist Mission	2456.27	
Paid on Equipment " "	712.	
Balance of indebtedness		1744.27

Deficit

School deficit	1514.40	
Books in stock	160.47	
Payment on Loan	712.	
Total		2386.87

Deficit covered by		
Balance on hand at opening of school		422.20
Gain from Hostel operation		690.06
Bank Overdraft		1274.61
Total		2386.87

Audited by Attwood.

Northern Manitoba Union Indian School
year ending June 30, 1917.

RECD OCT 31 1917

PROPOSED BUDGET
NORTH CHINA UNION LANGUAGE SCHOOL
July 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918

Operation of School

Receipts

Students Fees 60 students @ $200		12000.

Expenditures

Summer Teachers Salaries	630.		
Mr. Chin head " 12 mo. @ $60	720.		
Teacher 9 mo. @ $30	270.		
5 Teachers 9 mo. @ $25	1125.		
30 Teachers 9 mo. @ $20	5400.	8145.	
Y.M.C.A. - International Com. $1500 @ 1.20		1800.	
Rent 12 mo. @ $40		480.	
Heat		400.	
Equipment & Repairs		200.	
Supplies, Printing, Postage, typist etc		500.	
Office Help		360.	
Insurance		21.10	
Telephone		84.	
Exchange		9.90	
Total			12000.

Operation of Hostel

Receipts

Rent 22 students @ $12.50 for 9 mo.	2475.	
Board 22 students @ $45 for 8½ mo.	8415.	
Total		10890.

Expenditures

Rent 12 mo. @ $160	1920.	
Board 22 students @ $30 for 8½ mo.	5610.	
Wages 10 mo. @ $55 2 mo. @ 28.50	607.	
Supplies, Repair, Equipment	400.	
Electricity	450.	
Water	120.	
Interest (will be less as principal is reduced 1/3)	135.	
Total		9242.
Net Gain		1648.

The Y.M.C.A. pays Mr. Putten's salary approximating $3000 ~~paid~~ and he gives all his time to the school, which pays to the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. $1500 as its share of his salary.

Budget for North China Union Language School
Budget 1917 — 1918

North China Union Language School

July 1, 1917 — July 1, 1918.

REC'D JUN 18 1918

19a

O.S.M.A. Estimates. For 1919.

		$	
Teachers' Salaries		2000.	
Servants		400.	
Heat and Light		750.	
Books and Stationery		300.	
Furniture and Equipment		200.	
Repairs and Care of Grounds		200.	
Incidentals		200.	
Secretarial Expense		120.	
Pricipal's Salary		1334.	5704.
1100 110 50 50 24			
Pay Schools		600.	600.
Total for Taiku			6304.
Fenchow Current Expenses		2166.	2166.
Total for District			8470.

Copy sent to Bahr

Special Requests from the O.S.M.A.

ShangTa School	300.	
Liu Lin Chen School	1500.	
Taiku Educational Plant	14000.	
Teachers' Residences	3500.	
Two Houses for Foreign Staff	7000.	
Repairs	800.	
Industrial School Equipment	2000.	
Laboratory	2000.	
Ch'ing Yuan School	1000.	32100.

A Short Term Man To Teach English
A Man For Industrial Work

Special Requests from the A.B.C.F.M.

Fenchow Middle School		
Running Expenses	1500.	
Equipment	2000.	
Dormitory, and Recitation Building	10000.	13500.

Special Requests form the W.B.M.I.

Two Cottages at Yu Tao Ho for Ladies	1000.	

North China Union Language School

Estimates

Dec 1919.

For Travelling Evangelistic Bands	500.
For the Ch'en Kuang Pao	500
For Bookstore Fund	500
For Fund to Assist City Church to Obtain a Pastor	300
For Equipment of the Station Lithopress	300
For Travelling Expenses to and from Summer School	150
Totals	$28,025 — Fenchow specials
Total Specials for Shansi District — See other sheet (O.S.M.A. Estimates) for add'l specials for Fenchow middle school — A. Bd. ($3,500)	$43,999 — Total Shansi specials

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR ~~1~~ 1919.

	Tientsin	T'unghsien	Paotingfu	Totals
Evangelistic Work	$300.00	$290.00	$500.00	$1090.00
Educational Work	535.00	825.00	940.00	2300.00
Medical Work	15.00	410.00	25.00	450.00
Delegates	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
Totals	$860.00	$1535.00	$1475.00	$ 3870.00
Special Request, T'unghsien Woman's Hospital				400.00
Totals for Chihli District				$4270.00

Requests for Buildings

For Travelling Evangelistic Bands	$60.
For the Ch'en Kuang Pao	500
For Bookstore Fund	500
For Fund to Assist City Church to Obtain a Pastor	500
For Equipment of the Station Lithopress	500
For Travelling Expenses to and from Summer School	150
Totals	$28,025
Total Specials for Shansi District	$40,355

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR ~~1~~ 1919.

	Tientsin	T'ungchow	Paotingfu	Totals
Evangelistic Work	$800.00	$290.00	500.00	$1090.00
Educational Work	585.00	825.00	940.00	$2350.00
Medical Work	15.00	410.00	25.00	450.00
Delegates	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
Totals	$860.00	$1535.00	$1475.00	$ 3870.00
Special Request. T'ungchow Women's Hospital				400.00
Totals for Chihli District				$4270.00

RCD JUL 12 1918

157/12

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR

NORTH CHINA MISSION

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Peking

Evangelistic	$845.00
Educational	810.00
Medical	80.00
College	750 .00
Bridgman Academy	1090.00
Bible School	300.00
Delegates	10.00
Total	$3855.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tehsien	Lintsing	Totals
Evangelistic	$150	$ 230	$ 380
Educational	1255	915	2170
Medical	575		575
Buildings and Sites	280	15	295
Miscellaneous	100	40	140
Totals	$2360	$1200	$3560 - Total Shantung

Requests for Buildings

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR

NORTH CHINA MISSION

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Peking

Evangelistic	$848.00
Educational	810.00
Medical	80.00
College	760.00
Bridgman Academy	1090.00
Bible School	800.00
Delegates	10.00
Total	$3888.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tsingtau	Lintsing	Totals
Evangelistic	$160	$ 280	$ 880
Educational	1265	915	2170
Medical	575		575
Buildings and sites	880	15	895
Miscellaneous	100	40	140
Totals	$3960	$1250	$5660

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taikuhsien	Fenchowfu	Totals
Evangelistic	$490.68	$636.40	$1127.08
Educational	989.25	1745.00	2734.25
Medical	405.00	450.00	855.00
Total for Shansi District	$ 1884.93	$2831.40	$4716.33

SUMMARY FOR THE W. B. M. I.

General Work Estimates for the Chihli District	$3855.00
General Work Estimates for the Shantung District	3560.00
General Work Estimates for the Shansi District	4716.33
Total for the Mission	$12131.33

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Bridgman Academy	$5500.00
Union Women's College	35000.00
Total for Chihli District	$40500.00

Specials Chihli W B M I

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tehsien
Woman's work quarters	$3000
Nurses' home	1000
Steam heating plant	1200
	5200

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taikuhsien	Fenchowfu	Totals
Evangelistic	$190.68	$636.40	$1127.08
Educational	989.25	1745.00	2734.25
Medical	405.00	480.00	885.00
Total for Shansi District	$1584.93	$2861.40	$4716.33

SUMMARY FOR THE W. B. M. I.

General Work Estimates for the Chihli District	$3865.00
General Work Estimates for the Shantung District	3860.00
General Work Estimates for the Shansi District	4716.33
Total for the Mission	$12181.33

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Bridgman Academy	$5500.00
Union Women's College	3000.00
Total for Chihli District	$8500.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tsinan
Women's work quarters	$3000
Nurses' home	1000
Steam heating plant	1200
	$5200

School apparatus	$ 200	
Total		$5, 400
Lintsing		
Girls' School building	$6000	
Kindergarten equipment	200	
" floors	100	
Outstation primary schools	200	
Total		6, 500
Total for District		$11, 900

Specials
Shanting
WB Smith

Special for Bungalow at Yin-tao-ho - Dr B Smith
see salary sheet

School apparatus	$ 200
Total	$6, 400

Painting

Girls' School building	$6000
Kindergarten equipment	200
" Floors	100
Outstation primary schools	200
Total	6, 500
Total for District	$11, 900

SHANSI DISTRICT

Taikuhsien

For Woman's Chapel	$2,000.00	
For Woman's School Dormitories	1,500.00	
For Primary and Kindergarten Building	2,500.00	
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Ch'ing Yuan	500.00	
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Hsi Ku Ts'un	350.00	
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Nan Ch'ing Tuei	300.00	
For Woman's Hospital, Taikuhsien	10,000.00	
For Opening Girls' School at Fan Ts'un	100.00	
For Opening Girls' School at Tung Kuan	100.00	
Totals		$17,350.00

Fenchowfu

For Kindergarten and Primary School Building	1,500.00	
For School for Married Women	1,000.00	
For Woman's Work and School Plant, P'ai Hwei Chen	200.00	
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Tung Chia Chuang	200.00	
For New Furnace in Lydia Lord Davis School	1,000.00	
Totals		3,900.00
Total Special Requests of Woman's Board of Shansi		$21 , 250.00

Specials Shansi W.B.M.I.

SHANSI DISTRICT

Taikuhsien

For Woman's Chapel	$2,000.00
For Woman's School Dormitories	1,500.00
For Primary and Kindergarten Building	2,500.00
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Ch'ing Yuan	500.00
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Hsi Ku Tsun	500.00
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Han Ch'ing Tsai	300.00
For Woman's Hospital, Taikuhsien	10,000.00
For Opening Girls' School at Pan Te'un	100.00
For Opening Girls' School at Tung Kuan	100.00
Totals	$17,500.00

Fenchowfu

For Kindergarten and Primary School Building	1,500.00
For School for Married Women	1,000.00
For Woman's Work and School Plant, P'ai Hwei Chen	200.00
For Woman's Work and School Plant, Tung Chia Chuang	200.00
For New Furnace in Lydia Lord Davis School	1,000.00
Totals	3,900.00

Total Special Requests of Woman's Board of Shansi $21 , 250.00

SUMMARY

Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from Chihli District	$40,500.00
Total Special Requests to W. B. M. I. from Shantung District	11,900.00
Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from Shansi District	21,250.00
Total Special Requests to W.B.M.I. from North China Mission	$ 73,650.00

Bungalow Yutaiao - 1,000

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC

NORTH CHINA MISSION

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Lintsing

Medical Work $720.00

SPECIAL REQUEST

Hospital equipment $2,000.00

Copied for W.B.M.I. & W.B.M.P.
E.M.P.

N. China Mission

General Work

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD
Personal Estimates for 1918

A. B. C. F. M.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Ag'cy	Total
Chihli District								
Mr.and Mrs. E.H.Ballou	$1200	$60	$100	$30	$30	$50	$24	$1494
Mr. D.H.Beers (6 mo.)	300		25	9.75	7750		6	348.25
Mr.& Mrs.H.R.Chandler (6 mo.)	600	30	50	15	15.	50	12	772
Mr. M.S.Frame (6 mo.) Mrs. Frame, W.B.M.	300	50	50	22.50	7.50	50	6	466
Mr.and Mrs. E.W.Galt (4 mo.)	400	40	33.34	25	10.	40	8	556.34
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Galt (4 mo.)	400	60	33.33	18	10	50	8	579.33
Dr. & Mrs. C.Goodrich	1200		100.	36	30	300	24	1690
Mr.& Mrs. H.W.Hubbard	1200	60	100	62.50	30	40	24	15 16.5
Dr. &Mrs. J.W.Ingram	1200	553	100	78	30	50	24	~~2955.~~ 2035,
Dr. & Mrs. O.H.Love (6 mo.)	600	60	50	29.25	15	50	12	816.25
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Martin (4 mo.)	400	80	33.33	22.75	10		8	554.08
Mr. & Mrs. J. H.McCann	1200	390	100	44	30	50	24	1838
Mr. and Mrs. L.C.Porter	1200	240	100	58.50	30	50	24	1702.50
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Robinson	1200		120	50	30	50	24	1454
Mrs. E.W.Sheffield	600		30	18	15		12	675
Mr. and Mrs. W.B.Stelle	1200	360	100	71.50	30	50	24	1835.50
Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith	1200	125 (Travel)	75	39	30		24	1493
Mr. and Mrs. D.R.Wickes	1200		100	39	30	50	24	1443
Mr. and Mrs. G.D.Wilder	1200	180	100	48	30	50	24	1632
Mr. E.J.Woodall (6 mo.)	300		25	9.75	7.50	20	6	368.25
House # 32 Tungchou						50		50
House # 35 Tungchou						50		50
Carried Forward———	$17100	$2143	$1405	$726.50	427.50	1180	$342	$23369

(Travel $125)

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Ag'cy	Total
Brought Forward	$17100	$2143 (Travel $125)	$1465	$726.50	$427.50	$1100	$342	$23369
Shantung District								
Mr. & Mrs. L.V.Cady	$1200		$100	$45	$30	$50	$24	$1449
Mr. A.H.Buschman	600		100	22.50	15		12	749.50
Mr. & Mrs. V.P.Eastman	1200	120	100	78	30	50	24	1602
Mr. & Mrs. E.W.Ellis	1200		100	52	30	50	24	1456
Mr. &Mrs. P.H.McEachron	1200	60	100	56.25	30	50	24	1520.25
Dr. & Mrs. L.M.Miles	1200	60	100	56.25	30	50	24	1520.25
Mr. & Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1200	360	100	93.75	30	50	24	1857.75
Dr. & Mrs. F.F.Tucker (6 mo.)	600	180	50	46.87	15	50	12	953.87
								11,104.62
Shansi District								
Mr. & Mrs. P.L.Corbin	1200	360	75	50	30	50	24	1789
Mr. & Mrs. W.C.Fairfield (4 mo.)	400	20	33.34	16.66	10	50	8	538
Dr.& Mrs. W.A.Hemingway	1200	360	100	50	30	50	24	1814
Mr. &Mrs. A.W.Hummel	1200	60	100 ~~50~~	50	30	50	24	1514
Mr. & Mrs. W.R.Leete	1200	60	100	50	30	50	24	1514
Mr. and Mrs. W.O.Pye (4 mo.)	400		33.34	16.66	10	50	8	518
Mr. & Mrs. F.B.Warner	1200	60	100	50	30	50	24	1514
Dr. & Mrs. P.T.Watson	1200	267.50	100	50	30	50	24	1721.50
Dr. Mark Williams	300			25	15		12	352
Mr. & Mrs. J.B.Wolfe	1200	60	100	50	30	50	24	1514
Yu Tao He Houses						50		50
Carried Forward	$35000	$4170.50 (Travel $125)	$2896.68	$1585.44	$882.50	$1950	$706	$47316.12
Mr. J.V.W.Bergamini *	800							800
North China American School	500							500
Totals	$36300	$4170.50	$2896.68	$1585.44	$882.50	$1950	$706	$48616.12

Note

* No change was made in the figures opposite Mr. Bergamini's name, as this sum was originally fixed by the Board without reference to the Mission. -

Estimates Committee

Special Requests from A. B. C. F. M.

Shantung District

**For Physician's House at Lintsing $4000

**For Educator's House at Tehchou 4000

**Amounts subject to approval of Mission Property Committee

Shansi Dimtrict

For 2 Cottages at Yutaoho for Taiku $600

For 2 Cottages at " for Fenchow 600

****

Woman's Board of Missions, Boston

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agcy	Total
Miss Andrews	$600	$20	$10	$15	$25	$12	$682
Miss Breck	600	100	15	15		12	742
Miss Chapin	600	10	15	15	50	12	702
Mrs. Frame	600		10	15		12	637
Miss Huggins	600	120	10	15		12	757
Miss Phelps (4 mo.)	200	16.67	5	5		4	230.67
Miss Reed	600	20	10	15	25	12	682
Miss Sewall	600	75	10	15	25	12	737
Miss Smith	600	100	10	15	50	12	787
Totals	$ 5000	$461.67	$ 95	$125	$175	$ 100	$ 5956.67

Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific

Dr. S.B.Tallmon Sargent	600	50	15	15	50	12	742

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agency	Total
Chihli District							
Mrs. Ament (6 mo.)	$300	$10	$ 5	$ 7.50	$25	$ 6	$353.50
Miss Grand	600	75	10	15	25	12	737
Miss Mead (6 mo.)	300	25	5	7.50	25	6	368.50
Miss Mickey	600	75	10	15		12	712.
Miss Miner	600	50	10	15	25	12	712
Miss Miske	600	75	10	15	25	12	737
Miss Payne	600	50	10	15	25	12	712
Miss Tenney	600	75	10	15		12	712
Shantung District							
Miss Huggins	600	100	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Long	600	50	15	15	25	12	717
Dr. Amy Metcalf,	600	100	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Reed	600	100	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Sawyer	600	100	15	15		12	742
Miss Tallman (6 mo.)	300	3750	7.50	7.50	25	6	383.50
Shansi District							
Miss Atzel	600	50	25	15		12	702
Miss Hoebner	600	50	25	15	25	12	727
Miss Horn	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Miss McConnaughey	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Miss Munger	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Miss Tolman	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Yutaobo Houses					50		50
	$ 11100	$1422.50	$302.50	$277.50	$ 450	$ 222	$ 13774.50

4143.50

Specials

Shansi District

For Bungalow at Yutao ho $1000.

North China

Salaries

Schools

Menu's Report of Mileage of the Inspector

Name	Annual Salary	Weather or Water	Health	Medical	Home Food	Balance Agency	Total
Chihli District							
Mrs. Amont (6 mo.)	$300	$10	$ 6	$ 7.50	$25	$ 6	$365.50
Miss Orme	600	75	10	15	25	12	739
Miss Neal (6 mo.)	300	25	6	7.50	25	6	365.50
Miss Mabey	600	75	10	15		12	712.
Miss Minor	600	50	10	15	25	12	712
Miss Mabie	600	75	10	15	25	12	739
Miss Terry	600	50	10	15	25	12	712
Miss Young	600	75	10	15		12	712
Shantung District							
Miss Tuttle	600	100	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Long	600	50	15	15	25	12	717
Dr. Amy Morris	1,000	100	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Reed	600	100	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Sawyer	600	100	15	15		12	742
Miss Palmer (6 mo.)	300	37.50	7.50	7.50	25	6	365.50
Shansi District							
Miss Wetzel	600	50	15	15		12	702
Miss Hanmer	600	50	15	15	25	12	767
Miss Mary	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Miss McCaughey	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Miss Mauger	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Miss Wolman	600	100	25	15	25	12	777
Yubodo Tuttle					50		50
	$11100	$1425.50	$275.00	$277.50	$ 480	$ 222	$13774.50

Specials

Shansi District

For Dwelling at Miao Ko $1000.

THE HOPEI PROJECT
1919

Requirements in order of importance,-

LAND-		
For Boys' School	15 mu	
For Girls' School	10 mu	
For five residences	15 mu	
For Church	3 mu	
	43 mu	
Total cost of land at L.C. 1500 per mu		64,500.00
BUILDINGS-		
Boys' School	10,000	
Girls' School	10,000	
Deficit on Ladies house	6,000	
Chapel at Peitsang	500	
	26,500.	26,500.00
BUILDINGS-		
Four residences	40,000.	
Development of Hsiku plant	5,000	
Dispensary at Hsiku (appropriated in 1912, unused)	2,000	
	47,000.	47,000.00
CHURCH	15,000.	15,000.00
		L.C. 153,000,00
Assets-		
Sale of land at Hsiku	40,000.	
Tientsin property fund, Bal.	14,000.	
Balance from sale of land in French Concession	10,000.	64,000.00
	64,000.	
Balance to be procured		89,000.00
For the Union Hospital	G$ 50,000.	

THE BUDGET BUDGET
1913

Requirements in order of importance.-

LAND-		
For Boys' School	15 ha	
For Girls' School	10 ha	
For live residences	15 ha	
For Church	4 ha	
	44 ha	
Total cost of land at L.C. 1800 per ha		64,800.00
BUILDINGS-		
Boys' School	10,000	
Girls' School	10,000	
Deficit on ladies house	6,000	
Chapel at Tetlenga	500	
	26,500.	26,500.00
PLANTING-		
For residences	40,000.	
Development of Salima plant	8,000	
Dispensary at Salima (approprated in 1912, unused)	4,000	
	47,000.	47,000.00
CHURCH	18,000.	18,000.00
		L.C.183,300.00
ASSETS-		
Sale of land at Salima	40,000.	
Tientsin property land, sal.	14,000.	
Balance from sale of land in French Concessions	10,000.	64,000.00
	64,000.	
Balance to be procured		89,000.00
For the Union Hospital	87 50,000.	

---- The Hopei Project ----

Requirements in Land

For Boys' School,	15 mu.		
" Girls' School,	10 mu.		
" 5 Residences,	15 mu.		
" Church,	3 mu.		
Total cost of land,	43 mu	at 1500 L.C. a mu,	L.C. 64,500.00

Requirements in Buildings

Boys' School,	estimated cost,	L.C. 10,000.00	
Girls' School,	" "	10,000.00	
4 Residences,	" "	40,000.00	
Deficit on Ladies' House,		6,000.00	
Church,	"	15,000.00	
Total cost of buildings,		81,000.00	81,000.00

Other obligations

Pledge to Union Hospital,	10,000.00	
Dispensary at Hsiku,	2,000.00	
Chapel at Pei Ts'ang,	500.00	
Development of Hsiku Plant,	5,000.00	
Total	17,500.00	17,500.00

Total estimated cost of the Hopei Project, in silver, 163,000.00

-- Assets --

80 mu of land at Hsiku, at L.C. 500.00 a mu,	40,000.00
The Tientsin Property Fund, balance available,	14,000.00
Balance left from sale of 3½ mu in the French Concession, after providing for other wants,	10,000.00
Total estimated funds,	64,000.00

Tientsin, China. 156

RECD JAN 6 1919

---- The Hopei Project ----

Requirements in Land

For Boys' School,	15 mu		
" Girls' School,	10 mu		
" 5 Residences,	15 mu		
" Church,	3 mu		
Total cost of land,	43 mu	at 1500 L.C. a mu,	L.C. $64,500.00

Requirements in Buildings

Boys' School, estimated cost,	L.C. 10,000.00	
Girls' School, " " ,	10,000.00	
4 Residences, " " ,	40,000.00	
Deficit on Ladies' House,	6,000.00	
Church, " ,	15,000.00	
Total cost of buildings,	81,000.00	81,000.00

Other obligations

Pledge to Union Hospital,	10,000.00	
Dispensary at Hsiku,	2,000.00	
Chapel at Pei Ts'ang,	500.00	
Development of Hsiku Plant,	5,000.00	
Total	17,500.00	17,500.00

Total estimated cost of the Hopei Project, in silver, 163,000.00

-- Assets --

80 mu of land at Hsiku, at L.C. 500.00 a mu,	40,000.00
The Tientsin Property Fund, blanace available,	14,000.00
Balance left from sale of 3½ mu in the French Concession, after providing for other wants,	10,000.00
Total estimated funds,	64,000.00

The Hopei Project

Requirements, in order of Time:

February 1919	Land:			
	For Boys' School	15 mu		
	" Girls' "	10 mu		
	" Church	3 mu		
		28 mu at 1500 L.C. =	42,000.00	
	Other Obligation:			
	Chapel at Peitsang		500.00	42,500.00
			42,500.00	
September 1919	Land:			
	For 5 residences 15 mu		22,500.00	
	Buildings:			
	Boys' School	10,000.00		
	Girls' School	10.000.00		
	Deficit on Ladies' House	6,000.00		
		26,000.00	26,000.00	
	Other Obligation:			
	Pledge to Union Hospital		10,000.00	
			58,500.00	58,500.00
February 1920	Buildings:			
	4 residences	40,000.00		
	Church	15,000.00		
		55,000.00	55,000.00	
	Other Obligations:			
	Development of Hsiku plant	5,000.00		
	Dispensary at Hsiku (Appropriated 1912, not yet used)	2,000.00		
		7,000.00	7,000.00	
			62,000.00	62,000.00
	Total estimated cost of Hopei Project,			L.C. $163,000.00

Assets

80 mu of land at Hsiku, at L.C. 500.00 a mu	40,000.00
The Tientsin Property Fund, balance available	14,000.00
Balance left from sale of 3½ mu in the French Concession, after providing for other wants	10,000.00
Total estimated funds, —	L.C. $64,000.00

---- The Hopei Project ----

Requirements in Land

For Boys' School,	15 mu.				
" Girls' School,	10 mu.				
" 5 Residences,	15 mu.				
" Church,	3 mu.				
Total cost of land,	43 mu	at	1500. L.C. a mu,	L.C.	64,500.00

Requirements in Buildings

Boys' School,	estimated cost,	L.C.	10,000.00
Girls' School,	"	"	10,000.00
4 Residences,	"	"	40,000.00
Deficit on Ladies' House,		"	6,000.00
Church,		"	15,000.00
Total cost of buildings,			81,000.00

Other obligations

Pledge to Union Hospital,	10,000.00	
Dispensary at Hsiku,	2,000.00	
Chapel at Pei Ts'ang,	500.00	
Development of Hsiku Plant,	5,000.00	
Total,	17,500.00	17,500.00

Total estimated cost of the Hopei Project, in silver, 163,000.00

-- Assets --

80 mu of land at Hsiku, at L.C. 500.00 a mu,	40,000.00
The Tientsin Property Fund, balance available,	14,000.00
Balance left from sale of 3½ mu in the French Concession, after providing for other wants,	10,000.00
Total estimated funds,	64,000.00

Rec'd AUG 1 1911

To accompany statistics of other stations already sent in.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec 31 1910

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1910	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	EDUCATION: Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS: Boys
Totals,																																
Linkeingchow	17	1886	3,000,000	2	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	7	4	6	16	33	12	1	0	599	35	1099	300	2	80	0	2	0	2	2	33

ISTICS for the Year ending Dec 31 1910 North China Mission.

CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS												Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
														PUPILS				PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Sabbath School Membership	Sabbath Schools	Average Attendance	Adherents	Added by Confession, 1910	Communicants	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Organized Churches	Places of Regular Meeting	Total Number under Instruction	Girls	Boys	Other Schools	Girls	Boys	Boarding and High Schools	Students	Colleges	Students for the Ministry	Theological Schools	For Education	For Christian Work	No. of Treatments	No. of Dispensaries	Patients	Number of Hospitals	On Other Presses	On Mission Press
80	2	300	1099	35	599	0	1	12	86	15		15	34	33	2	2	0	2	0	$60.	$40.	3361	1	84	1	0	0

This table has been prepared by Howard S. Galt

Fold

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Lintsingchow

Organized, 1886

Date of Report, 1910.

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31 Dec 1910

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	EDUCATION: Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS: Boys
Totals,																																	
Tientsin	8	1860	2,000,000	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	4	10	3	8	25	8	1	0	265	10		160	1	70	0	3	0	10	2	29
Peking	21	1864	3,000,000	4	0	1	0	8	7	20	0	3	19	28	10	2	62	24	4	3	893	86	1310	785	5	437	0	4	1	14	3	30
Kalgan	2	1867	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	7	4	2	0	206	0	0	100	2	60	0	0	0	0	3	49
Tungchow	6	1867	1,000,000	5	0	1	0	3	5	14	2	1	8	15	6	3	33	8	1	0	484	85	900	600	5	230	0	8	1	11	3	55
× Paotingfu		1873	1,500,000	2	0	0	1	1	2	5	0																					
Pang Chuang	20	1880	2,000,000	2	0	1	1	3	3	9	0	2	11	13	11	4	41	18	1	0	966	48	1500	700	1	150	0	2	0	13	2	46
× Lintaingchow	17	1886	3,000,000	2	1	0	1	1	3	8	0		7	4	6	16	33	12	1		599	35	1099	300	2	80		2		2	2	33
												1	7	11	2	1	22	22	1	1	719	81	1100	400	1	100	0	3	0	17	4	64
				7	61	83	38	34	223			96	11	4	4132	345	~~4909~~ 5909	045	17	~~1177~~ 1127		22	2	~~67~~ 67	~~19~~ 19	306
																												1		1		1

× Statistics from Paotingfu ~~and Lintaingchow~~ not yet received. Rather than delay longer I give the statistics for these ~~the~~ stations for 1909 in lead pencil. When the 1910 statistics are available they can be filled in in the proper column and the totals reckoned up.

Howard Sylvester
Mis. Secretary

Tungchow
3 July - 1911.

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31 Dec 1910

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 10.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	EDUCATION: Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUP Boys
Totals,																																
Tientsin	8	1860	2,000,000	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	4	10	3	8	25	8	1	0	265	10		160	1	70	0	3	0	10	2	29
Peking	21	1864	3,000,000	4	0	1	0	8	7	20	0	3	19	28	10	2	62	24	4	3	893	86	1310	785	5	437	0	4	1	14	3	30
Kalgan	2	1867	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	7	4	2	0	206	0	0	100	2	60	0	0	0	0	3	49
Tungchow	6	1867	1,000,000	5	0	1	0	3	5	14	2	1	8	15	6	3	33	8	1	0	484	85	900	600	5	230	0	8	1	11	3	55
× Paotingfu		1873	1,500,000	2	0	0	1	1	2	5	0																					
Pang Chuang	20	1880	2,000,000	2	0	1	1	3	3	9	0	2	11	13	11	4	41	18	1	0	966	48	1500	700	1	150	0	2	0	13	2	46
× Lintsingchow	17	1886	3,000,000	2	1	0	1	1	3	8	0		7	4	6	16	33	12	1		599	35	1099	300	2	80		2		2	2	33
Paotingfu (1909)	11	1873										1	7	11	2	1	22	22	1	1	719	81	1100	400	1	100	0	3	0	17	4	64
Totals	85		14,000,000	17 33								7	61	83	38	34	223	96	11	4	4132	345	~~4909~~ 5909	3,045	17	~~1447~~ 1127		~~22~~ 22	2	~~67~~ 67	~~19~~ 19	306
																												1		1		1

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31 Dec 1910 North China Mission.

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
																		PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
	3	8	25	8	1	0	265	10		160	1	70	0	3	0	10	2	29	20	4	36	14	112 ~~130~~	24.83							
	10	2	62	24	4	3	893	86	1310	785	5	437	0	4	1	14	3	30	127	16	146	133	454	344.77	793.90				4209		
	0	0	7	4	2	0	206	0	0	100	2	60	0	0	0	0	3	49	8	2	40	0	97	34.00	7.00						
	6	3	33	8	1	0	484	85	900	600	5	230	0	8	1	11	3	55	63	7	78	65	280	62.00	105.00	1	83	2	15399	3,315,300	
	11	4	41	18	1	0	966	48	1500	700	1	150	0	2	0	13	2	46	51	10	131	36	279	200.00	300.00	1	456	1	6472		
	6	16	33	12	1		599	35	1099	300	2	80		2		2	2	33	34	1		15	86	48.[illegible]	60.[illegible]	1	84	1	3361		
	2	1	22	22	1	1	719	81	1100	400	1	100	0	3	0	17	4	64	48	5	48	31	211	343.00	363.00						
3	38	34	223	96	11	4	4132	345	~~4109~~ 5909	3,045	17	~~1177~~ 1127		~~22~~ 22	2	~~67~~ 67	~~19~~ 19	306	351	45	479	294	~~1659~~ 1519	~~1017~~ 1248.00	~~1628~~ 1628.90	3	623	4	29441		
														1		1		1	1		1	1									

This table has been prepared by Howard S. Galt

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Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station,

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, 1910

Rec'd JUL 31 1912

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31st 1911

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers
Totals,	88		135,000,000	17	2	3	2	21	21	63	5	6	56	84	41	53	248
Tientsin	10	1861	1,000,000	2	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	4	8	3	7	22
Peking	21	1864	3,000,000	4	0	1	0	7	7	19	0	3	19	32	10	2	66
Kalgan	3	1867	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	5	3	0	1	9
Tungchou	6	1867	1,000,000	4	0	1	0	3	4	12	2	1	6	13	6	3	29
Paotingfu	11	1873	1,500,000	3	1	0	0	3	3	9	1	0	6	10	3	20	44
Pangkiachwang	20	1880	2,000,000	2	0	1	1	4	3	10	0	2	10	13	11	4	40
Lintsingchow	17	1886	3,000,000	2	1	0	1	2	2	7	0	0	6	5	8	16	35

Name of Station	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	EDUCATION: Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS: Boys
Totals,	100	12	3	4193	209	4316	3160	18	959	1	26	2	107	18	295
Tientsin	11	2	0	282	18	135	300	1		0	5	0	12	2	25
Peking	24	4	3	939	68	1300	657	5	449	1	6	1	25	4	26
Kalgan	4	2	0	218	12		95	2	75	0	0	0	0	3	48
Tungchou	8	1	0	523	30		600	5	235	0	8	1	19	3	85
Paotingfu	23	1	0	594	12	250	508	3	100	0	2	0	32	2	33
Pangkiachwang	18	1	0	1006	43	1500	700	1	130	0	3	0	17	2	52
Lintsingchow	12	1	0	631	26	1131	300	1	50	0	2	0	2	2	26

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31st 1911 North China Mission.

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
																		PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
4	41	53	24~~6~~ 0	100	12	3	4193	209	4316	3160	18	939	1	26	2	107	18	295	353	49	483	365	1625	$1230.	$1594	3	518	9	23231	3,000,000 (Est.)	
8	3	7	22	11	2	0	282	18	135	300	1		0	5	0	12	2	25	22	4	16	36	116	$63.	$19.	0	0	0	0		
2	10	2	66	24	4	3	939	68	1300	657	5	449	1	6	1	25	4	26	125	18	194	180	556	640.	800.	0	0	4	1977		
3	0	1	9	4	2	0	218	12		95	2	75	0	0	0	0	3	48	8	1	19	0	75	52.	54.	0	7	1	2404		
3	6	3	29	8	1	0	523	30		600	5	235	0	8	1	19	3	85	74	5	63	52	301	130.	125.	1	68	2	10948	3,000,000 (Est.)	
0	3	20	44	23	1	0	594	12	250	508	3	100	0	2	0	32	2	33	38	5	55	30	188	145.	296.	0	0	0	0		
3	11	4	40	18	1	0	1006	43	1500	700	1	150	0	3	0	17	2	52	51	13	131	46	296	200.	300.	1	401	1	5475		
5	8	16	35	12	1	0	631	26	1131	300	1	50	0	2	0	2	2	26	35	3	5	21	93	—	—	1	42	1	2727		

This table has been prepared by Howard S. Galt (Mis. Sec'y)

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Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station, Summary

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, 1911.

Copied

Rec'd JUN 2 1913

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TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31 Dec. 1912

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	EDUCATIONAL: Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS: Boys
Totals,	89		12,500,000	16	1	3	2	19	20	60	9	6	60	107	41	36	250	100	11	4	4335	335	4935	3471	16	1312	1	14	2	120	18	342
Tientsin	10	1861	1,000,000	2				1	2	5	1		5	13	3	8	29	12	2		303	34	100	320	1	140		2		12	2	40
Peking	21	1864	3,000,000	4		1		7	7	19		3	19	32	10	2	66	24	4	3	995	131	1300	993	5	440	1	1	1	25	4	26
Kalgan	4	1867	2,000,000								4		5	3		1	9	5	2		191	21		113	2	80					3	58
Tungchow	6	1867	1,000,000	4		1		3	4	12	1	1	6	16	6	6	35	8	1	1	546	29	135	400	5	240		2	1	27	3	96
Paotingfu	11	1873	1,500,000	2	1			2	2	6	3		7	9	2	9	27	19	1		676	44	700	443	1	123		5		28	2	37
Pangchuang	20	1880	2,000,000	2		1	1	4	3	11		2	10	24	11	3	50	18			1000	55	1500	700	1	150		3		26	2	60
Lieh Ching	17	1886	2,000,000	2			1	2	2	7			8	10	9	7	34	14	1		644	21	1200	500	1	179		1		2	2	25

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31 Dec. 1912 North China Mission.

LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
																		PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
7	41	36	250	100	11	4	435	335	4935	3471	16	1312	1	14	2	120	18	342	403	64	609	448	1947	1384.92	2152.83	3	772	6	34636		
3	3	8	29	12	2		303	34	100	320	1	140		2		12	2	40	29	8	69	36	188	172.	16.50						
2	10	2	66	24	4	3	995	131	1300	993	5	440	1	1	1	25	4	26	175	22	245	240	712	670.42	983.33						
3		1	9	5	2		191	21		115	2	80					3	58	9	2	30		97	45.	46.		13	1	4390		
6	6	6	35	8	1	1	546	29	135	400	5	240		2	1	27	3	96	54	7	77	69	325	140.	150.	1	70	2	1156		
9	2	9	27	19	1		676	44	700	443	1	123		5		28	2	37	46	6	52	42	210	82.50	322.						
4	11	3	50	18			1000	58	1500	700	1	150		3		26	2	60	56	14	110	43	312	200.	500.	1	614	2	14662		
0	9	7	34	14	1		644	21	1200	500	1	179		1		2	2	25	34	5	26	18	103	75.	138.	1	75	1	4048		

This table has been prepared by Howard S. Galt

✓ W.

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China Mission

Name of Station, Summary

Organized, 1861

Date of Report, 31 Dec. 1912.

REC'D APR 10 1914

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TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31st December 1913

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1913	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	EDUCATION: Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	PUPILS: Boys
Totals,	101	1860	11,473,800	23	1	6		24	29	82	4	5	76	172	43	54	350	138	29	4	4834	346	3365	3228	41	2160	2	17	2	95	24	69
Chihli District (Total)	48		6,500,000	14		2		13	18	46	4	3	37	81	23	19	63	73	15	4	2701	306	1346	2641	27	1125	1	8	2	95	12	29
Tientsin	10	1860	1,000,000	2				2	2	6			5	14	3	10	32	11	2		303	25	90	341	2	150					3	6
Peking	21	1864	3 000 000	4		1		7	7	19		2	20	39	9	3	73	24	11	3	1110	147	629	1104	15	638	1*	8	1*	17*	4	70
Tungchow	6	1867	1 000 000	5		1		2	7	15	1	1	5	18	8	3	35	8	1	1	373	79	277	650	9	297			1*	78*	3	96
Paotingfu	11	1873	1 500 000	3				2	2	6	3		7	10	3	3	23	30	1		715	35	350	346	1	120					2	64
Shantung District (Total)	32		4 000 000	4		2		6	6	18		2	18	32	15	10	77	32	3		1594	81	1032	975	2	340					4	111
Pangchuang (Tsichou)	16	1880	2 000 000	2		1		4	3	10		2	10	21	11	1	45	18	2		939	60	732	600	1	150					2	63
Lintsing	16	1886	2 000 000	2		1		2	3	8			8	11	4	9	32	14	1		655	21	300	375	1	190					2	48
Shansi District (Total)	21		973,800	5		2		5	5	18			21	39	5	25	110	33	1		539	159	987	1642	12	645	1	9			8	293
Taikuhsien	6	1883	223,800	3	1	1		3	4	12			5	21	2	7	35	7	1		192	29	236	462	5	280					2	126
Fenchow	15	1887	750,000	2		1		2	1	6			16	38	3	18	75	26			347	130	751	1150	7	415	1	9			6	17[illegible]

* Union Institutions. Only st[illegible] from the Am. Board Missi[illegible]

LE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending 31st December 1913

North China Mission.
Former Shansi Mission now included.

LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
																	PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
43	54	250	138	29	4	4834	346	3365	3228	41	2160	2	17	2	95	24	698	361	89	1373	373	3111	$1931.50	$3810.37	5	2137	10	46109	82,000	493,307
23	19	63	73	15	4	2701	306	1346	2641	27	1125	1	8	2	95	12	294	168	43	374 49	435	1341	1396.31	1634.00	1	91	5	16080		400,000.
3	10	32	11	2		303	25	90	341	2	150					3	64	26	9	80	61	231	120.70	115.00						7
9	3	73	24	11	3	1110	147	629	1104	15	658	1*	8	1*	17*	4	70	45	22	342	278	752	1070.61	823.00			1	840		400,000
8	3	35	8	1	1	373	79	277	650	9	297			1*	78*	3	96	35	7	70	65	364	75.00	150.00 Est.	1	91	4	15250		
3	3	23	30	1		715	35	350	346	1	120					2	64	42	5	37	31	194	130.00	346.00						
15	10	77	32	3		1594	81	1032	925	2	340					4	111	85	23	255	74	525	405.00	946.09	2	886	3	19322		
11	1	45	18	2		939	60	732	600	1	150					2	63	35	17	215	34	387	380.00	650.00	1	798	2	15474		
4	9	32	14	1		655	21	300	375	1	190					2	48	30	6	40	20	138	25.00	296.09	1	88	1	3848		
5	25	110	33	1		539	159	987	1642	12	645	1	9			8	293	108	23	369	64	1055	130.19	1230.58	2	1160	2	10697	82,000	93,500
2	7	35	7	1		192	29	236	462	5	280					2	126	35	6	196	9	366	48.82	650.00 Est.	1	781*	1	3790		49,500
3	18	75	26			347	130	731	1150	7	415	1	9			6	177	73	17	373	35	689	81.37	580.38	1	379	1	4907	82,000	44,000

* Union Institutions. Only students from the Am. Board Mission reported.

* Includes 292 "Opium Patients"

This table has been prepared by Howard S. Galt, Mis. Secy.

Bustin

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China (Shansi)

Name of Station, Summary

Organized, 1860

Date of Report, Dec. 31st, 1913.

REC'D APR 17 1915

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CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS
Covering the Twelve Months

Society Peking Union Bible Training School for Women

Statistician A. H. Smith

~~District or Mission~~ Union (Am Board for males) between Jan. 1 1914 and Dec 31 1914

Date of making Report May 1915

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. *Continued*

Missions ~~STATION~~	Colleges of University Standing: 22 Institutions (i)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	Normal and Training Schools: 26 Schools (j)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	Theological Schools: 30 Schools (k)	31 Students	Boarders: 32 Male (l)	33 Female (l)	34 Total (l)	Hostels: 35 Buildings (m)	36 Inmates	Industrial Training Institutions: 37 Institutions (n)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	Orphanages: 41 Buildings	42 Orphans	43 Total under Christian Instruction (o)	44 Chinese Contributions (p)
Am. Board Mission					1		42	42				26										42	Gold $15.52
Presb. "																							
Southern "																							
Meth. Wom. For. Miss. Society																							
Total for the Year.					1		42	42				26										42	$15.52
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

Note by Miss Miner, in charge of this School.
This School is the successor of the Angell Memorial Bible Training School, & was opened Oct. 1914. About half the pupils are from the Am. Board Mission, the others about equally divided among the three other missions. Nine foreign women missionaries from the four mission in the union give a total of 32 hours of teaching a week. There are Chinese Christian teachers, a man & a woman.

Colleges of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University Standing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School or its equivalent.

Enter here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible Women, etc. Kindly mark with "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

Enter here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in Column 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade, and with "L" those of lower grade.

Enter under Columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, IV, and V.

(m) Enter as hostels only buildings under Mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men by "W" those for women.

(n) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(o) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (e.g. the total in Form III Columns 7, 12. 17, 21; Form IV Columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V Columns 18, 20 and 22).

(p) Enter here all grants towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, andt owards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Forms III, IV, V.

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Statistics for 1914
Peking Union Bible Training
School for Women

REC'D APR 17 1915

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CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: North China Union Woman's College Peking

Statistician: A. H. Smith

~~District or Mission~~: Union

between Jan. 1 1914 and Dec. 31 1914

Date of making Report: Mar. 1915

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. *Continued*

Missions ~~STATION~~	Colleges of University Standing				Normal and Training Schools				Theological Schools		Boarders			Hostels		Industrial Training Institutions				Orphanages		43	44
	22 Institutions (i)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	26 Schools (j)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	30 Schools (k)	31 Students	32 Male (l)	33 Female (l)	34 Total (l)	35 Buildings (m)	36 Inmates	37 Institutions (n)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	41 Buildings	42 Orphans	Total under Christian Instruction (o)	Chinese Contributions (p)
Am. Board Mission	1		17	17	1		13	13														30	Gold $113.00
Presb "																							
London "																							
Methodist Wom.																							
For. Miss. Soc.																							
Total for the Year.	1		17	17	1		13	13														30	$113.
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(i) Colleges of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University Standing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School or its equivalent.

(j) Enter here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible Women, etc. Kindly mark with "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

(k) Enter here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in Column 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade, and with "L," those of lower grade.

(l) Enter under Columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, IV, and V.

(m) Enter as hostels only buildings under Mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men by "W" those for women.

(n) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(o) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (e.g. the total in Form III Columns 7, 12. 17, 21; Form IV Columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V Columns 18, 20 and 22).

(p) Enter here all grants towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, andt owards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Forms III, IV, V.

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Statistics for 1914

No. China Union Women's Coll.

REC'D APR 17 1915

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CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society North China Union College of Arts

Statistician A. H. Smith

~~District or Mission~~ ..... between ..... 191 and 191

Date of making Report Mar. 1915

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. *Continued*

Missions. ~~STATION~~	Colleges of University Standing: 22 Institutions (i)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	Normal and Training Schools: 26 Schools (j)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	Theological Schools: 30 Schools (k)	31 Students	Boarders: 32 Male (l)	33 Female (l)	34 Total (l)	Hostels: 35 Buildings (m)	36 Inmates	Industrial Training Institutions: 37 Institutions (n)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	Orphanages: 41 Buildings	42 Orphans	43 Total under Christian Instruction (o)	44 Chinese Contributions (p)
Am. Bd. Mission		72																					
" Bds. "	1	7																					
London "		7																					
Other Missions		3																					
(Preparatory students - middle school - not included)																							
Total for the Year.		89																					
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(i) Colleges of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University Standing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School or its equivalent.

(j) Enter here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible Women, etc. Kindly mark with "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

(k) Enter here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in Column 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade, and with "L," those of lower grade.

(l) Enter under Columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, IV, and V.

(m) Enter as hostels only buildings under Mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men by "W" those for women.

(n) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(o) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (e.g. the total in Form III Columns 7, 12. 17, 21; Form IV Columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V Columns 18, 20 and 22).

(p) Enter here all grants towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, and towards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Forms III, IV, V.

REC'D APR 17 1915

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form III.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society North China Union College of Arts

Statistician A. H. Smith

~~District or Mission~~ Union –

between Jan 1 1914 and Dec 31 1914

Date of making Report Mar. 1915

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Missions STATION (See Footnote)	Total Teaching Force: 1 Foreign Men (a)	2 Foreign Women (a)	3 Chinese Men (b)	4 Chinese Women (b)	5 Non-Christian Chinese Teachers (c)	Kindergartens: 6 Schools (d)	7 Pupils	Lower Elementary Schools: 8 Schools (e)	9 Teachers (f)	10 Pupils, Male	11 Pupils, Female	12 Pupils, Total	Higher Elementary Schools: 13 Schools (g)	14 Teachers (f)	15 Pupils, Male	16 Pupils, Female	17 Pupils, Total	Middle Schools: 18 Schools (h)	19 Pupils, Male	20 Pupils, Female	21 Pupils, Total
Am. Board Mission	5		4	2																	
" Presb "	1																				
London "	1																				
Other Missions																					
Total for the Year	7		4	2																	
Total for the Preceding Year																					

N.B.—Forms III, IV, and V, should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL educational and philanthropic institutions whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the different union institutions.

(a) Include under Columns 1-5 only teachers giving *the greater part of their time* to educational work in connection with schools reported on Forms III. IV. and V. These headings reduplicate more or less the headings of Form I, A, 1-8, and B, 1-4.

(b) Include in Columns 3 and 4 all Chinese teachers (whether Christian or non-Christian), in all schools reported in Forms III, IV and V.

(c) Non-Christian Chinese teachers included under Columns 3 and 4.

(d) Only those schools doing regular kindergarten work should be classed under this heading.

(e) Include here all schools covering the first four years of elementary training after the kindergarten. These schools are variously called, but probably the most common Chinese name is, Ch'u Teng Hsiao Hsioh.

(f) The teachers of the lower and higher elementary schools were separately called for by the action of the China Continuation Committee, at its second annual meeting. These should, however, be included also under Columns 3, 4 and 5.

(g) Include here the higher elementary, intermediate or grammar schools, the Chinese Kao Teng Hsiao Hsioh, covering the second period of three or four years of study.

(h) Include here schools covering roughly speaking, the third period of study, of approximately four years. These schools are variously called Middle Schools, High Schools, Academies, College Preparatory Schools, and Colleges.

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Statistics for 1917

No. China Union College - Arts

REC'D APR 17 1915

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form I.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Statistician A. H. Smith

District or Mission North China

between Jan 1st 1914 and Dec 31st 1914

Date of Making Report Feb. 1915

STATION (See Footnote)	Date of Entering the Field	A. FOREIGN FORCE 1 Ordained Men (a)	2 Unordained Men (b)	3 Men Total (c)	4 Single Women Including Widows	5 Married Women	6 Women Total (d)	7 Total Foreign Force (e)	8 Special or Short Term Workers (f)	9 Mission Stations (g)	10 Out-stations (h)	B. CHINESE FORCE 1 Ordained Workers (i)	2 Other Christian Workers Men (j)	3 Other Christian Workers Women (j)	4 Total Chinese Workers (k)	5 Number Employed by Church (l)
Paoting fu	1873	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	3	1	18	0	14	13	27	2
Peking	1864	4	2	6	10	6	16	22	1	1	24	2	49	29	80	4
Tientsin	1860	1	0	1	2	1	3	4	0	1	7	0	5	3	8	0
Tsung Chou	1867	5	1	6	3	6	9	15	1	1	5	1	6	6	13	0
Shantung District																
Sin Ch'ing	1886	2	0	2	3	2	5	7	0	1	17	0	12	6	18	0
Ta Chow	1880	2	1	3	4	3	7	10	0	1	22	2	13	11	26	2
Shansi District																
Fen Chow	1887	4	1	5	2	2	4	9	0	1	18	0	17	3	20	0
Taiku	1883	3	2	5	3	4	7	12	0	1	6	0	10	5	15	0
Total for the Year		23	8	31	29	27	56	87	5	8	117	5	126	76	207	8
Total for the Preceding Year		23	7		24	29		82		8	101	5	76	43		

N.B. In this column and on all forms give separate statistics for each station, if possible. If this is not possible and your Mission is working in two separate provinces, give separately the statistics for each province, in order that provincial statistics may be collected. Where only returns for the Mission as a whole are given, kindly write them in the space for the total for the year.

(a) Include here only "clergy," or "fully ordained" men, *i.e.*, those who are regarded by your Church as qualified to administer the sacraments.

(b) All other men, such as teachers, physicians, business agents, etc., except those special and short term workers not under permanent appointment of the Mission. These latter should be entered under Column 8.

(c) The Total of Columns 1 and 2.

(d) The Total of Columns 4 and 5.

(e) The Total of Columns 3 and 6.

(f) All workers, men or women, appointed for short term periods, and not on the permanent staff of the Mission. Those in this column should not be reported under any one of the preceding columns.

(g) Places where at least one foreign missionary resides regularly. Different points of foreign occupation in one city are to be considered as one station.

(h) Include here only stations *regularly* visited by the foreign force. Where regular worship is carried on in different centres in the same city, or in towns or villages not regularly visited by the foreign force, the fact should be reported in Column 2, Form II, under The Chinese Church.

(i) All recognized by your Church as "fully ordained" men, *i.e.*, those regarded as qualified to administer the sacraments.

(j) All other evangelistic workers in receipt of a salary, either from the Mission or from the Chinese Church.

(k) This should equal the total of Columns 1, 2, and 3, under the Chinese Force.

(l) Give here as far as possible the total number of workers already included in Columns 1, 2 and 3, who are in the employ of the Chinese Church as distinct from the Mission.

RECD APR 17 1915

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form II.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: Am. Board

District or Mission: North China.

between Jan 1st 1914 and Dec. 31st 1914

Statistician: A. H. Smith

Date of making Report: Feb. 1915

C. THE CHINESE CHURCH

STATION (See Footnote)	1 Organized Congregations (a)	2 Other places of worship (b)	Communicants (or full Members) 3 Men (c)	4 Women (c)	5 Total (d)	6 Baptized non-Communicants (e)	7 Others Under Christian Instruction (f)	8 Total Christian Constituency (g)	Additions During the Year 9 Communicants (h)	10 Baptized non-Communicants	Sunday-school Work 11 Schools (i)	12 Teachers	13 Pupils	14 Other religious organizations (j)	15 Chinese Contributions for Church work. (k)
Chihli District.															Gold
Pao Ting fu	19	6	637	128	765	126	800	1691	68	4	2	13	160	2	$115.00
Peking	23	2	834	380	1214	179	200	1593	222	45	8	102	1234	5	609.50
Tientsin	2	6	221	104	325	52	180	557	54		2	17	190	2	126.90
T'ung Chou	1	5	366	231	597	94	319	1010	67	17	1	31	170		43.80
Shantung District.															
Lin Ch'ing	1	16	545	90	655	20	270	945	17	47	1	13	170	4	104.00
Te Chou	1	21	612	355	967	417	300	1684	73	93	1	12	150	2	400.00
Shansi District.															
Hsu Chou	5	42	366	86	452		979	1331	107		9	47	460	8	94.30
Taiku	6	2	168	63	231		317	548	40		2	18	200	3	71.70
Total for the Year	58	110	3769	1437	5206	888	3365	10459	648	206	24	253	2734	56	1604.70
Total for the Preceding Year															

N.B. Form II should include only the statistics of the Churches connected with your Mission. In case any of these Churches have formed UNION Churches with other bodies whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not, kindly report the statistics for these churches separately, lest in the general statistics of the Missions they be reported more than once.

(a) Church organizations which have taken permanent form, whatever the form of administration, whether Congregational or Presbyterial. Congregations connected with your Society with ordained Chinese pastors, whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church, should be reported here.

(b) Other places where regular worship is carried on at least once a week. Include here all centres, whether appearing under Columns 9 and 10 of the Foreign Force or not, where regular Church work is carried on at least once a week. This may include, and in many cases will include, more than one centre in the same city.

(c) Under "communicants" include all who are recognized as full members, that is, those baptized members who are also admitted to the Lord's Table.

(d) The total of Columns 3 and 4.

(e) All baptized non-communicants, whether adults or children. Where baptism is not practised admission to membership is regarded as equivalent.

(f) All others under definite and regular Christian instruction, including unbaptized children of Christian parents.

(g) This should equal the total of Columns 5, 6 and 7.

(h) Indicate by "C." all additions upon confession of faith, and by "T." additions by transfer from other churches.

(i) Report here only schools with definite organization, with a class system and with regular courses of Study. Report separately other Sunday Bible Teaching work.

(j) All other organizations such as Young People's Societies, Christian Associations, etc.

(k) All contributions for religious work, exclusive of contributions for medical and educational work. (See Form IV, Column 44, and Form V, Column 23.)

REC'D APR 17 1915

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form III.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: Am. Board

District or Mission: N. China

between Jan. 1 1914 and Dec 31 1914

Statistician: A. H. Smith

Date of making Report: Feb. 1915

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

STATION (See Footnote)	Total Teaching Force: 1 Foreign Men (a)	2 Foreign Women (a)	3 Chinese Men (b)	4 Chinese Women (b)	5 Non-Christian Chinese Teachers (c)	Kindergartens: 6 Schools (d)	7 Pupils	Lower Elementary Schools: 8 Schools (e)	9 Teachers (f)	10 Pupils, Male	11 Pupils, Female	12 Pupils, Total	Higher Elementary Schools: 13 Schools (g)	14 Teachers (f)	15 Pupils, Male	16 Pupils, Female	17 Pupils, Total	Middle Schools: 18 Schools (h)	19 Pupils, Male	20 Pupils, Female	21 Pupils, Total
Chihli District.																					
Pao Ting fu		2	6	8	1	1	12	8	10	54	81	135	1	4	30	0	30	0	25	0	25
Peking	1	8	23	20	3	3	80	26	30	338	239	577	3	6	80	71	151	2	20	95	115
Tientsin	1	1	8	5				5	5	40	44	84	3	8	52	24	76	1	16		16
Tsung Chou	1	3	8	11	1	2	30	7	7	70	80	150	2	10	46	46	92	1	48		48
Shantung District.																					
Lin Ching	1	2	8	4	2			6	8	54	41	95	1	4	25		25				
Tai Chow		2	21	7	3	1	10	18	18	234	62	296	2	4	21	34	55	2	37	18	55
Shansi District.																					
Fen Chow		2	51	8	1	1	42	26	35	864	65	929	4	20	86	18	104				
Taiku	1	2	20	5	2	1	22	10	15	230	71	301	2	4	68	10	78	1	87		87
Total for the Year	5	22	145	68	13	8	196	106	128	1884	683	2567	18	60	408	203	611	7	233	113	346
Total for the Preceding Year																					

N.B.—Forms III, IV, and V, should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL educational and philanthropic institutions whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the different union institutions.

(a) Include under Columns 1-5 only teachers giving *the greater part of their time* to educational work in connection with schools reported on Forms III. IV. and V. These headings reduplicate more or less the headings of Form I, A, 1-8, and B, 1-4.

(b) Include in Columns 3 and 4 all Chinese teachers (whether Christian or non-Christian), in all schools reported in Forms III, IV and V.

(c) Non-Christian Chinese teachers included under Columns 3 and 4.

(d) Only those schools doing regular kindergarten work should be classed under this heading.

(e) Include here all schools covering the first four years of elementary training after the kindergarten. These schools are variously called, but probably the most common Chinese name is, Ch'u Teng Hsiao Hsioh.

(f) The teachers of the lower and higher elementary schools were separately called for by the action of the China Continuation Committee, at its second annual meeting. These should, however, be included also under Columns 3, 4 and 5.

(g) Include here the higher elementary, intermediate or grammar schools, the Chinese Kao Teng Hsiao Hsioh, covering the second period of three or four years of study.

(h) Include here schools covering roughly speaking, the third period of study, of approximately four years. These schools are variously called Middle Schools, High Schools, Academies, College Preparatory Schools, and Colleges.

REC'D APR 17 1915

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: Am. Board

District or Mission: N. China

between Jan 1 1914 and Dec 31 1914

Statistician: A. St. Smith

Date of making Report: Feb. 1915

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. *Continued*

STATION	Colleges of University Standing: 22 Institutions (i)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	Normal and Training Schools: 26 Schools (j)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	Theological Schools: 30 Schools (k)	31 Students	Boarders: 32 Male (l)	33 Female (l)	34 Total (l)	Hostels: 35 Buildings (m)	36 Inmates	Industrial Training Institutions: 37 Institutions (n)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	Orphanages: 41 Buildings	42 Orphans	43 Total under Christian Instruction (o)	44 Chinese Contributions (p)
Chihli District																							$ Gold
Pao Ting fu											47	34	81									202	573
Peking											80	130	210									923	1948.
Tientsin											48	20	68									176	60
T'sung Chou											57	24	81									320	709.35
Shantung District																							
Lin Ch'ing											54	25	79									120	446.28
Te Chou																						416	1058.00
Shansi Dist-																							
Fen Chou					2	16	12	28			140	64	204										
Taiku-											150	52	202									1061	1698.80
																						488	1153.44
Total for the Year.					2	16	12	28			576	349	925									3586	7646.87
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(i) Colleges of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University Standing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School or its equivalent.

(j) Enter here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible Women, etc. Kindly mark with "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

(k) Enter here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in Column 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade and with "L" those of lower grade.

(l) Enter under Columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, IV, and V.

(m) Enter as hostels only buildings under Mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men by "W" those for women.

(n) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(o) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (e.g. the total in Form III Columns 7, 12. 17, 21; Form IV Columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V Columns 18, 20 and 22).

(p) Enter here all grants towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, and towards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Forms III, IV, V.

REC'D APR 17 1915

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form V.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society Am. Board

District or Mission N. China

between Jan. 1 1914 and Dec 31 1914

Statistician A. H. Smith

Date of making Report Feb. 1915

E. MEDICAL STATISTICS

STATIONS	1 Foreign Physicians Men (a)	2 Foreign Physicians Women	3 Foreign Nurses	4 Chinese Physicians (b)	5 Chinese Medical Assistants (c)	6 Chinese Nurses (d)	Hospitals: 7 Buildings (e)	8 Number of Beds	9 In-patients	10 Major Operations	Dispensaries: 11 Buildings (f)	12 Individuals Treated	Itinerating Circuits: 13 Circuits (g)	14 Individuals Treated	15 Total Number of Treatments (h)	Medical Schools or Classes: 16 Schools (i)	17 Students Men	18 Students Women	Schools for Nurses: 19 Schools	20 Students	Other Philanthropic Institutions: 21 Institutions (j)	22 Inmates	23 Chinese Contributions (k)
Chihli District																							
Pao Ting fu																							Gold $145.
Peking												1630			1630								
Tientsin																							
T'ung Chow	1			1		2	1	31	60	28	2	3345			13,447								266.49
Shantung District																							
Lin Ching		1		1		4	1	30	92	10	1	1507			582								89.85
Te Chow	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	30	303	92	1	9831			31,782								296.56
Shansi District																							
Fen Chow	1				4	2	1		202	39	1	3484		48	5087								234.90
Taiku	1		1		4	5	3	80	956	46		1186	1	434	6480								1351.12
Total for the Year	4	2	2	3	9	16	7	171	1613	215	5	30983	1	482	62,008								$2383.92
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(a) Headings 1-6 reduplicate more or less headings of Form 1, A, 1-8, and B, 1-4.
(b) Enter under this heading only Chinese holding a medical degree from some institution of recognized standing.
(c) Chinese medical assistants other than nurses, orderlies and servants.
(d) Chinese nurses both male and female.
(e) Institutions providing accommodation for in-patients and having a resident foreign missionary physician, or under the supervision of a Chinese physician with medical diploma.
(f) Institutions, distinct from the hospitals, in which medical treatment is regularly dispensed, and all institutions, even those making some provision for in-patients, which are in the charge of Chinese or foreigners without full medical training.
(g) Where medical itineration forms a part of the Doctor's regular work, enter here the number of his different circuits.
(h) Total number of treatments in the hospitals and dispensaries and on circuit.
(i) Only Medical schools carried on by one DENOMINATION should be entered here. All UNION institutions will be called for on separate forms.
(j) Other denominational medical and philanthropic institutions. These include leper asylums, opium refuges, asylums for insane, schools for the blind and deaf mutes, rescue homes for the friendless and fallen, refuges for slaves, etc.
(k) Enter here all fees and contributions received from the Chinese for medical work.

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Statistics – for 1914

North China Mission

REC'D JUN 27 1916

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CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form I

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society A.B.C.F.M.

District or Mission NORTH CHINA MISSION.

between January 1st 1915 and December 31, 1915.

Statistician Howard S. Galt, By Emery J. Woodsee

Date of Making Report May 29th, 1916

STATION (a)	A. FOREIGN FORCE										B. CHINESE FORCE (k)				
	1 Ordained Men (b)	2 Unordained Men (c)	3 Men Total (d)	4 Single Women Including Widows	5 Married Women (e)	6 Women Total (f)	7 Total Foreign Force (g)	8 Special or Short Term Workers (h)	9 Mission Stations (i)	10 Out-stations (j)	11 Ordained Workers (b)	12 Other Christian Workers Men (l)	13 Other Christian Workers Women (l)	14 Total Chinese Workers (m)	15 Number Employed by Church (n)
Chihli District															
Tientsin	1		1	2	1	3	4		1	7		5	3	8	
Peking	4	2	6	11	6	17	23		1	25	3	27	10	40	3
Tungchou	5	1	6	1	6	7	13	2	1	5	1	5	6	12	
Paotingfu	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	3	1	20		14	11	25	
Shantung District															
Techou	2	1	3	3	3	6	9	1	1	22	1	13	11	25	1
Lintsing	2		2	3	2	5	7		1	17		23	14	37	
Shansi District															
Taiku	3	2	5	3	4	7	12		1	7		11	6	17	
Fenchou	4	1	5	2	5	7	12		1	24		26	4	30	
Total for the Year	23	8	31	27	30	57	88	5	8	127	5	124	65	194	4
Total for the Preceding Year	23	8	31	29	27	56	87	5	8	117	5	126	76	207	8

(a) In this column and on all forms give separate statistics for each station, if possible. If this is not possible and your Mission is working in two separate provinces, give separately the statistics for each province, in order that provincial statistics may be collected. Where only returns for the Mission as a whole are given, kindly write them in the space for the total for the year.

(b) Include here only "clergy," or "fully ordained" men, *i.e.*, those who are regarded by your Church as qualified to administer the sacraments.

(c) All other men, such as teachers, physicians, business agents, etc., except those special and short term workers not under permanent appointment of the Mission. These latter should be entered under column 8.

(d) The total of columns 1 and 2.

(e) Include all wives of men noted in column 3; also married women employed by the Mission.

(f) The total of columns 4 and 5.

(g) The total of columns 3 and 6.

(h) All workers, men or women, appointed for short term periods, and not on the permanent staff of the Mission. Those included in this column should not be reported under any one of the preceding columns.

(i) Places where at least one foreign missionary resides regularly. *Different* points of foreign occupation in the same city are to be considered not as distinct stations but as a single station.

(j) Include here only stations *regularly* visited by the foreign force. Where regular worship is carried on in different centres in the same city, or in towns or villages not regularly visited by the foreign force, the fact should be reported in Form II, column 2, under The Chinese Church.

(k) Include only the *employed* force.

(l) All other evangelistic workers, in receipt of a salary, either from the Mission or from the Chinese Church, including lay preachers, colporteurs, Bible-women, etc., but excluding those engaged in educational and medical work, reported in Form III, columns 3 and 4, and Form V, columns 4, 5 and 6.

(m) This should equal the total of columns 11, 12, and 13, Form I, columns 3 and 4, Form III, and columns 4, 5 and 6, Form V.

(n) Give here, as far as possible, the total number of workers already included in columns 11, 12 and 13, whose work is controlled by the Chinese Church rather than by the Mission.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form II

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: A.B.C.F.M.

District or Mission: NORTH CHINA MISSION.

between January 1st, 1915 and December 31, 1915.

Statistician: Howard S. Galt, By Emery J. Woodall

Date of Making Report: May 29th, 1916

C. THE CHINESE CHURCH

STATION (a)	1 Organized Congregations (b)	2 Other places of worship (c)	Communicants (or full Members) 3 Male (d)	4 Female (d)	5 Total (e)	6 Baptized non-Communicants (f)	7 Others under Christian Instruction (g)	8 Total Christian Constituency (h)	Sunday-school Work 9 Schools (i)	10 Teachers	11 Pupils	12 Other religious organizations (j)	13 Chinese Contributions for Church work (k)
Chihli District													
Tientsin	2	6	263	132	395	47	290	732	1	17	260	2	Gold $114.
Peking	24	1	980	420	1400	144	250	1794	10	105	1118	7	" $889.
Tungchou	4	3	398	247	645	225	216	1086	1	8	154		" $250.
Paotingfu	21	10	690	156	846	135	960	1941	3	18	190	2	" $166.
Shantung District													
Techou	1	21	627	360	987	440	300	1727	1	10	150	2	" $200
Lintsing	1	16	575	100	675	20	280	975	1	16	180	4	" $60.
Shansi District													
Taiku	7	1	223	80	303		325	628	4	29	290	3	" $90.51
Fenchou	7	38	466	93	559		1067	1626	6	40	420	8	" $214.38.
Total for the Year	67	96	4222	1588	5810	1011	3688	10,509	27	243	2762	28	$1983.90
Total for the Preceding Year	58	110	3769	1437	5206	888	3365	9459	24	253	2734	26	$7500. max.

Form II should include only the statistics of the Churches connected with your Mission. In case any of these Churches have formed UNION Churches with other bodies, whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not, kindly report the statistics for these Churches separately, lest in the general statistics of the Missions they be reported more than once.
Church organizations which have taken permanent form, whatever the form of administration, whether Congregational or Presbyterial. Organized pastorates connected with your Society with ordained Chinese pastors, whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church, should be reported here.
Other places where regular worship is carried on at least once a week. Include here all centres, whether appearing under columns 9 and 10 of the Foreign Force or not, where regular Church work is carried on at least once a week. This may include, and in many cases will include, more than one centre in the same city.
Under "communicants" include all who are recognized as full members, that is, those baptized members who are also admitted to the Lord's Table.

(e) The total of columns 3 and 4.
(f) All baptized non-communicants, whether adults or children. Where baptism is not practised admission to membership is regarded as equivalent.
(g) All others under definite and regular Christian instruction, including unbaptized children of Christian parents.
(h) This should equal the total of columns 5, 6 and 7.
(i) Report here only schools with definite organization, with a class system and with regular courses of study. Report separately other Sunday Bible teaching work.
(j) All other organizations such as Young People's Societies, Christian Associations, etc.
(k) All contributions for religious work, exclusive of contributions for medical and educational work. (See Form IV, column 44, and Form V, column 23.) Exclude as far as possible all foreign contributions, whether given by the Mission or by individuals.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form III

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

A.B.C.F.M.

Statistician Howard S. Galt, By Emery J. Woodall,

ct or Mission NORTH CHINA MISSION.

between January 1st 1915 and December 31 1915

Date of Making Report May 29th, 1916

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

STATION (a)	Total Teaching Force: 1 Foreign Men (b)	2 Foreign Women (b)	3 Chinese Men (c)	4 Chinese Women (c)	5 Non-Christian Chinese Teachers (d)	Kindergartens: 6 Schools (e)	7 Pupils	Lower Elementary Schools: 8 Schools (f)	9 Teachers (g)	10 Pupils, Male	11 Pupils, Female	12 Pupils, Total	Higher Elementary Schools: 13 Schools (h)	14 Teachers (g)	15 Pupils, Male	16 Pupils, Female	17 Pupils, Total	Middle Schools: 18 Schools (i)	19 Pupils, Male	20 Pupils, Female	21 Pupils, Total
ihli District																					
Tientsin		1	9	6				7	7	38	52	90	3	9	65	20	85	1	23		23
Peking	1	9	27	25	4	3	115	26	30	363	280	643	4	8	89	87	176	2	52	118	170
Tungchou	1	2	7	12	1	2	32	9	10	82	107	189	2	6	30	28	58	1	46		46
Paotingfu		2	7	8	1	1	26	10	12	68	119	187	1	4	26		26	1	24		24
hantung District																					
Techou	1	1	21	7	3			18	18	234	62	296	2	4	21	34	55	2	37	18	55
Lintsing		1	8	6	1	1	30	7	9	40	45	85	2	5	14	9	23				
hansi District																					
Taiku	1	2	24	6	2	1	20	13	18	271	88	359	2	5	44	22	66	1	76		76
Fenchou	1	2	48	12	1	1	39	29	53	812	96	908	4	24	74	21	95				
l for the Year	5	20	151	82	13	9	262	119	157	1908	849	2757	20	65	363	221	584	8	258	136	394
l for the Preceding Year	5	22	145	68	13	9	196	106	128	1884	683	2567	18	60	408	203	611	7	335	113	346

Forms III and IV should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL educational institutions whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the different union institutions.

Include under columns 1-5 only teachers giving *the greater part of their time* to educational work in connection with schools reported on Forms III, IV, and V. These headings reduplicate more or less the headings of Form I, columns 1-8, and 11-14.

Include in columns 3 and 4 all Chinese teachers (whether Christian or non-Christian), in all schools reported on Forms III, IV and V.

Non-Christian Chinese teachers included in columns 3 and 4.

(e) Only those schools doing regular kindergarten work should be classed under this heading.

(f) Include here all schools covering the first four years of elementary training after the kindergarten. These schools are variously called, but probably the most common Chinese name is, Ch'u Teng Hsiao Hsioh (初等小學).

(g) The teachers of the lower and higher elementary schools were separately called for by the action of the China Continuation Committee, at its second annual meeting. These should, however, be included also under columns 3, 4 and 5.

(h) Include here the higher elementary, intermediate or grammar schools, the Chinese Kao Teng Hsiao Hsioh (高等小學) covering the second period of three or four years of study.

(i) Include here schools covering roughly speaking, the third period of study, of approximately four years. These schools are variously called Middle Schools, High Schools, Academies, College Preparatory Schools, and Colleges.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Form IV

A.B.C.F.M.

or Mission NORTH CHINA MISSION *between* January 1st 1915 *and* December 31 1915

Statistician Howard S. Galt, By Emery J. Woodall,

Date of Making Report May 29th, 1916

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

STATION	Colleges of University Standing				Normal and Training Schools				Theological Schools		Boarders			Hostels		Industrial Training Institutions				Orphanages		43	44
	22 Institutions (j)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	26 Schools (k)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	30 Schools (l)	31 Students	32 Male (m)	33 Female (m)	34 Total (m)	35 Buildings (n)	36 Inmates	37 Institutions (o)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	41 Buildings	42 Orphans	Total under Christian Instruction (p)	Chinese Contributions (r)
ihli District																							Gold
Tientsin											51	20	71								✓	198	$905
Peking	1		34	34	1		65	65			70	155	225								✓	1,203	3671.
Tungchou											56	27	83									325	709.21
Paotingfu											49	37	86								✓	263	
antung District																							
Techou																					✓	4,06 416	$1350
Lintsing											24	31	55								✓	138	$305.
ansi District																							
Taiku											155	50	205									521	1162.60
Fenchou					2	18	15	33			114	53	167									1065	1122.
he Year.	1		34	34	3	18	80	98			519	373	892									4,189	$9224.81
he Preceding Year.					2	16	12	28			576	349	925									3,748	15,293.74

es of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University ing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School equivalent.

here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible-women, etc. Kindly mark "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in n 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade, and with "L" those of lower grade.

in columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, d V.

(*n*) Enter as hostels only buildings under mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men, by "W" those for women.

(*o*) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(*p*) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (i.e., the total in Form III columns 7, 12, 17, 21; Form IV columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V columns 17, 18, 20, and 22).

(*r*) Enter here all fees and contributions towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, and towards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Form III columns 6, 8, 13, 18; Form IV columns 22, 26, 30, 35, 37, 41; Form V columns 16 and 19.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form V

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

A.B.C.F.M.

or Mission NORTH CHINA MISSION. between January 1, 1915 and December 31 1915.

Statistician Howard S. Galt By Emery J. Woodall.

Date of Making Report May 29th, 1916.

E. MEDICAL STATISTICS

STATIONS (a)	1 Foreign Physicians Men (b)	2 Foreign Physicians Women	3 Foreign Nurses	4 Chinese Physicians (c)	5 Chinese Medical Assistants (d)	6 Chinese Nurses (e)	Hospitals. 7 Buildings (f)	8 Number of Beds	9 In-patients	10 Major Operations (g)	Dispensaries 11 Buildings (h)	12 Individuals Treated	Itinerating Circuits 13 Circuits (i)	14 Individuals Treated	15 Total Number of Treatments (j)	Medical Schools or Classes 16 Schools	17 Students Men	18 Students Women	Schools for Nurses 19 Schools	20 Students	Other Philanthropic Institutions 21 Institutions (k)	22 Inmates	23 Chinese Contributions (l)
Chili District																							
Tientsin																							
Peking	2			1											2500								
Tungchou	1			1	1		1	31	54	15		2375			9239								Gold 450.95
Paotingfu																							
Shantung District																							
Techou	1	1	1	5		11	2	60	157	76	2	7678			28567				1	11			
Lintsing		1		1	1	4	1	30	165	19	1	2735			8889								1110.66
Shansi District																							
Taiku	1		1		3	6	5	100	475	59		1286	1	520	5484						6	249	1952.94
Fenchou	1				4	2	1		110	17	1	4699			4871								320.30
For the Year	6	2	2	8	9	23	10	221	961	186	4	18,773	1	520	59,550				1	11	6	249	$3,834.85
For the Preceding Year	4	2	2	3	9	16	7	171	1613	215	5	20,983	1	482	62,008								$4,767.84

V should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL institutions only, whether supported by the Mission or by hinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade, whether of the same iastical order or not, should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the ent union institutions.

ngs 1-6 reduplicate more or less headings of Form I, columns 1-8 and 11-14.

under this heading only Chinese holding a medical degree from some institution of recognized standing.

se medical assistants other than nurses, orderlies, and servants.

se nurses both male and female.

tions providing accommodation for in-patients and having a resident foreign missionary physician, or under the vision of a Chinese physician with medical diploma.

(g) Include operations under a general anæsthetic.

(h) Institutions, distinct from the hospitals, in which medical treatment is regularly dispensed, and all institutions, even those making some provision for in-patients, which are in the charge of Chinese or foreigners without full medical training.

(i) Where medical itineration forms a part of the doctor's regular work, enter here the number of his different circuits.

(j) Total number of treatments in the hospitals (including in-patients) and dispensaries and on circuit.

(k) Other denominational medical and philanthropic institutions. These include leper asylums, opium refuges, asylums for insane, schools for the blind and deaf mutes, rescue homes for the friendless and fallen, refuges for slaves, etc.

(l) Enter here all fees and contributions received from the Chinese for medical work, not including columns 16-20, which should be entered in returns of Form IV, column 44.

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Statistics for 1915
North China Mission

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form I.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society A. B. C. F. M. *Statistician* _____

District or Mission North China Mission. *between* Jan. 1, 1917 *and* Dec. 31, 1917 *Date of Making Report* _____

STATION (See Footnote)	Date of Entering the Field	A. FOREIGN FORCE 1 Ordained Men (a)	2 Unordained Men (b)	3 Men Total (c)	4 Single Women Including Widows	5 Married Women	6 Women Total (d)	7 Total Foreign Force (e)	8 Special or Short Term Workers (f)	9 Mission Stations (g)	10 Out-stations (h)	B. CHINESE FORCE 1 Ordained Workers (i)	2 Other Christian Workers Men (j)	3 Other Christian Workers Women (j)	4 Total Chinese Workers (k)	5 Number Employed by Church (l)	
ihli District																	
Tientsin	1860	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	0	1	8	0	9	4	33	2	75
Peking	1864	5	2	7	12	6	18	25	2	1	19	2	17	14	33	3	00
T'unghsien		5	1	6	1	6	7	13	2	1	7	2	11	5	41	1	68
Paotingfu		2	2	2	2	2	4	6	1	1			15	6	21	21	
hantung District																	
Teh Hsien	1870	2	3	5	4	5	9	14	1	1	17	1	18	2	21	17	
Lintsinghsien	1886	2	--	2	3	3	6	8	0	1	16	0	12	14	26	0	00
Shansi District																	
Taikuhsien	1883	3	1	4	3	3	6	10		1	10		18	8	26		
Fenchowfu	1887	4	1	5	3	5	8	13	0	1	32	0	35	4	39	0	
Total for the Year		25	9	34	30	33	63	97	6	8	109	5	135	57	230	44	
Total for the Preceding Year																	

N.B. In this column and on all forms give separate statistics for each station, if possible. If this is not possible and your Mission is working in two separate provinces, give separately the statistics for each province, in order that provincial statistics may be collected. Where only returns for the Mission as a whole are given, kindly write them in the space for the total for the year.

(a) Include here only "clergy," or "fully ordained" men, *i.e.*, those who are regarded by your Church as qualified to administer the sacraments.

(b) All other men, such as teachers, physicians, business agents, etc., except those special and short term workers not under permanent appointment of the Mission. These latter should be entered under Column 8.

(c) The Total of Columns 1 and 2.

(d) The Total of Columns 4 and 5.

(e) The Total of Columns 3 and 6.

(f) All workers, men or women, appointed for short term periods, and not on the permanent staff of the Mission. Those included in this column should not be reported under any one of the preceding columns.

(g) Places where at least one foreign missionary resides regularly. Different points of foreign occupation in one city are to be considered as one station.

(h) Include here only stations *regularly* visited by the foreign force. Where regular worship is carried on in different centres in the same city, or in towns or villages not regularly visited by the foreign force, the fact should be reported in Column 2, Form II, under The Chinese Church.

(i) All recognized by your Church as "fully ordained" men, *i.e.*, those regarded as qualified to administer the sacraments.

(j) All other evangelistic workers in receipt of a salary, either from the Mission or from the Chinese Church.

(k) This should equal the total of Columns 1, 2, and 3, under the Chinese Force.

(l) Give here as far as possible the total number of workers already included in Columns 1, 2 and 3, who are in the employ of the Chinese Church as distinct from the Mission.

Form II.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

GENERAL STATISTICS

Society American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Covering the Twelve Months Statistician

District or Mission North China Mission between Jan. 1, 191 7 and Dec. 31, 1917 Date of making Report

C. THE CHINESE CHURCH

STATION (See Footnote)	1 Organized Congregations (a)	2 Other places of worship (b)	Communicants (or full Members) 3 Men (c)	4 Women (c)	5 Total (d)	6 Baptized non-Communicants (e)	7 Others Under Christian Instruction (f)	8 Total Christian Constituency (g)	Additions During the Year 9 Communicants (h)	10 Baptized non-Communicants	Sunday-school Work 11 Schools (i)	12 Teachers	13 Pupils	14 Other religious organizations (j)	15 Chinese Contributions for Church work. (k)
Chihli District															
Tientsin	2	7	287	144	431	176	426	1033	14	20	5	36	459	2	G 200.00 L.C. 307.75
Peking	23	1	1024	437	1461	136	248	1845	98	10	9	100	1000	7	L.C.1500.00
T'unghsien	6	2	563	304	867	341	300	1508	77	11	4	11	170	4	L.C.1856.68
Paotingfu	1	21			1124	29	200	1353	139	5	2	20	130	4	$585
Shantung District															
Teh Hsien	10	18			1222	550	300 781	2072	64	81	1	10	180	2	est.300.
Lintsinghsien	1	8	553	145	698	8	~~600~~	1298	16	39	2	23	340	2	est. 155.00
Shansi District															
Taikuhsien ***	9	4	368	109	477	50	0	977	63	5	5	22	344	6	in part $137.93
Fenchowfu	17	108	693	146	839	0	2176	3015	95		2	32	300	3	$570
Total for the Year	69	169			7119			13103	566		30	254	2923	30	
Total for the Preceding Year															

N.B. Form II should include only the statistics of the Churches connected with your Mission. In case any of these Churches have formed UNION Churches with other bodies whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not, kindly report the statistics for these churches separately, lest in the general statistics of the Missions they be reported more than once.

(a) Church organizations which have taken permanent form, whatever the form of administration, whether Congregational or Presbyterial. Congregations connected with your Society with ordained Chinese pastors, whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church, should be reported here.

(b) Other places where regular worship is carried on at least once a week. Include here all centres, whether appearing under Columns 9 and 10 of the Foreign Force or not, where regular Church work is carried on at least once a week. This may include, and in many cases will include, more than one centre in the same city.

(c) Under "communicants" include all who are recognized as full members, that is, those baptized members who are also admitted to the Lord's Table.

(d) The total of Columns 3 and 4.

(e) All baptized non-communicants, whether adults or children. Where baptism is not practised admission to membership is regarded as equivalent.

(f) All others under definite and regular Christian instruction, including unbaptized children of Christian parents.

(g) This should equal the total of Columns 5, 6 and 7.

(h) Indicate by "C." all additions upon confession of faith, and by "T." additions by transfer from other churches.

(i) Report here only schools with definite organization, with a class system and with regular courses of Study. Report separately other Sunday Bible Teaching work.

(j) All other organizations such as Young People's Societies, Christian Associations, etc.

(k) All contributions for religious work, exclusive of contributions for medical and educational work. (See Form IV, Column 44, and Form V, Column 23.)

*** No report.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form III.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Society American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. **Covering the Twelve Months** *Statistician*

District or Mission North China Mission *between* Jan. 1, 1917 *and* Dec. 31 1917 *Date of making Report*

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

STATION (See Footnote)	Total Teaching Force: 1 Foreign Men (a)	2 Foreign Women (a)	3 Chinese Men (b)	4 Chinese Women (b)	5 Non-Christian Chinese Teachers (c)	Kindergartens: 6 Schools (d)	7 Pupils	Lower Elementary Schools: 8 Schools (e)	9 Teachers (f)	10 Pupils, Male	11 Pupils, Female	12 Pupils, Total	Higher Elementary Schools: 13 Schools (g)	14 Teachers (f)	15 Pupils, Male	16 Pupils, Female	17 Pupils, Total	Middle Schools: 18 Schools (h)	19 Pupils, Male	20 Pupils, Female	21 Pupils, Total
Chihli District																					
Tientsin	0	1	12	8	1	0	0	9	9	78	64	142	4	11	52	20	72	1	18	0	18
Peking	0	4	25	20	3	Union		7	25	262	338	600	5	12	101	87	188	2	17	90	107
T'unghsien	2	0	8	12	2	2	30	7	9	101	111	212	2	4	25	26	51	1	73		73
Paotingfu		1		11		1	30	9	12	58	167	225	1	5	43		43				
Shantung District																					
Teh Hsien	1	3	25	10		1		22	23	279	150	429	3	12	37	16	53	2	29	9	38
Lintsinghsien	0	2	6	6	1	1	35	5	6	36	19	55	2	5	15	11	26	0	0	0	0
Shansi District								**													
Taikuhsien	2	2	25	11	1	1	30	18	40	407	146	553						1	114		114
Fenchowfu	1	3	43	10	5	1	34	28	35	667	100	767	4	7	47	14	61	2	60	2	62
Total for the Year	6	16	144	88	14	7	159	105				2983	21				494	9	311	101	412
Total for the Preceding Year																					

N.B.—Forms III, IV, and V, should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL educational and philanthropic institutions whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the different union institutions.

(a) Include under Columns 1-5 only teachers giving *the greater part of their time* to educational work in connection with schools reported on Forms III. IV. and V. These headings reduplicate more or less the headings of Form I, A, 1-8, and B, 1-4.

(b) Include in Columns 3 and 4 all Chinese teachers (whether Christian or non-Christian), in all schools reported in Forms III, IV and V.

(c) Non-Christian Chinese teachers included under Columns 3 and 4.

**No division between lower and higher elementary.

(d) Only those schools doing regular kindergarten work should be classed under this heading.

(e) Include here all schools covering the first four years of elementary training after the kindergarten. These schools are variously called, but probably the most common Chinese name is, Ch'u Teng Hsiao Hsioh.

(f) The teachers of the lower and higher elementary schools were separately called for by the action of the China Continuation Committee, at its second annual meeting. These should, however, be included also under Columns 3, 4 and 5.

(g) Include here the higher elementary, intermediate or grammar schools, the Chinese Kao Teng Hsiao Hsioh, covering the second period of three or four years of study.

(h) Include here schools covering roughly speaking, the third period of study, of approximately four years. These schools are variously called Middle Schools, High Schools, Academies, College Preparatory Schools, and Colleges.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Society ~~American Board of Commissioners~~ for Foreign Missions — **Covering the Twelve Months** — *Statistician*

District or Mission North China Mission — *between* Jan. 1, 191 7 *and* Dec. 31, 1917 — *Date of making Report*

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. *Continued*

STATION	Colleges of University Standing				Normal and Training Schools				Theological Schools		Boarders			Hostels		Industrial Training Institutions				Orphanages		43	44
	22 Institutions (i)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	26 Schools (j)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	30 Schools (k)	31 Students	32 Male (l)	33 Female (l)	34 Total (l)	35 Buildings (m)	36 Inmates	37 Institutions (n)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	41 Buildings	42 Orphans	Total under Christian Instruction (o)	Chinese Contributions (p)
Chihli District																							G1100.
Tientsin		None				None			None		35	20	55									233	M1641.
Peking		Union				Union			Union		45	75	120									895	M5168. 34.
T'unghsien											90	29	119									366	M2464. 4235
Paotingfu											41	45	86									298	2003
Shantung District																							
Teh Hsien																							
Lintsinghsien		None							None		15	30	45									292	M620.0
Shansi District																							
Taikuhsien	1	9		9																			
Fenchowfu	0	5	0	5	1	18	0	18	0	1	87	33	120	0	0	1	0	10	10	0	0	918	1805
Total for the Year.																						4,174	
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(i) Colleges of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University Standing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School or its equivalent.

(j) Enter here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible Women, etc. Kindly mark with "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

(k) Enter here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in Column 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade, and with "L" those of lower grade.

(l) Enter under Columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, IV, and V.

(m) Enter as hostels only buildings under Mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men by "W" those for women.

(n) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(o) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (e.g. the total in Form III Columns 7, 12. 17, 21; Form IV Columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V Columns 18, 20 and 22).

(p) Enter here all grants towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, andt owards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Forms III, IV, V.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form V.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Society American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions **Covering the Twelve Months** *Statistician* _____

District or Mission North China Mission *between* Jan. 1, 1917 *and* Dec. 31, 1917 *Date of making Report* _____

E. MEDICAL STATISTICS

STATIONS	1 Foreign Physicians Men (a)	2 Foreign Physicians Women	3 Foreign Nurses	4 Chinese Physicians (b)	5 Chinese Medical Assistants (c)	6 Chinese Nurses (d)	Hospitals: 7 Buildings (e)	Hospitals: 8 Number of Beds	Hospitals: 9 In-patients	Hospitals: 10 Major Operations	Dispensaries: 11 Buildings (f)	Dispensaries: 12 Individuals Treated	Itinerating Circuits: 13 Circuits (g)	Itinerating Circuits: 14 Individuals Treated	15 Total Number of Treatments (h)	Medical Schools or Classes: 16 Schools (i)	Medical Schools or Classes: 17 Students Men	Medical Schools or Classes: 18 Students Women	Schools for Nurses: 19 Schools	Schools for Nurses: 20 Students	Other Philanthropic Institutions: 21 Institutions (j)	Other Philanthropic Institutions: 22 Inmates	23 Chinese Contributions (k)
Chihli District																							
Tientsin																							
Peking	1										1	150			650								
T'unghsien	1				1	2	1	37	147	74	Hosp.	2325			9586								M$3744
Paotingfu																							
Shantung District																							
Teh Hsien **	2	2	1	3	2	12	2	60	637	192	2	10251	2	3294	19915				1	2			$424.80
Lintsinghsien	0	1	0	1	2	7	7	65	286	88	1	3072			7285								$939.43
Shansi District																							
Taikuhsien **																							
Fenchowfu	1	0	0	1	5	4	1	30	325	81	1	1583		23	3045					3	5	49	$2915
Total for the Year															40481								
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(a) Headings 1-6 reduplicate more or less headings of Form 1, A, 1-8, and B, 1-4.
(b) Enter under this heading only Chinese holding a medical degree from some institution of recognized standing.
(c) Chinese medical assistants other than nurses, orderlies and servants.
(d) Chinese nurses both male and female.
(e) Institutions providing accommodation for in-patients and having a resident foreign missionary physician, or under the supervision of a Chinese physician with medical diploma.
(f) Institutions, distinct from the hospitals, in which medical treatment is regularly dispensed, and all institutions, even those making some provision for in-patients, which are in the charge of Chinese or foreigners without full medical training.
(g) Where medical itineration forms a part of the Doctor's regular work, enter here the number of his different circuits.
(h) Total number of treatments in the hospitals and dispensaries and on circuit.
(i) Only Medical schools carried on by one DENOMINATION should be entered here. All UNION institutions will be called for on separate forms.
(j) Other denominational medical and philanthropic institutions. These include leper asylums, opium refuges, asylums for insane, schools for the blind and deaf mutes, rescue homes for the friendless and fallen, refuges for slaves, etc.
(k) Enter here all fees and contributions received from the Chinese for medical work.

** No report.

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Statistical Report
for U. China
for 1917.

L.C. Porter.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31st,

NAME OF STATION	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	* MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	SUMMARY: Men	Women	Total under Appointment	Special Workers	NATIVE FORCE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Workers	SUMMARY: Men Workers	Women Workers	Total Workers	THE NATIVE CHURCH: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession 1916	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	PUPILS: Boys
TOTALS	137			29	10	6	3	76	31	39	60	99	7	5	140	158	85	69	32	335	154	489	104	88	5	6403	842	778	13,352	30	2895	11	360			2	63	11	323
Chihli District:																																							
Tientsin	7	1860	1 million	1				2	1	1	3	4			9	11	7	4		20	11	31	6	2	1	417	27	22	997	5	464	1	30					1	21
Peking	24	1864	2 "	4	2	2		10	6	8	16	24		2	27	29	20	10	12	70	30	100	1	23	1	1500	165	172	1900	9	1016	3	80			1	46	4	62
Tungchou	6	1867	1½ "	4	1	1			5	6	5	11	2	1	9	6	12	6	3	19	18	37	2	6	1	645	23	14	1086	3	160	1	33					1	70
Paotingfu	21	1873	2 "	2	1			2	3	3	5	8	3		13	7	9	13	7	27	22	49	13	22		959	118	113	2131	2	210	1	30					1	22
Shantung District:																																							
Tsechow	22	1880	2 "	3	4	1	2	4	6	8	12	20	1	2	18	24	7	10		44	17	61	12	10	1	1061	177	177	1930	1	180							1	36
Lintsing	16	1886	2½ "	2			1	2	2	2	5	7			12	5	6	16		17	22	39	7	1		682	53	7	1292	1	235	1	30						
Shansi District:																																							
Taikuhsien	9	1883	375,000	3	1	1		3	3	5	6	11	1		15	26	9	6	10	51	15	66	3	7		395	90	88	784	6	335	3	111			1	17	1	85
Fenchow	32	1887	2½ million	4	1	1		3	5	6	8	14			37	50	15	4		87	19	106	60	17	1	744	189	185	3232	3	293	1	46					2	27

* Some missionaries will be counted in more than one column.

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

g December 31st, 1916 North China Mission

	C. E. Membership	EDUCATIONAL WORK: Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Primary or Elementary Schools	PUPILS Boys	PUPILS Girls	Kindergartens	Pupils	SUMMARY: Schools	Boys	Girls	Boarders	‡Total Under Instruction	NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS: For Christian Work	For Education	For Other Objects	MEDICAL WORK: Hospitals	Patients	Dispensaries	New Cases	Total Treatments	PUBLICATIONS: PAGES PRINTED On Mission Press	On Other Presses
	360			2	63	11	323	164	136	2123	1210	8	263				944	4156	2231.20	10,300.60	6642.13	7	1634	5	22,001	48,197	223,468	70,700
																			Gold	Gold	Gold							
	30					1	21		12	130	93						73	244	216.25	1559.								
	80			1	46	4	62	158	22	476	466	2	100				235	1368	1012.45	4621.50					500	500		
	33					1	70		11	123	154	2	25				111	372	172.50	1007.50	527.16	2	77	1	21212	9037		
	30					1	22		10	75	123	1	30				109	250	200.		145.							
						1	36		25	274	75							385	250.		1996.50	2	591	2	11,149	19,558		
	30								8	55	42	1	38					135	100.	347.50	353.34	1	2221	1	3,641	7,305		11,500
	111			1	17	1	85		19	377	137	1	29				238	645	92.50	1460.10	2113.57	1	577		1582	5,972		
	46					2	27	6	32.	613	130	1	41				178	817	187.50	1305.	1506.56	1	168	1	3007	6,825	223,468	59,200

l under Christian influences.

‡ Including pupils taught by Bible-Women.

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A. B. C. F. M. Statistical Table

Country, China

Name of Mission, North China

Name of Station,

Organized,

Date of Report, May 28th, 1917.

Prepared by, Emery J. Woodall.

REC'D JUL 28 1919

Form I

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: Peking A.B.C.F.M. (Jack)

District or Mission: N. C. Mission

between Jan. 1 1918 and Dec. 31 1918

Statistician: M. P. Mickey

Date of Making Report:

STATION (a)	A. FOREIGN FORCE: 1 Ordained Men (b)	2 Unordained Men (c)	3 Men Total (d)	4 Single Women Including Widows	5 Married Women (e)	6 Women Total (f)	7 Total Foreign Force (g)	8 Special or Short Term Workers (h)	9 Mission Stations (i)	10 Out-stations (j)	B. CHINESE FORCE (k): 11 Ordained Workers (b)	12 Other Christian Workers Men (l)	13 Other Christian Workers Women (l)	14 Total Chinese Workers (m)	15 Number Employed by Church (n)
Peking	7	1	8	11	7	18	26	2	1	20	2	24	12	38	3
Tientsin	3	1	4	2	4	6	10		1	9		10	4	14	
Paotingfu	2		2	3	2	5	7	1	1	7		16½	7	23½	
Tunghsien	3	1	4	2	4	6	10	1	1	7	2	15	5	22	3
Tehsien	2	3	5	5	5	10	15	4	1	9	1	18	7	26	1
Lintsing	2		2	3	3	6	8	1	1	16		10	8	18	
Taiku	3	1	4	2	4	6	10	2	1	10		9	3	12	
Fenchou	3	1	4	5	4	9	13		1	32		35	7	42	
Total for the Year	25	8	33	33	33	66	99	11	8	110	5	137½	53	195½	7
Total for the Preceding Year															

(a) In this column and on all forms give separate statistics for each station, if possible. If this is not possible and your Mission is working in two separate provinces, give separately the statistics for each province, in order that provincial statistics may be collected. Where only returns for the Mission as a whole are given, kindly write them in the space for the total for the year.

(b) Include here only "clergy," or "fully ordained" men, *i.e.*, those who are regarded by your Church as qualified to administer the sacraments.

(c) All other men, such as teachers, physicians, business agents, etc., except those special and short term workers not under permanent appointment of the Mission. These latter should be entered under column 8.

(d) The total of columns 1 and 2.

(e) Include all wives of men noted in column 3; also married women employed by the Mission.

(f) The total of columns 4 and 5.

(g) The total of columns 3 and 6.

(h) All workers, men or women, appointed for short term periods, and not on the permanent staff of the Mission. Those included in this column should not be reported under any one of the preceding columns.

(i) Places where at least one foreign missionary resides regularly. *Different* points of foreign occupation in the same city are to be considered not as distinct stations but as a single station.

(j) Include here only stations *regularly* visited by the foreign force. Where regular worship is carried on in different centres in the same city, or in towns or villages not regularly visited by the foreign force, the fact should be reported in Form II, column 2, under The Chinese Church.

(k) Include only the *employed* force.

(l) All other evangelistic workers, in receipt of a salary, either from the Mission or from the Chinese Church, including lay preachers, colporteurs, Bible-women, etc., but excluding those engaged in educational and medical work, reported in Form III, columns 3 and 4, and Form V, columns 4, 5 and 6.

(m) This should equal the total of columns 11, 12, and 13, Form I, columns 3 and 4, Form III, and columns 4, 5 and 6, Form V.

(n) Give here, as far as possible, the total number of workers already included in columns 11, 12 and 13, whose work is controlled by the Chinese Church rather than by the Mission.

Form II.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: A.B.C.F.M.

District or Mission: N. C. Mission

between Jan 1 1918 and Dec 31 1918

Statistician: M. P. Mickey

Date of making Report:

C. THE CHINESE CHURCH

STATION (See Footnote)	1 Organized Congregations (a)	2 Other places of worship (b)	Communicants (or full Members) 3 Men (c)	4 Women (c)	5 Total (d)	6 Baptized non-Communicants (e)	7 Others Under Christian Instruction (f)	8 Total Christian Constituency (g)	Additions During the Year 9 Communicants (h)	10 Baptized non-Communicants	Sunday-school Work 11 Schools (i)	12 Teachers	13 Pupils	14 Other religious organizations (j)	15 Chinese Contributions for Church work. (k)
			*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**			*		*
Peking	13	?	245	129	374	84	430+	888+			10		143	7	436.78
Tientsin	2	8	294	150	454	267	488	1209	4		5	29	590	2	548.47
Paotingfu	26	18	1058	249	1307	10	500±	1817±			3	30	370	4	486.30
Tunghsien	9		570	293	863										2761.92
Tehsien	10	16	789	313	1102	Children 163 Probationers 655	400	2200			2	21	235	2	200 —
Lintsing	1	16	574	131	705						2	24	400	2 C.E.	71.91
Taiku											7	21	272		
Fenchou	17	77	720	146	866		2132	2998			3	50 including officers	365	3	554 —
Total for the Year	78	135			5671			9114			32		2375		
Total for the Preceding Year															

N.B. Form II should include only the statistics of the Churches connected with your Mission. In case any of these Churches have formed UNION Churches with other bodies whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not, kindly report the statistics for these churches separately, lest in the general statistics of the Missions they be reported more than once.

(a) Church organizations which have taken permanent form, whatever the form of administration, whether Congregational or Presbyterial. Congregations connected with your Society with ordained Chinese pastors, whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church, should be reported here.

(b) Other places where regular worship is carried on at least once a week. Include here all centres, whether appearing under Columns 9 and 10 of the Foreign Force or not, where regular Church work is carried on at least once a week. This may include, and in many cases will include, more than one centre in the same city.

(c) Under "communicants" include all who are recognized as full members, that is, those baptized members who are also admitted to the Lord's Table.

(d) The total of Columns 3 and 4.

(e) All baptized non-communicants, whether adults or children. Where baptism is not practised admission to membership is regarded as equivalent.

(f) All others under definite and regular Christian instruction, including unbaptized children of Christian parents.

(g) This should equal the total of Columns 5, 6 and 7.

(h) Indicate by "C." all additions upon confession of faith, and by "T." additions by transfer from other churches.

(i) Report here only schools with definite organization, with a class system and with regular courses of Study. Report separately other Sunday Bible Teaching work.

(j) All other organizations such as Young People's Societies, Christian Associations, etc.

(k) All contributions for religious work, exclusive of contributions for medical and educational work. (See Form IV, Column 44, and Form V, Column 23.)

* Reports from 13 outstations; from 7 outstations and two city churches no report available

** " were returned from stations on Continuation Committee blanks which omitted these two

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form III

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society Peking A. B. C. F. M. *Statistician* M. P. Mackey

District or Mission N. C. Mission *between* Jan. 1 1918 *and* Dec. 31 1918 *Date of Making Report*

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

STATION (a)	Total Teaching Force: 1 Foreign Men (b)	2 Foreign Women (b)	3 Chinese Men (c)	4 Chinese Women (c)	5 Non-Christian Chinese Teachers (d)	Kindergartens: 6 Schools (e)	7 Pupils	Lower ~~Elementary Schools~~: 8 Schools (f)	9 Teachers (g)	10 Pupils, Male	11 Pupils, Female	12 Pupils, Total	Higher Elementary Schools: 13 Schools (h)	14 Teachers (g)	15 Pupils, Male	16 Pupils, Female	17 Pupils, Total	Middle Schools: 18 Schools (i)	19 Pupils, Male	20 Pupils, Female	21 Pupils, Total
Peking	4	10	21	16	?	3	120	17	23	400	370	770	included in above					1		110	110
Tientsin	1	1	12	7	0	1	10	10	14	94	85	179	3	4	25	10	35	—			
Paotingfu			7	13	1	1	28	11	14½	60	226	286	1	14½	41	0	41	1	17	0	17
Tunghsien	2	1	8	11	3	2	18	9	8	90	101	191	2	5	25	26	51	1	98		98
Tehsien	4	2	22	10	1			19	21	230	97	327	3	4	37	16	53	2	31	11	42
Lintsing	1	1	7	4	1	2	50	4	6	45	25	70	2	6	18	9	27	—			
Taiku		1	11	11	2	1	23	16	22	398	123	521	2	4	5	24	29	—			
Fenchow	2	3	49	9	3	1	30	30	44	709	118	827	3	6	34	13	47	2	63	6	69
Total for the Year	14	19	137	77		11	279	116				3171					283	7	209	127	336
Total for the Preceding Year																					

(a) **Forms III and IV should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL educational institutions whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the different union institutions.**

(b) Include under columns 1-5 only teachers giving *the greater part of their time* to educational work in connection with schools reported on Forms III, IV, and V. These headings reduplicate more or less the headings of Form I, columns 1-8, and 11-14.

(c) Include in columns 3 and 4 all Chinese teachers (whether Christian or non-Christian), in all schools reported on Forms III, IV and V.

(d) Non-Christian Chinese teachers included in columns 3 and 4.

(e) Only those schools doing regular kindergarten work should be classed under this heading.

(f) Include here all schools covering the first four years of elementary training after the kindergarten. These schools are variously called, but probably the most common Chinese name is, Ch'u Teng Hsiao Hsioh (初等小學).

(g) The teachers of the lower and higher elementary schools were separately called for by the action of the China Continuation Committee, at its second annual meeting. These should, however, be included also under columns 3, 4 and 5.

(h) Include here the higher elementary, intermediate or grammar schools, the Chinese Kao Teng Hsiao Hsioh (高等小學) covering the second period of three or four years of study.

(i) Include here schools covering roughly speaking, the third period of study, of approximately four years. These schools are variously called Middle Schools, High Schools, Academies, College Preparatory Schools, and Colleges.

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Form IV

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: Peking A.B.C.F.M.

Statistician: M. P. Mickey

District or Mission: N. C. Mission

between Jan. 1 1918 and Dec. 31 1918

Date of Making Report:

D. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

STATION	Colleges of University Standing				Normal and Training Schools				Theological Schools		Boarders			Hostels		Industrial Training Institutions				Orphanages		43	44
	22 Institutions (j)	23 Students Male	24 Students Female	25 Students Total	26 Schools (k)	27 Students Male	28 Students Female	29 Students Total	30 Schools (l)	31 Students	32 Male (m)	33 Female (m)	34 Total (m)	35 Buildings (n)	36 Inmates	37 Institutions (o)	38 Pupils Male	39 Pupils Female	40 Pupils Total	41 Buildings	42 Orphans	Total under Christian Instruction (p)	Chinese Contributions (r)
Peking		Union				Union				Union			158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		$11258
Tientsin											6	0	6									224	G. 270 — L.C. 318.50
Paotingfu											56	86	142									372	1683.34
Tunghsien											98	29	119									356	3100
Tsinan											74	32	106				Night school		45			467	$3527.25
Lintsing											20	26	46									147	791.65
Taiku					Normal 1		4	4															
Fenchow					Bible 2	16	16	32			167	43	200	1		1		13	13			973	397.49
											~~20~~	~~26~~	~~46~~										
Total for the Year.													777 ~~156~~									2541	$213463 ~~[illegible]~~
Total for the Preceding Year.																							

(j) Colleges of University Standing. Under this heading should be entered only Colleges of Arts and Science of University Standing, that is, generally speaking, Colleges which require for entrance a certificate of graduation from a Middle School or its equivalent.

(k) Enter here all normal and training schools for the training of school teachers, evangelists, Bible-women, etc. Kindly mark with "T" the students preparing to teach and with "E" those preparing themselves to become evangelists.

(l) Enter here only those institutions which prepare men for ordination. Where two grades of teaching exist, kindly give in column 31 separate statistics, marking with an "H" students of higher grade, and with "L" those of lower grade.

(m) Enter in columns 32, 33, and 34, the total number of boarders in mission institutions of all grades, reported on Forms III, IV, and V.

(n) Enter as hostels only buildings under mission control for the housing of students in *non-mission* institutions. Indicate by "M" those for men, by "W" those for women.

(o) Enter as industrial institutions those where boys and girls are taught trades, whereby they may later earn a livelihood.

(p) This should include all students reported on Forms III, IV, V, (i.e., the total in Form III columns 7, 12, 17, 21; Form IV columns 25, 29, 31, 36, 40, 42 and Form V columns 17, 18, 20, and 22).

(r) Enter here all fees and contributions towards tuition, and board of students, including sundry expenses, and towards the plant and running expenses of the different educational institutions reported on Form III columns 6, 8, 13, 18; Form IV columns 22, 26, 30, 35, 37, 41; Form V columns 16 and 19.

Form V

CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

GENERAL STATISTICS

Covering the Twelve Months

Society: Peking A.B.C.F.M.

District or Mission: N. C. Mission between Jan. 1 1918 and Dec. 31 1918

Statistician: M. P. Mackey

Date of Making Report:

E. MEDICAL STATISTICS

STATIONS (a)	1 Foreign Physicians Men (b)	2 Foreign Physicians Women	3 Foreign Nurses	4 Chinese Physicians (c)	5 Chinese Medical Assistants (d)	6 Chinese Nurses (e)	Hospitals. 7 Buildings (f)	8 Number of Beds	9 In-patients	10 Major Operations (g)	Dispensaries 11 Buildings (h)	12 ~~Individuals Treated~~ Treatments	Itinerating Circuits 13 Circuits (i)	14 Individuals Treated	15 Total Number of Treatments (j)	Medical Schools or Classes 16 Schools	17 Students Men	18 Students Women	Schools for Nurses 19 Schools	20 Students	Other Philanthropic Institutions 21 Institutions (k)	22 Inmates	23 Chinese Contributions (l)
Peking	1		no medical work, except clinic in school													Union			Union				
Tientsin	none																						
Paotingfu	A free-will contribution of $109.66 to Presbyterian Mission Hospital, which treats Chinese & foreigners of station.																						4381
Tunghsien	1			1		2	1	37		58	1	5852			5786								
Tehsien	2	2	1	3	3	17	2	100	770	122	2	7395	10	3198	10815 ~~7617~~				2	17			4266.
Lintsing	0	1 to may	1	2	0	9	2	66	245	69+	2	5244	0	0	6342				in hospitals 9				2409.98
Taiku	1	0	1	1	3	8	1	40	252	76	1	2626	4	2035	4923				1	7	1 orphanage, 2 opium refuges, 593		7076.11
Fenchow	1	1	0	7	9	4	1	20	204	107	1	174			606				1	3			2396
Total for the Year	6	4	3	14	15	40	7	263	1472	432+	7	20591	14	5233	27002					36			$20529.09
Total for the Preceding Year																							

(a) Form V should include statistics of DENOMINATIONAL institutions only, whether supported by the Mission or by the Chinese Church connected with the Mission. All UNION institutions of whatever grade, whether of the same ecclesiastical order or not, should be reported on separate forms, and blanks for these will be sent to the heads of the different union institutions.
(b) Headings 1-6 reduplicate more or less headings of Form I, columns 1-8 and 11-14.
(c) Enter under this heading only Chinese holding a medical degree from some institution of recognized standing.
(d) Chinese medical assistants other than nurses, orderlies, and servants.
(e) Chinese nurses both male and female.
(f) Institutions providing accommodation for in-patients and having a resident foreign missionary physician, or under the supervision of a Chinese physician with medical diploma.
(g) Include operations under a general anæsthetic.
(h) Institutions, distinct from the hospitals, in which medical treatment is regularly dispensed, and all institutions, even those making some provision for in-patients, which are in the charge of Chinese or foreigners without full medical training.
(i) Where medical itineration forms a part of the doctor's regular work, enter here the number of his different circuits.
(j) Total number of treatments in the hospitals (including in-patients) and dispensaries and on circuit.
(k) Other denominational medical and philanthropic institutions. These include leper asylums, opium refuges, asylums for insane, schools for the blind and deaf mutes, rescue homes for the friendless and fallen, refuges for slaves, etc.
(l) Enter here all fees and contributions received from the Chinese for medical work, not including columns 16-20, which should be entered in returns of Form IV, column 44.

✓ Table of Statistics

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China Continuation Committee

1918

North China

accompany statement concerning the College sent to the Board 28 June, 1910
182

JUL 25 1910

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE: RESUME AND OUTLOOK

May 1910

The north China Union College is an evolution from a boarding school established in Tungchou by Rev. L. D. Chapin at the very opening of the station in 1867. This school gradually grew into an academy, and, after further years of development, in 1889, the Mission voted to advance the grade to that of a college.

In 1893-4 a new site and new buildings were provided, and seven years of successful work followed. Then came the year 1900, with its widespread devastation. During the summer the college buildings were razed to the ground, and the students scattered, a few of them being killed. But in the autumn the remnant of the students was gathered together and work was resumed in temporary quarters in Peking. Here the college continued its work until the autumn of 1902, when it was xe again located in Tungchou, occupying the new buildings just compleded.

In 1903 the London Mission and the American Board Mission entered into a union in educational work, and the college becam e a union institution. The following year the Presbyterian Mission also joined the union and the three missions, besides conducting the college at Tungchou, have developed a Theological Seminary and Medical College in Peking. The North China Educational Union was organized to take charge of this work, the actual control being in the hands of a Board of Managers.

Since the re-establishment at Tungchou in 1902 the college has made steady progress. The co-operation of the other missions has increased the number of students and strengthened the staff of teachers. The grade of the instruction has also been advanced.

The Principal of the College is Dr. Sheffield, who has been at the head of the institution during the whole course of its development, and has been largely responsible for its continued success. The teaching staff now numbers fourteen, of whom six are Chinese and eight are foreigners, but of these eight only four give their entire time to the college.

The present number of students is 144, of whom 54 are in the two academy classes, and 90 are in the four college classes.

During the sixteen years since the school was advanced to college grade there have been 110 graduates. Of this number 21 are pastors or evangelists, 47 are teachers, 2 are doctors, 6 are studying theology and 18 are studying medicine.

It will be observed that the number of students in the college has not been large. Quality has always been considered above numbers. The chief purpose of the college has been the training of selected Christian students for places of leadership in Christian work. We believe that for this purpose the best possible education should be provided. At the same time, while keeping before us our main purpose, we are endeavoring to extend the privileges of education to as many young men of good character as our resources will enable us to admit.

The opportunities now before the college are unlimited. Everyone acquainted with China knows that now is a strategic moment in educational work. Our Christian schools excel the government schools in efficiency. If our Christian schools are adequately supported we can continue to lead in this great educational movement, and exercise an immense influence on the future of China.

Three prominent Missions are united in our Christian educational work, and the demands of these missions call for an immediate forward movement. We are located at China's Capital, and, as a city set on a hill, our activities are before the eyes of officials and statesmen who are inaugurating movements of great significance for the present and the future of the Empire. This situation also demands of us a forward movement. If our equipment and our endowment can be increased, our teaching staff augmented, and our curriculum expanded, we shall be prepared to meet these inspiring opportunities of the hour, supply the demands of the Missions for thoroughly trained men, keep before the schools of the Chinese government high standards of efficiency, and in manifold ways send forth the leaven of Christian Truth for the transformation of this Empire.

(Howard S. Galt, Acting-Principal)

Rec'd SEP 27 1911

A Visit to the Dispensary at Lintsingchow, China.

Would you care to attend clinic with me this June Day? This is our dispensary, it is small and crowded, for it is operating and drug room too. But see how clean the nurses keep it. You surely never saw a room with soft brick floor kept cleaner. We are going to be thankful when we have our new hospital. The prospect of having it so soon makes us forget the inconveniences of being crowded. This furniture was all made by local carpenters. Of course we had to supply the drawings, for they have never done just this kind of work. The sheet zinc for the top of the operating table and the white paint came from America. We are rather proud of this instrument case, with glass doors, sides, and shelves. Our instruments are not sufficient, but we are about to send off an order of one hundred dollars for more. And if we can do this every year, for several years, we will have a good working supply. The box in the corner with holes in the cover is our cash box. This compartment is for money paid for entrance tickets. Each patient if able to do so pays a fee equal to 12 ct. Those who register in the hospital pay 2 cts. a month. This compartment is for contributions. Fees and contributions from the Chinese last year amounted to more than $ 64.00, which helps considerably toward running expenses. There have been no large contributions.

It is 2 o'clock, the hour for opening the dispensary. They are having prayers in the woman's waiting room, and also in the men's waiting room in the front court. I plan to attend the woman's meetings, but they never delay if I am not there. In both places there is preaching as long as there are patients.

These are my two women nurses, Mrs. Chiao and Mrs. Ma. That solemn eyed four-year-old is Mrs. Chiao's little boy, Lien Chun, a particular pet of mine. Mrs. Ma was for two years a teacher of the girls' school. A few months ago, she became the wife of Ma Shwang Yuan, the young man who took that hard trip to Pang Chuang to get Dr. Keator when Mrs. Ellis was so ill.

We see the eye patients first. For this poor old woman, we can do very little. Her eyes tell of years of cooking over smoky fires, and sewing by the light of a bean oil lamp. We can relieve her to some extent, but she must not be allowed to hope too much.

These well-dressed people are a mother and daughter. They came in the fine cart you saw at the gate. The mother has an ulcer on her cornea. It is almost healed. The daughter's eyes have been troubling her for months. For a time she took treatment from a druggist down on the ''Big Street''. He began his career as a servant in a missionary doctor's family. He was a bright boy and picked up some knowledge of our western methods of treating disease. After the hospital here was raided by the Boxers in 1900, he bought up some of the drugs that had not been destroyed. The local treatment he gave the girl's eyes was quite right; for this there was no fee. His only charge was for the medicine he prescribed, an iron tonic. For this he charged nearly a dollar a dose. You see doctor's fees in China depend on the ability of the patient to pay.

That young woman must have an operation. See how her lashes scratch the eye ball. We treat so many eyes like these.

That girlish-looking mother asks if we can not see her baby next. She and her husband have walked in six miles to bring the child, he carrying it in one of two baskets suspended from the ends of a pole resting on his shoulder. To balance the child the other basket contains bricks. They must go back this afternoon. The baby is a girl and only a year old. Her head is swollen to much more than its natural size, and her eyelids are so puffed that they seem near bursting. See that deep black ulcer on her forhead. The sticky brown stuff, smeared all over her face and neck, the mother says is ashes of burned cloth mixed with honey. No, we will not take her into the dispensary. We will treat her here on the porch. I am afraid she has erysipelas and we do not wish to get any unnecessary germs into that room. How anxious the parents are. Who says baby girls in China are seldom loved?

This ragged child is a little girl who wanted to attend our day school. But I would not allow her to enter because she had scabies (itch) from head to foot. All the members of the family have it. They are much better, but how can we hope to cure them, when they are so poor that they have not a change of clothing.

One can almost tell what is the matter with this young woman, without asking her a question. Pulmonary tuberculosis, and her poor little crying baby has enlarged glands of the neck. She says her illness was caused by getting angry. We can do little for her. Someday we are going to have a ward for just such patients as she, and

another for those not so ill, and will hope to do our part in educating China for her fight against the ''white plague''.

I am very fond of this young woman and her charming little niece and nephew who come with her. They belong to a well-to-do family in the city. It is two years since she first came to have her eyes treated. See how beautifully her clothes are made, what fine needle work. That she did before her eyes were bad. She can see now to thread a needle, but can never hope to do fine work again. I am afraid her elbow is tubercular, though there certainly was some other infection too. The abscess was very painful, and pointed here in front of the elbow. Such quanties of necrosed tissue have come away since we opened it. The pain and inflammation are nearly gone but the elbow remains swollen. This little nephew of hers has tubercular disease of the spine. Fortunately the lesion is high where there is little motion and weight. He takes his medicine like a man. He was very much pleased when I told his grandmother he must eat good food. He reported it to his mother, as soon as he got home. She teasingly said, ''Now surely the doctor meant that you should eat millet mush.'' (very common food). ''No'', he insisted, ''she said eggs and meat.'' His sister is a delicate, sweet-faced little lady, isn't she? She comes not because she is ill. But because she wishes to learn to read, and while they wait, Mrs. Chou the Bible woman is glad to teach her. There are no girls' schools in the city except ours. She would like to attend day school, but she lives too far away, and she is only nine, too young to attend boarding school, even if her family were willing. They are not Christians.

What is the matter with this pale little girl? Hear that, whooping cough—no possible mistake! And all the little children in the waiting room have been exposed. Well, there is no use worrying about it. But we will tell the aunt not to expose others, though our telling will make little difference. Children in this land, when still very young, usually have all contagious diseases from German measles to small pox.

This old woman has rheumatism, and this one exzema, but the later case in not a serious one. She says her disease is caused by a spirit that possesses her. She has had the spirit for many years. Sometimes it gives her one kind of sickness, sometimes another. She has visited all the temples in her region, and burned incense and paper money before all the gods, but is no better. She has never before heard of the God whose delight is not in burned offerings and sacrifices, but

in an obedient heart.

This boy has been vomiting round worms. His treatment is simple, and is the initial treatment ~~which~~ needed by eight tenths of one's patients ~~needs~~.

This poor child is an old patient. She has lithiasis. It is more than a year since she first came to the dispensary. We wanted to operate, but her mother was so alarmed at the mere thought that they stopped coming. She says the medicine the child took before cured her and she has just had a relapse, but we know better.

This child is one of a very pitiful class of which we see many each year. Her distended abdomen, swollen face, and clay colored skin almost determine the diagnosis. Until the last two years we called the condition enlarged spleen. Now we know it by the name of kala azar. As yet no cure has been discovered. This child can not live long. She already has gangrene of the cheek. The reason she is crying so pitifully is because she is afraid of being hurt. Her mother has often taken her to native doctors who treated her by running needles into her back and abdomen. When we give her an antiseptic mouth wash, the mother says, ''Now when I use this medicine, it will make her mouth well, and desolve this big tumor, will it?'' How gladly we would say ''Yes''.

There are no more patients for the woman's clinic, so the women nurses may go. Here are my two men nurses. They studied for eight months with Dr. Tucker at the Pang Chuang hospital, and that training tells. This one, Mr. Chiao, is the husband of the elder woman nurse. You may think the younger man, Mr. Wang, with his pockmarked face unprepossessing but he is a very bright, interesting young man, and is going to do his share of the world's work. My assistant, Mr. He, is away. He is often called home by family matters. Here are five eye cases, all patients whom we have treated before. For this man's eyes the native doctor blew powder of some kind into his ears, but there was no improvemement.

This old man is a church member from a village four or five miles away. He asks if he may be seen next. He brings a tiny baby carefully carried inside his garments. It is his grandson, only five days old. The baby cries all the time, he says, and its jaws are already locked. We easily recognize this arch enemy of Chinese babies, tetanus. Poor little suffering thing! But there is really nothing we can do to save it. Perhaps we can relieve the spasms slightly, but anti tetanus serum

has not been within the range of our appropriation. The number of deaths from this cause is appalling. One of our nurses told me that of her mother's twelve children, only three lived. The other nine all died of convulsions before they were two weeks old. We tell the old man to be kind to the helpless little thing and not to put it out of the house to die by itself. We remind him that this tiny creature has a soul, and he may sometime go to it though it can not return so him.

This man wants a tooth pulled. It is a great satisfaction to relieve so much suffering by so simple a means as pulling a tooth.

This boy cut off his thumb when chopping up straw for fodder. The stump is doing well.

This man came to us after a fight in which his thigh was badly cut with a heavy knife. The fight grew out of a quarrel about money matters. A boy working for him owed a man the equivalent of two cents and some one else owed him five cents. Because of the fight they are now having a lawsuit that is costing many dollars. The man is nearly well, but in order to help his case, his friends still bring him to the dispensary, carried in a large, flat basket.

Here is a happy faced man, who came more than forty miles to be treated. He has just sold his coat and made a thank offering to the hospital of the proceeds. For a number of years he has suffered greatly from a decayed jaw bone, and now, after a simple operation, he is nearly well.

These three young men, wearing the long garments, are from the government school where indigestion and tuberculosis abound. In this land scholars should never exercise vigorously, or even indulge in rapid walking. But times are changing.

Here is some one who comes for medicine for four in his village. All are old patients, and as he brings their dispensary cards, we are able to look up their records, and send them medicine.

Are you tired? The last two patients are daily visitors who come to have their ulcers dressed. You will not care to stay. The nurses will dress them. Then they will put things in order, lock the room, and bring me the keys. We need not wait.

This hospital court is for women. Do you see that girl sitting by the window? We did a harelip operation for her ten days ago. They wished the operation that they might marry her into a more desirable family. Her lip looks very well. We are quite proud of it. In fact you may have noticed that there are a great many things about which I am

enthusiastic. I am interested in my work, in the patients, and most of all in the people who help me daily in the hospital. I could talk to you all day, about them, but I am not going to,—at least not until you are somewhat rested. Here is something to rest you, these long beds of portulacas, a carpet of all shades of orange and yellow, red and pink, deep colors and pale tints. So beautiful they are they always rest one. No matter how hot and tired and burdened one may be, he sees in these bright little faces looking up the promise of Him who cares for the lilies and sparrows, and cares much more for these His ignorant suffering children, and for us who try to serve Him by serving them.

Here we are back at the ''ladies house'', The cool quiet is very restful after the confusion of the afternoon. Let me get you a drink of cold water, and while I am gone here is a little poem by Lucy Rider Myer that a friend sent me. Having been in the dispensary half a day, you will understand why she sent it.

The Burden.

''Oh, God'', I cried, ''why may I not forget?
These halt and hurt in life's hard battle throng me yet.
Am I their keeper? Only I to bear this constant burden of their grief and care?
Why must I suffer for the other's sins—
Would God my eyes had never open been''.
And the thorn crowned and patient One replied,
''They throng Me too, I, too, have seen''.

''Thy other children go at will'', I said, protesting still.
''They go unheeding—But these sick and sad, these blind and orphan,
Yea, and those that sin drag at my heart, for them I serve and groan.
Why is it? Let me rest, Lord, I have tried''.
He turned and looked at me—''But I have died''.

''But, Lord, this ceaseless travail of my soul, this stress,
This often fruitless toil, these souls to win;
They are not mine. I brought not forth this host
Of needy creatures, struggling, tempest tossed, they are not mine''.
He looked at them the look of one divine.
Then turned and looked at me—''But they are mine''.

''Oh, God'', I understand at last.
Forgive! And hence forth, I will bond slave be, to Thy least, weakest, vilest ones,
I would not more be free''.
He smiled and said,—''It is for Me''.

A visit to the Dispensary at Lintangchow by Mr. Ellis
Mrs. Emery

RECEIVED NOV 22 1910

The Refining of Little Treasure

Article

A Chapter from Real Life. By Miss Nellie N. Russell of Peking.

Thirty seven years ago, ~~a little baby~~ a boy was born into a rich home in Peking. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wang, were old when he came to them, and thus he was doubly dear. ~~He had an older brother whose son was older than his uncle, and thus~~ "Little Treasure" became the very life and joy of the home; Every one admired and waited on him. ~~They lived in a nice home with~~ servants ~~to~~ came and ~~go~~ went at his bidding. When he grew old enough to study his father ~~had~~ provided at times three and four tutors that the little boy might not become weary ~~studying~~ by working with one tutor too long ~~at a time~~. He was a bright, active ~~boy~~ child; fond of study and also fond of games, especially of Chinese athletic sports. He could lift and swing heavier weights than any boy in the neighborhood, and no one dared to offend him as he was also known ~~as the~~ to be the best fighter. His father kept several horses, and one of them, "Red Wing", famous among horse lovers, was ~~the one best~~ greatly loved by "Treasure" ~~He with~~ accompanied by one or two mounted outriders he rode all over the city, demanding exclusive full right to the "King's highway" ~~wherever they went~~. ¶ Fine looking, imperious, resenting all restraint, ~~He~~ this favored youth was the very "point of the heart" (Chinese for sweetheart) to these old people. Sometimes when called to his meals, if ~~things~~ that he did not like were served, or if they were not properly cooked he would with one brush of his arm, he would sweep dishes and food to the floor and command the servants at once to make "something decent". ~~His~~ Whereupon his gentle ~~little~~ mother would ~~only say~~ reply, "Son, you have only to say what you want and it shall be prepared". Fond of study, young Mr Wang took his examinations and received a degree; ~~This~~ which delighted his old father who soon after died, as died also his older brother, thus leaving him the head of the family.

~~When about~~ At twenty or thereabout he was married to a very pretty, ~~gentle~~, dainty ~~little~~ lady of eighteen, who was much afraid of him when he got into his rages; but as he was fond of her she learned to take ~~them~~ this outbreaks quietly. Four beautiful children, ~~three boys and a girl~~, came to brighten their home. The oldest ~~little~~ boy was a student; the ~~little~~ girl, dainty like her mother, was the delight of the grandmother. She had her own little toilet set and was very careful of her "calling clothes and butterfly shoes" even when only four years old. ~~At that age after returning from a call or visit, she would take them off, dust and fold away without any suggestion from her mother.~~ The third child, a boy of three, "Little" ~~Have~~ son", was the brightest of all. He ~~knew anyone~~ would recognize callers by their step and the way they rang the bell at the gate. Many a time when in his grandmother's room he would say "that is my mother walking softly under the window; she does not want me to hear her for she thinks I will cry for her to take me; and I know she is busy so I won't cry". ~~At that age he knew a good many characters and sometimes would prompt his older brother.~~ Then there was the baby, such a

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Mr Wang has recently taken charge of a church in Cho Chu, a city fifty miles from Peking. It is a noted literary ~~center~~ city, and has given many great men to China, of whom the most famous is the one now known and worshipped as the "God of War". He is most eloquent and of great personal magnetism. As one of the gentry said, "He, ~~Mr Wang~~, is like a lark; his notes are not disturbed and are not thrown out of harmony by the chatter of sparrows, crows and magpies. Mr Wang has taken the city by storm. The gentry and scholars are coming to call, and every one is talking of the gifted and friendly preacher at the "Jesus Chapel". He is ~~and~~ as he looks a cultured, refined gentleman, and with his warmhearted, outgoing nature ~~he~~ is making friends everywhere. The street chapel is full every afternoon. Recently seven men, five of them belonging to the gentry of the city, announced themselves as inquirers. One ~~man~~, a scholar, said "I have read the Christian books and have longed to understand them; may I ask you some questions?" Thereupon Mr Wang ~~assured him he might and~~ invited him to the reception room and for three hours talked with him on the great themes of life. When he left the visitor ~~he~~ said "you can teach me; if you will give the time I will bring some of my friends who also are seekers of truth and we will knock our heads to you as our teacher" ~~Day after day he came~~ He has kept this word, and a few days ago with these other men openly announced himself as an inquirer. That was a day of wonderful experience for Mr Wang. He said he felt within him a power beyond anything he had experienced in the past. All day the men were there, and he gave his best, ~~his very was felt in the atmosphere about him~~. At evening, weary, yet happy beyond words, ~~at~~ over the vision given him that day, he lived it over again as he recounted ~~it~~ the story to his wife and the writer, who had gone to an outstation for the day. ~~Ah, that hour of sweet communion of the deep things of life, the vision beautiful of the church in China~~. Later on, as we stood in the open court, ~~looking up into the glorious vastness above us, in that quietness~~ ~~that~~ which comes when the heart answers to heart, he turned and asked "Great Sister, why was it necessary for all my children to be taken that I might come to this?" look at the dirty, uncared for, unloved children about us; can you tell me why?" The "Great Sister" could but put her arm about the stricken, sad hearted ~~looking up into the face of her~~ "Chinese brother," little mother by her side, and, quietly, from a heart which also knows the pain of loss, ~~say~~ or, "Our Father knows, and someday we shall know"

Friends, Mr and Mrs Wang are real personalities, struggling towards a fuller life even as you and I.

Nellie N. Russell.

American Board Mission. Peking.

Mr Wang has recently taken charge of a church in Cho Chu,a city fifty miles from Peking.This is a noted literary center city,and has given many great men to China,most famous is the one now known and worshipped as the"God of War"."Mr Wang is most eloquent and of great personal magnetism.One man said one of the gentry,said,"He,Mr Wang,is like a lark;his notes are not disturbed and are not thrown out of harmony by the chatter of sparrows,crows and magpies. Mr Wang has taken the city by storm;the gentry and scholars are coming to call and every one is talking of the gifted and friendly preacher at the "Jesus Chapel".He is and looks a cultured,refined gentleman,and with his numbearted,outgoing nature he is making friends everywhere.The street chapel is full every afternoon.Recently seven men,five of them belonging to the gentry of the city,announced themselves as inquirers. One man,a scholar, said"I have read the Christian books and have longed to understand them;may ask you some questions?"Mr Wang assured him he might and invited him to the reception room and for three hours talked with him on the great themes of life.When he left he said"you can teach me;if you will give the time I will bring some of my friends who also are seekers of truth and we will look our needs to you as our teacher" Day after day he came,and a few days so with these other men openly announced himself as an inquirer.That was a day of wonderful experience for Mr Wang.He said he felt within him a power beyond anything he had experienced in the past.All day the men were there; gave his best,his very was felt in the atmosphere about him.At evening ary,yet happy beyond words,at the vision given him that day,he lived it over again as he recounted it to his wife and the writer,who had gone to an invitation for the day.Ah,that hour of sweet communion of the deep things of life,the vision beautiful of the church in China.Later on,as we stood in the open court,looking up into the glorious vastness above us,in that quietness that comes when the heart answers to heart,he turned and asked"Great Sister" why was it necessary for all my children to be taken that I might come to this?"look at the dirty,uncared for,naked children about us;can you tell me why?"The "Great Sister"could but point her arm about the crowded alleys. Looking up into the face of her"Chinese brother" [illegible]

darling ~~dear~~ baby! Who can really describe a baby of whatever nationality ? They are all dear. This one was grandma's comfort; ~~and~~ you who are grandmas well know what that means.

Into this home when the oldest boy was nine, came that dread disease, scarlet fever; ~~and~~ In less than a month Mr and Mrs Wang's arms were empty, the home desolate; ~~and~~ gentle grandma was heart-broken, and soon joined the little ones. Oh! the pain and heart-ache! One night Mr Wang went ~~out~~ into the garden, and kneeling down stretched out both hands to Heaven, crying ~~and cried out~~ "Great Spirit, have mercy: why, oh, why!" For days ~~Day by day~~ he rode as one mad over the city; then he frequented ~~went to~~ the theatre. At last parents found their one surcease ~~to them~~ both ~~from~~ the opium pipe. ~~came the only rest they could find~~.

The next year, 1900, the Boxer year, when they heard the foreign army was on ~~its~~ way to Peking, the family ~~they~~ took all their treasures, silver, fine ~~good~~ garments and furniture, and stored them in five pawn shops; these later were looted and destroyed, and the Wangs ~~thus they~~ lost all their possessions. Their residence ~~Their place they lived in~~ had been ~~in~~ the family for generations, as their father had charge of the Imperial Granaries; but it was not their's to dispose of, and ~~thus~~ they were reduced to poverty. Two years later, desperate and heartsick, Mr. Wang ~~he~~ passed the street chapel of the American Board Mission. Seeing ~~some~~ people within ~~in there~~, he entered; and day after day he found his way there ~~to that place~~. Soon He became an earnest inquirer ~~seeker~~, and the change in his life was so great that his wife also became interested. After three years he decided to enter ~~to go into~~ the theological seminary and study to become ~~for~~ a preacher. There ~~He~~ was the brightest, most earnest and helpful pupil his ~~in the class~~; ever ready to help ~~the~~ weaker and slower minds, he became the most popular man in his class.

One, most earnest but very stupid country man, laughed at by all other men had been allowed to enter the seminary on trial because he was so "good" and had plead so hard. He hoped he could get enough instruction to lead the little pastorless church in his village. Over forty years of age, he was as proud of his geography as a little boy of his first knife, every where he went he carried his big book. Day by day Mr Wang gave two or three hours trying to help him understand the use of maps; one day, when sadly discouraged because of having failed in class, after several guesses as to the location of his own country, he swept his arm over the entire map of the two hemispheres and said, "well anyway it is some where here" Then Mr Wang [illegible] him by assuring him that God would use him in his simple home life and daily round just as readily as if he were a great scholar, as he went home to his farm

ler baby. Who can really describe a baby of whatever nationality? They are all dear. This one was grandma's comfort, and you who are grandmas know what that means.

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Rec'd NOV 7 1911

(COPY)

Ministers of the Foriegn Office to Mr.Calhoun.
(Translation)

June 21,1911.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that our Board has already memorialized the Throne for permission to bestow on the American physician Dr.C.W.Young,in recognition of his services at Chang-chun,where he was stationed to combat the plague,the first grade of the third class of the decoration of the Double Dragon,and we have the further honor to add that the Imperial sanction has been granted.

We accordingly transmit herewith the said decoration,together with the Letters Patent pertaining thereto,with the request that they be delivered to Dr.Young.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency prosperity.

(Signed)
Tsou Chia-ali
Hu Wei-te
Ts'ao Ju-lin.

(COPY)

Legation of the
United States of America.
Peking,
June 24,1911

Dr.C.W.Young,
American Board Mission,
Peking ,China.

My dear Dr.Young,

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Foreign Office advises me that it has memorialized the Throne,and that Imperial sanction has been received,for permission to bestow on you,in recognition of your services at Chang-chun,where you were stationed to combat the plague,the first grade of the third class of the decoration of the Double Dragon.

In transmitting to you this decoration,together with the Letters Patent pertaining thereto,I am happy to extend to you my warmest felicitations on this exceptional honor,which you so richly merit.

I am,my dear Dr. Young,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) W.J.Calhoun.

Enclosures:
As stated.

(COPY)

Minister of the Foreign Office to Mr. Calhoun.
(Translation)

June 21, 1911.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that our Board has already memorialized the Throne for permission to bestow on the American physician Dr. C.W. Young, in recognition of his services at Chang-chun, where he was stationed to combat the plague, the first grade of the third class of the decoration of the Double Dragon, and we have the further honor to state the Imperial sanction has been granted.

We accordingly transmit herewith the said decoration, together with the Letters Patent pertaining thereto, with the request that they be delivered to Dr. Young.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency

(Signed)
Tsou Chia-ai
Hu Wei-te
Ts'ao Ju-lin.

Legation of the
United States of America.
Peking.
June 24, 1911

Decorations
Dr. Chas. W. Young
Peking
June 1911
WEB

Mr. Calhoun.

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Chinese Foreign Office advises me that it has memorialized the Throne, and that Imperial sanction has been received, for permission to bestow on you, in recognition of your services at Chang-chun, where you were stationed to combat the plague, the first grade of the third class of the decoration of the Double Dragon.

In transmitting to you this decoration, together with the Letters Patent pertaining thereto, I am happy to extend to you my warmest felicitations on this exceptional honor, which you so richly merit.

I am, my dear Dr. Young,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W.J. Calhoun.

Enclosures:
As stated.

181
350

MISS RUSSELL-- of Peking ~~AN APPRECIATION~~.

Two Appreciations -

~~The~~ sad news has come to us - flashed under the sea - of the death of Miss Russell. For the second time one that could not be spared has been taken from Peking Station. Alas! we cry, forthe women to whom she was ever giving her love and her life.

Miss Russell was a remarkable woman and her work was unique. She had a unique preparation for a missionary life in having been a worker with D.L. Moody in Chicago. What inspiration she must have received from him for evangelistic work!

She had a unique power of initiation. How many wheels she has set in motion! While others were dreaming may be of work that should be attempted, she already had it begun. It was her pen that stirred the ladies of Chicago to commence the Training School for Women in Peking, where Miss Porter and herself have done such splendid work. It was Miss Russell that started and carried on lectures for women, which ~~brought to them~~ attracted not a few ladies of the higher class, and which opened to them a new world. It was she who opened a new and separate Home which should draw women who would scarcely adventure themselves among a larger and more mixed company. In this quiet retreat she and Mrs. Ament have been doing a beautiful work for a year and more.

Miss Russell had a unique power of personal influence. She was as winning as aggressive, always gracious in her manner, and sweet in her spirit, with a quiet dignity and withal self-forgetfulness, which lent to her presence a peculiar charm. To this it may be added that she took pains to learn the special phases of polite society in order to win and never offend in speech her China sisters.

She had an insight in discovering ~~men~~ people, tact in winning them, and a grip that never let go of them.

May we write that Miss Russell was unique in her power of sacrifice? Was it a sacrifice for her to make so many long journeys in the springless carts, and work among the little churches in the country! What a splendid record of such work she has left behind her!

Upon whom shall her mantle fall?

Chauncey Goodrich.

and with new initial letter

(with suitable space add next manuscript as marked) beginning "I will remember" ending "in Peking"

~~Jane~~ Jane E. Chapin

Miss Russell

Chauncey Goodrich

1911

Rec'd AUG 8 1911

The ~~Peking~~ Womans Hall of Enlightenment

By Miss Nellie N. Russell

The opening of this place is the outgrowth of an effort at interesting the women through the means of lectures .on popular subjects especially suited to their needs.

The move ment started six years ago ,and has been the point of contact between the church and the great outside womans world . From the first lecture the interest was beyond our expectation ,and now when we go abroad we see many a familiar face ,and every where in unexpected and unthought of places we come upon those who have either themselves been to a lecture,or have heard of them from their friends.

We advertised "No lectures on Religion or Politics "and for five years we kept this r tule. This does not mean that during that time we did not mention these subjects . We always gave out invitations to the Sunday services,now and then had a special lect ure on"Religion".and in our ~~talks~~ conversation with individuals before and after the lectures had many heart talks on the deepest things of life . Many women have come to the Sunday services and we have sought in direct and indirect ways to make clear the message of the Christian church in China . It has been one of our main objects to show the breadth of the friendly interest of the church ,that it bringd to them all and more than they can conceive in their loftiest thought moments ;and moreover that there is a life and power to help them to realize that the fruits of living and working in har mony with God are alike for all peoples and nations.

Our lectures have ~~been confined~~ confined to such subjects as "Hygiene" "Love of Country " "Famous Women of East and West " The Home " "The Influence and opportunities of the Mother". "Evils of opium smoking ,Use of Cigarettes ,Wine ,Gambling " "Care of the Sick" ,beside many special ones at the time of the Plague and several on Tuberculosis

It is certainly not an overstatement to say that during the last six years ~~thousands~~ Some of women have the come into touch with the message of the Christian Church who otherwise would not have done so.

A year ago we changed our method and advertised "Three regular days each month for talks on Religion and three days for secular subjects ". Quite as many have attended the former as the latter ,and we felt that the time wasripe for the presentation of the spiritual message of the Church . It is quite a common expression for the women i

Evening Women's Hall of Enlightenment

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~~the spiritual message of the church . It is quite a common expression for the women~~ in speaking of their enjoyment of the lectures ,to say,"I have the craving ,I just have to come." ¶ It is impossible to tabulate results. Many women have come to know something of Christian truth . Some have come into the church ,bringing their families with them . There are hundreds and thousands who,at least are friendly to the message ,but because of their husbands and sons dare not connect themselves with the church. Especially is this true of women of high class families.

One of these ladies recently told me that she and some of her friends had given up the family Buddhist shrines ,and now called themselves Atheists ,as they could not because of their social position become followers of Christ . She said " There is no written law against officials becoming Christians ,still there is a strong under current against it ,and unless we are ~~will~~ ready to sacrifice all our hopes of advancement in political life we can not be known as Christians ".

Recently a lady who supports a free girls school in her own home ,came tocall and asked that when we commence our lectures in the autumn we arrange to give one each month at her school. When asked if she were not afraid it would give them and their school the name of being "Christian" she replied" I have talked with my husband and with the neighboring women ,and we all want you,and" "S" he added" "We approve with all our hearts of what your church is doing for our country".

This winterwe have had a course of fifty lectures ,given in twelve different parts of the city of Peking ,and we shall hope to continue tha work next year. This is one of the ways in which we are seeking to advance the Kingdom of God in China .

N. N. Bergell
Peking China

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Yours sincerely
A Englishwoman
Nellie N. Cassell

AUG 7 1911

Article

775 188

By Rev. Charles A. Stanley
of Pangchuang, No. China.

THE NEW PANGCHUANG

P'angchuang like the seventeen year locust is about to emerge into the daylight, though the time limit involved in the metamorphosis will not be the same! The inwardness of this remark is that the Mission Station which has for the last thirty years been on the edge of the village of P'angchuang is to be moved away from its present location to the large city of Techou 15 miles to the North. On the eve of ~~such~~ a gradual transfer of the work which has been done in this place for the last thirty years it may be well to trace the genesis and growth which has born its fruit in the present day task ~~which is~~ before us.

It was over thirty-five years ago that the late Dr. Stanley made his first tours ~~down~~ into this region, led here by men who had gone to Tientsin #### from motives quite other than to hear the Gospel preached in the little chapel which stood on the ~~same ####~~ site ~~on which now stands the building which is~~ now occupied by the Independent Chinese Church. A few women were the first to be baptized, ~~and~~ then in 1877 there came the great famine ~~which~~ setting in motion forces which in their turn brought men and women into the church in droves. This church, which like that at Phillipi had its inception by the side of a river and in the hearts of a few women, has grown to a present membership of 966, and our schools which were then nil have so grown that we now have under instruction 279 boys and girls, scattered through all the grades from the Primary to the Graduate School.

The work prospered under the guidance of Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Peck, Miss Porter and the Misses Wyckoff, and others who have given their aid from time to time, ~~up~~ till the ~~Spring~~ of 1900, when the place had to suffer the fate of all the Mission Stations in the North in being perforce deserted by the missionary. ~~But~~ Aside from this, P'angchuang did not suffer the same fate as other places ~~and~~ but, probably ~~entirely~~ due to the false rumour that the whole yard had been left most intricately mined so that no stranger could set foot ~~down~~ without being blown to flinders, went through those trying months unhurt, with the result that up to this time ~~this~~ has been the only Station in the North China Mission which has not had to be rebuilt. ~~Despite this fact~~ In the near future ~~would have seen~~ nothing the whole ~~place made new~~ establishment would need other owing to the dilapidated condition of nearly all the buildings ~~due in large measure to having had one good~~ soaking of a flood some years ago.

For several years after 1900 the possibilities and advantages of a removal to a more strategic center were talked of but the move always assumed the ~~general lineaments~~ aspect of a dream and

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was dispelled into thin air by the financial difficulties which appeared to be insurmountable. It ~~was after such years as this and such thoughts, or dreams, that there was one prompted to call into actual being the thoughts and dreams of the past.~~ A little over a year ago a gift of $10.000. was offered to the Mission and the Board on condition that all future building which was planned for Pangchwang should be done in Techou and this $10.000. was given to carry the burden of the purchase of land and the removal and reconstruction of such buildings as were deemed of value ~~on the old site~~. We cannot be too grateful for this timely assistance.

The one reason for such a removal which stands out above all the others is the relative strategic importance of the two sites involved; the one a village pocketed in the midst of many hundreds of villages of the same type and with the same restricted interests and outlook; the other a great city whose business finds outlet through the Grand Canal and over the new Tsin-Pu Railroad which connects Peking on the North with Nanking on the Yangtzu. This too is the site of the great Pei Yang Arsenal and is the "port of entry" on the North for the capital of the Province, Tsinanfu. Perhaps the approaches to our present village life ~~compared to~~ best the approach to our future city home will convey ~~best just~~ the contrast between living secluded in the quiet of the country where we have little or no local work and living in the city where we will be in touch with the world which moves and where our local work will be measured only by our ability to achieve; the one a village gate, ~~#####p#~~ familiar for generations and the type of immovable content, age-long pride and restricted vision; the other the Techou City Station, new and the type of restless growth, a world inheritance and ever broadening endeavor.

the accompanying pictures, one showing

and the other

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Stanley
July -1911

By Rev. Edwin E. Aiken of Paoting fu, In China, No. China

A 189

The Master's words, "The poor ye have always with you," find fresh illustration in the tidings which reach us from China. To the suffering caused by civil war are added the horrors of flood and famine. The great Yang tye river, in central China, has overflowed its banks, the ~~its~~ ~~waters~~ ~~current~~ at Wuhu rising higher than at any time of which there are records; so that, 250 miles from the sea, a region 45 miles wide has been flooded, and hundreds of thousands of people have been driven from their homes. Other floods have also occurred, along the courses of the Hwai and Yuan rivers; ~~so that~~ and, altogether, in central China, three provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Hunan, ~~(and)~~ and probably, too, some others are affected, and ~~it is~~ not less than 500,000 families are in desperate need of help.

II A strong interdenominational and international committee has been formed at Shanghai, of which Bishop Graves, of the American Episcopal Mission, is chairman, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, ex-Minister to the United States, is Vice-chairman, and Mr. C. R. Scott, Manager of the International Banking Corporation, is the foreign Treasurer; while Mr. Bondfield, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the commissioner of relief, ~~(and)~~ the heads of several large American and European business houses, and nine prominent Chinese, besides Dr Wu Ting Fang, are members of the committee. Of the vast numbers who are face to face with starvation, the committee will undertake to support those whom it may have funds to help.

II The committee aim not only to give immediate relief, but to do all that can be done towards preventing the recurrence of flood and famine in future. The appeal which they issue states that the work of giving relief will be most carefully organized, and that an effort will be made to use all money not only to save life, but also in employing the labor of those receiving aid, as far as possible — in such works as the building of dykes, or the digging of canals — which may prevent further floods. The Committee will use what influence it has to bring about permanent conservancy work, and will plan all its efforts to fit in with the larger schemes, which can only be undertaken by the Government.

¶ A similar appeal comes from our own field at Paotingfu. Mr. McLean writes that three rivers, in the district south of the city, have overflowed, flooding large areas and destroying crops, which, in some places, are a total loss: so that famine conditions prevail all over the region south of Paotingfu, which is ~~that~~ the ~~station's~~ mission field belonging to that station. Several villages where we have Christian centers, to say nothing of others, are like those flooded in central China, face to face with starvation. A small contribution has been raised locally; but this, Mr. McLean says, is nothing in comparison with the need. Here, too, the aim will be to give aid, as far as possible, in exchange for work, in dyking or digging, that may help to prevent future floods.

¶ $3 a month, or $15 for five months, is the estimated amount needed to support a family.

of these who are in such desperate extremity — living on chaff and roots and leaves and the bark of trees, growing thin and gaunt and weak from hunger, daily seeing the pitiless wolf of starvation waiting at the door — if, indeed, they have any shelter at all! — for themselves and their loved ones! who can picture the horrors of famine?

The appeal is made for aid for our Christians and for those who may be suffering with them in our own mission field, as well as for others whom we may be able to help.

In China

by E. A. Aiken Paotingfu –

1911

COPY

TIENTSIN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

With very sincere regret, this Association has heard of the death of our beloved friend and fellow worker, Dr. C. A. Stanley, Since the passing away of Mr. Lees in 1902 and of Mr. Innocent in 1904, Dr. Stanley was the senior Protestant missionary in this city, and his death means the severing of the last link connecting us with the first resident missionaries in Tientsin.

Dr. Stanley arrived in Tientsin in 1863 and took over the work of the American Board Mission which had been commenced three years previously by the Rev. Henry Blodget, and for forty seven years his home was in this city.

While not forgetting the whole hearted services which our brother rendered for many years in connexion with Union Church and the Temperance Society, we desire to put on record our high appreciation of the long-continued and faithful labours of Dr. Stanley as a missionary of Christ in North China and chiefly in this city.

Like his colleagues Mr. Innocent and Mr. Lees, Dr. Stanley was preeminently an evangelistic missionary. He was one of the noble band of pioneer missionaries in North China, and in the early days he travelled extensively in this province and in Northern Shantung. He preached everywhere and helped greatly to lay the foundations of mission work in several districts. Yet his heart work centred in the chapel at the Tsang men kou in this city, and his labours there were varied and abundant. A few weeks before he died in the United States he was gladdened by the news which reached him that a self-supporting Chinese Christian Church had been formed at the Tsang men kou, and that mission work was being carried on there with renewed energy.

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By the death of Dr. Stanley the Christian Churches in Tientsin and North China have lost a true friend and a faithful and conscientious labourer, all the energies of whose heart and mind for well nigh half a century were freely spent in the endeavour to give to the people of this great land the knowledge of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We extend to Dr. Stanley's son and daughters, themselves devoted to the work of the Gospel in China, our heart-felt sympathy. Yet the memory of such Christ-like lives as those of Dr. and Mrs. Stanley will be for them and for us a precious legacy and a noble incentive in the coming years.

At a meeting of the Association held on the evening of December 19th 1910 the above resolution was unanimously adopted by a silent vote.

(Signed)) John Hedley, President
) A. H. Jowett Murray, Secy.,

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A. H. Jowett Murray, Secy.

(Signed)

Dr. C. A. Stanley. adopted by Tientsin Missionary Assn, Dec. 19, 1910

Article for Herald

Rev. Charles A. Stanley, D.D.

By the death of Dr. Stanley the North China Mission of the American Board loses its senior member of forty-eight years standing. Mr. Stanley was born in Ohio June 24th 1835, and was a graduate of Marietta College in 1858 and of Yale Theological Seminary in 1851. He and his wife, Mrs. Ursula (Johnson) Stanley, sailed for China July 1st 1862, by the old slow route "around the Cape". As the northern port was closed in winter the Stanleys remained in Shanghai for a few months reaching Tientsin in March 1863. For a time they lived within the insalubrious Chinese city, in association with Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Chapin. Within a few years a more suitable dwelling was built in the foreign "Settlement", which continued to be their home until, in consequence of the important changes following the "Boxer" period (1900-1901) the station was removed to a new site about five miles up the Peiho (river) to a region hitherto unreached by mission effort. Mr. Stanley early began country touring. Toward the end of the "Sixties" an opening was found in the two-

The Centenary of American Foreign Missions 1810 A·B·C·F·M 1910 Boston October 11-14

vince of Shantung about 130 miles south (and somewhat west) of Tientsin, which led to an interesting work in that region. In the year of the great famine, 1878, Mr. Stanley began his relief work on a small scale which was expanded as funds came in until by the middle of the year, when it ceased, 116 villages had been helped, and more than 10,000 taels (oz.) of silver had been distributed in very minute sums to those most needy, forming an excellent background for subsequent preaching of the gospel of goodwill. In the years following the famine Mr. Stanley visited this region and others in the Chihli province at frequent intervals, until in 1880 the former was set apart as a separate station.

It was while he was on one of his tours that the terrible Tientsin massacre occurred (June 1870) when his anxiety for the safety of his wife and children, and theirs for him were intense.

His work was now mainly in the country regions of Chihli near and far, and in the city chapel of Tientsin. He was prominent in work for sailors during the years when a man-of-war was always stationed at Tientsin in the winter. He was an active member of the Union Church in Tientsin founded at the first coming of foreigners, and he bore his full share of its ministrations then shared by mis-

sionaries of four societies - two British and two American - whose premises adjoined each other.

He was for more than forty years a trusted correspondent of the leading journals of China, the North China Daily News, often (as at the time of the massacre) conveying to the public through that channel information otherwise inaccessible.

In the later years of his life Dr. Stanley's heart was bound up with the new field to which he had courageously removed, and he was much occupied with the adjustment of the endless complications arising in the Chinese Church from the evil inheritance of "Boxer" times. He had an intimate knowledge of the life and thought of the common people, and excellent practical judgment in business and in mission affairs. He had witnessed the expansion of the tiny settlement into one of the largest foreign ports of China, and the development of the church which he planted into a composite body which is in process of becoming self-supporting and independent.

Mrs. Stanley, whose death occurred more than two years before his, was in a great variety of ways a Mother in Israel. They were the last of the little band of pioneers by whom Protestant mission work in northern China was begun. Their memories will be held in perpetual and loving remembrance.

Mr. Stanley's oldest daughter (now in the U.S.) is

TELEPHONE: 3159 GRAMERCY

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Co-operating Committee for the Middle District

REV. JOSEPH H. SELDEN, D.D., Chairman

LUCIEN C. WARNER, LL.D.
CHARLES A. HULL, ESQ.
REV. WM. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D.D.
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H. CLARK FORD, ESQ.
JOHN G. JENNINGS, ESQ.
JOHN B. SLEMAN, JR., ESQ.

REV. W. L. BEARD, DISTRICT SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Dr. A. W. Lindsley on life of Dr. Stanley

Nov. 1910

the wife of Mr. Charles F. Gammon of the Am. Bible Society in China. The other daughter is the wife of Rev. George S. Wilder, a teacher in the Union Theol. Seminary in Peking. The son, Rev. Chas. A. Stanley (Jr.), continues in ~~carries on~~ the work which his father began in the village station of Piang Chuang in the province of Shantung.

God buries his workmen, but He carries on their work.

a Missionary Herald

In a Missionary Hospital

by Frances T. Tucker, M.D.
of the Williams Hospital, Pangchuang, No. China

"Have you eaten food"? Every morning at half past six the senior hospital assistant, Mr. Chang, comes to our office and thus invites me to make the round of the hospital. Some correspondence and other office duties have already been attended to and we are joined by one of the "half baked" nurses as we come to the first hospital room. Every patient or other person we meet repeats "Have you eaten food"? the polite greeting. How useless to ask "How do you do" or "Good morning" unless one does well as a result of the breakfast it is so hard to get, even at a cost of two cents or so, and certainly the morning is not good unless one has breakfasted!

This Mr. Chiang, cheery, earnestly spiritual, optimistic, despite the sorrows of his life, is worth knowing. For a score of years he has done what he could, refusing to leave the crude mission hospital for more lucrative posts. On our way we pass the front gate just in time to see what Milton called a

"Canny wagon light"

trundled in with its boy burden, the father pushing and the mother, despite bound feet, pulling the barrow. Alas, the white plague ~~is the worst~~

is a worse enemy far than the black pheunomic plague, and we can offer little hope to the parents of this only son, But it's worth trying, and some day we will hope for special facilities to care for tuberculous patients.

As we enter the first room all who are able rise ~~up~~ from the kangs, or ~~of~~ adobe brick beds, to greet us. We respond cheerily , urge them not to be so polite, and inquire how each has fared during the night.

Nights in a Chinese hospital seem longer than in lands more favored. These are all eye patients and we remove the bandage for the first time from the eyes of a fine old gentleman of eighty-two. The joy that he expresses on seeing our faces, the first he has really seen ~~of over~~ forty years of cataract darkness, makes living and working in China worth while. Directions are given for all, with more hope than yesterday for some of the eyes that see not, with less for others, and we pass on to the next room, a small surgical ward. From a Chinese standpoint here are some of the most wonderful results, for there is no native surgery. Yonder fine face belongs to a prominent merchant from Kao Tang; ~~but~~ the tumor of his scalp, as large as his head,--his burden for twenty-seven years--is no more. This young Mr. Li is minus a leg, but we trust he is saved from tuberculosis and, as often is the case, he has learned to read during his stay and ~~has had~~ having his "heart eyes" opened ~~and~~ has become an earnest Christian. Mr. Chang is ready

to go home today and, though we know he is very poor, he is asked if he cannot make a contribution to the hospital. "I'll give this rope, it's all I have", he says, producing it from his fenestrated garments. He explains that he ~~did~~ does not need to use it now. His fearful ulcer, his torment for years, had driven him nearly insane. He decided that he would come to Pang Chuang and if we failed, as all Chinese remedies had done, he would use the rope to tie hands and feet, and throw himself into the Grand Canal. He goes away a new man, hope restored.

Another room is nearly filled with those who would be free from the demon slave of opium. They would break the habit, not so much because the government demands it, but because in most cases the family property has been smoked away. Reduced to poverty they must get rid of the awful craving. These are often difficult cases to cure, but the brightening of ~~the~~ eyes, and the returning of normal color to ~~the~~ sallow ~~skin~~ face ~~is~~ are most welcome signs to friends and physician alike.

Several other rather dingy rooms are ~~reviewed~~, all open to the southern sun, and we come to a separate court for families; husband and wife in one small room, mother and ~~daughter~~ son in another, for here as elsewhere usually some relative or friend stays with the patient. Our nurses (natives) are but slightly trained and their duties consist principally in helping the medical assistants and aiding in the religious work. This court yard of

patients seem to have inherited all the ills that flesh is heir to,--and some besides! Some ailments are filthy, but the patient rarely knows it and often a "cup" of hot water, and care better than ~~they have~~ he have ever known makes a disciple of one who never even heard of God before, though much careful and patient teaching is needful. Here is a poor beggar, cared for by his equally ragged wife. He has had his sight restored and must soon be discharged. He pleads that he can beg no longer for we have taken his blindness, and therefore his occupation, from him. Will we not find him some work to do, inasmuch as we are responsible for his losing his occupation! An old woman is advised that quite a number of teeth must be extracted, "Will you put in some good ones instead?" she asks. A peculiar application of "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"!

A third court for women only is examined and here the eyes, ulcers, aches, babes, and children are even more appealing than in the other wards. These are large under the special care of Dr. Emma Tucker. Roosevelt is reported as having said something ~~about~~ the kind of Americans he met in Africa, and added "But his wife is a better fellow still"-- and so it seems to these humble and needy women who must be reached by the woman physician, if they are to be won, body and soul.

The tour of the hospital over the patients prepare their food, for meals are not usually furnished in a double sense ~~by the hospital~~. Would that we could suplement the

meager fare of boiled millet gruel ~~in some cases~~, but funds will rarely permit. The fine-toned church bell rings at half-past eight. This means morning worship, the men in one place, the women in another, fine eager groups receiving the instruction that overcomes superstition and dispels the darkness of mind and heart. At nine the hospital opens and the force of workers is kept busy changing dressings, issuing medicines, registering new patients, and discharging those who are returning to their homes. These returning cases sometimes embarrass us. Thus one fine fellow was returned to his home, a three days journey, with good eyes in place of poor, and in a few months ninety-three cases had come from his region, alas, many of them incurable!

All day the wards are like a busy Sunday school, the religious work among the men being under the general direction of the writer and efficient Mr. Tang, the blind hospital chaplain (an ex-opium smoker) aided by several others, including nurses and assistants in turn. The religious work among the women is directed by Dr. Emma Tucker and efficient help is given by other ladies of the station, the matron, women nurses, and one or more Bible women.

Some five to eight hundred in-patients pass through the hosptal in a year. Not all are cured, but all "have the gospel preached unto them", and probably no~~ne~~ go~~es~~ away but have a better idea of the real reason for the foreigners being in their midst ~~than before~~. They also see the church and schools in operation and many go away with gratitude and eyes that are opened in a double sense. Today patients from a distance came on foot, some carried in arms

by parents; a baby in a basket suspended from a long pole, the pole carried on the shoulder of the father; some in springless ox carts, on mules, borne of four in a wooden bed as in Bible times, and in wheelbarrows. Our kindness is appreciated, even though it becomes evident that our effort is not to heal the body alone. If we care not for the body which we have seen, how shall we care for the soul which we have not seen?

After a noon respite the church bell announces that it is the turn of the dispensary patients. The physician or an assistant opens the dispensary with a short service and religious teaching continues as long as ~~they~~ patients stay. Men and women are seen separately. One of the cases brought to the woman physician is a young and miserable daughter-in-law, foul with the odor of kerosene. She drank a pint of it as the easiest way of suicide, but her life was spared and she will be able to go home tomorrow. The hospital ~~is~~ draws rich and poor alike, yet the average daily wage of most of our patients is not more than six to eight cents.

Perhaps not as great results follow the dispensary work as are evident from efforts in the hospital where patients stay from one to four weeks, but we must sow beside all waters. Dr. Porter, who began the medical work, suggests that half of our outstation churches were formed as a result of patients going home from the hospital and retaining the "true doctrine". Patients often express their gratitude in gifts to the hospital, money preferred, and are

encouraged to do so. It is insisted that all who are at all able to pay give at least a portion of the cost of their maintenance in the hospital. The average cost per patient is five cents a day, which includes proportional cost of upkeep of the hospital, dressings, drugs, etc. One-fourth of the cost of the work is paid by the patients, comparing most favorably with some charitable hosptials in other lands. The hospital looks forward to self support in the future, though it may take many years to accomplish it.

The afternoon is usually the time for surgical work, and though the operating room and equipment ~~may~~ be most decrepit, the prayers that are offered before each operation by patients, assistants, or doctor, bring wonderful answers, and the lame walk and the blind see. If this is a hot summer day the operative work is done by sunrise.' Hospital business affairs have to be seen to, workmen directed, the working of the tablet machine superintended, spectacles fitted, the work of the Tehchow branch dispensary provided for, professional attention rendered the scholars of the two boarding schools and the sick in the yard and out calls answered, so that even the long days are too short.

Our clientele with 350 villages within a radius of eight miles, not to mention the 2,000,000 or so beyond, affords ample work for native and foreigner, for this is the only medical plant for as many persons as live in all the New England states, Massachusetts excepted.

No deaths today, but there was one yesterday, and we cannot forget. A beautiful school girl, prepared for either life or death by reason of

years of
her training in the girls' school is no more. She was needed in the work, but God knows where. We are all nearer the future because our friends, increasingly numerous, are waiting for us, doubtless ~~perhaps~~ watching and helping our work the while.

In the evening the religious work goes on, and Blind Tang uses well his musical ability, teaching boys and younger men some of the songs with a proficiency that is remarkable. To be sure volume of sound seems of more importance than quality but the variety in instruction is a great help. Night comes and all is quiet, for there are few night calls for the physician. But night seems darker in China than in America, and as America more fully realizes that Sinim is in darkness at the same hour that favored America is in the daylight of Christian civilization, that darkness will be scattered.

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Miss Fitzgerald

Rec'd SEP 8 1911

Miss Nellie Russell - An Appreciation

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich

The 22nd. day of August the cable flashed across the Pacific the news that Miss Nellie Russell of Peking had succumbed to illness and was no more.

Those who had not known Miss Russell intimately can little guess the grief that came to every heart who knew her in China, whether belonging to the missionary body, American or British, the Legation circles of these countries, or the countless hundreds of Chinese who knew her and had felt the beautiful uplift of her personality.

While at School at Northfield Dwight L. Moody came to know her. and this reader of men, at once saw her rarely winsome gifts. Others must tell of her work in the Moody church in Chicago. while I, who knew and loved her. to these twenty one years, would like to write something of her life in China. hoping perchance some ~~fragrance~~ whiff of the beautiful fragrance of her life may enter the hearts of those who read. and make them more beautiful for God.

It was in 1890 Miss Russell came to Peking. One never could think of her as being a batchelor-maid. she was so womanly. Now we revelled in

her pretty clothes. so dainty and becoming - so fit - The home making instinct was so strong she was not content, as others had been, to live in the families of married missionaries. but just as soon as possible. secured a house. so she could have a home. It was simplicity it self. but every nook & corner breathed the woman. the home maker. and it was always open to her friends & chinese and European. Very early in her missionary life she felt the call of the country and village work. Dressed most carefully in Chinese garments, for many years she spent months at a time away from Peking. living at some branch station making trips to near by villages. holding classes for

women or visiting them in their homes. She purchased a cart & mule and with a carter who respected her every whim, consenting to be ~~was~~ carter, cook, protector - whatever Miss Russell wished, she went every whither. And how wonderfully she entered into every one's life, whether of the evangelist - his wife - the Christian school teacher, the wife of the richest man in the region round about - the old lady tottering to her grave or the young daughter-in-law, the bride, or the little mischievous boy. "With heart at leisure from itself" she drew out from each one their story. She never went in the spirit - "Now I am holier - more civilized - than those

therefore - hear - ye one" - but rather in the spirit of one who sought to find out the interest or the hunger of each one's life and so - somehow - bring them in touch - with the Lover of all - Such discoveries as she made - of possibilities in the lives of this one & that!

It never troubled her if the diamond was uncut - if the pearl was in the homely oyster shell - for she bent all her energies to take these unpolished jewels to Peking where in Schools for Girls or women or Boys or men they might be ~~under~~ the closer touch & care of the Servants of the Great Master -

On returning to Peking for work in the City, she again

wore the European dress.
There was something in her nature that compelled her to have things suitable if possible. and she at once felt the dress that other foreigners wore, would meet with greater acceptance in Peking.
When the Boxer storm began to gather. being so much in the country in the winter of 1899 & 1900 she saw as few did the blackening clouds. The persecution of every Christian took a mighty hold on her sympathetic heart. Ah! no one who was out of China can ever realize the strain of the months preceding that awful cataclysm. The agony

of those months in the Siege itself. not because of self but because of the children begot. missionary friends and because of ten of the Lord. who were out unsheltered in the fury of that wild & awful storm. nor can they understand the terrible strain upon all the forces of one's nature. as one lived over again with returning Christians as they told of the horrors. the death agonies of this one & that. or of those still suffering. not through Boxer hate but through the wild orgies of European soldiers. thank God seldom American — who in their mad desire to satis.

by their ~~desire for~~ lust and
greed for money. stopped at
no lengths. It was not the Chris-
tians alone. but neighbors,
acquaintances, & even strangers
that came knocking at the
Gate both day & night for shel-
ter. or help. With no reserve,
Miss Russell poured out her
love and sympathy on the
one hand and with the other
sought to regather the church
in city and country. sought
to find work & help. for men
women & children. Tens
of Christians who had suf-
fered the loss of all things
rather than deny their Lord.
fell into sin, when the chance

came to them 9.
for revenge - encouraged by
Confucian philosophy. nay
more, exhorted there to ~~revenge~~ ~~to~~ when the suf-
ferers had been parents, or
of an older generation than themselves.
Then there was also the oppor-
tunity for money reprisals.
The situation was all abnor-
mal - and Satan slew many
with the poisoned darts of re-
venge & greed, whom he could
not slay otherwise. Oh! but
these things almost broke her
tender heart. ~~for while the~~
hair grew grey & the power to
resist disease and over weari-
ness, lessened - yet the spirit
of our friend, rallied & she
entered into the joy of the conquering Christ.
and then when she saw the

could not take quite as long country trips & endure the same fatigues she set all her energies to work in bringing the Bible School for women into being and in reaching city women. This did not mean giving up her country work only less prolonged visits. She, with her quick gift of adaptability no longer wore into the country Chinese dress. but she was no less particular that her European dress should appeal by its neat collars & cuffs & little attractive womanly features which ~~always~~ appeal to Chinese women who so readily read character by a woman's dress.

Following the sudden but prolonged sickness & death (burial) of Dr. Ament no one knew as Miss Russell the work of the pastors evangelists - teachers - chapel keepers in the city & in the large country field reaching into a few walled cities, many market towns & villages. It was she who gave her days & nights for many weeks & even months in helping Dr. Chas. Young settle & rearrange the work.

More than once the clock struck midnight while she was in conference with Chinese workers - strengthening those who were strong, encouraging the weak & in some cases reproving & removing those who were proving inefficient and even unworthy of their trust.

The pastor of the North Congregational Church after the Hague Conference invited a Chinese friend who had been on the Commission to come & tell about the meetings at the Church. This meeting he advertised widely & it was enthusiastically attended by many non-christians. Miss Russell seeing the opportunity began both at this church and at first the Church to have simple lectures for women on the great Fan days three times a month. These lectures were given sometimes by Chinese - sometimes by Europeans & covered every kind of subject. She invited noted ladies to come & address these meetings. In this way she

her associates made hundreds of friends among women of every rank in Society. All her associates helped receive + entertain, sometimes for hours afterward, the many guests who came. showing School. Kindergarten. Museums etc. With rare tact Miss Russell showed her appreciation of all things in Chinese life that was really beautiful. She read the papers. learned the newest phrases. found out what Chinese women loved. the motives for acts. and best of all helped every one to be their best. How they all confided in her. whether the wealthy aristocratic sisters whose brother drawn away by the skilful efforts of some European gambler, who

set forth the attractions of the roulette table & ~~who~~ gradually ~~running~~ was ~~pledging~~ all their property; the ardent Confucian lady teacher who was using her property for the establishment of a school for girls & who so longed to bring to Chinese & Manchu women the teachings of Confucius to make them forceful in their lifes - or the high officials wife, who would learn from her how best to work to banish poligamy - or the Princess, who in Mongolia would establish a school for Mongol children - or the wives or sisters of high officials who would establish schools for girls or work against the evils of cigarette or opium -

No one unassociated with Miss Russell can dream of the tactful way she made suggestions, yet always led these ladies more than half to believe these had come and many of the real working out had come from them. Chinese youth & Chinese women from themselves.

are in that sensitive state - the state of real life and growth - when they long to originate & execute themselves. It is the sign of independence - & while it leads to mistakes, in the end it will lead to more virile thinking & action.

This past winter - Miss Russell & Mrs. Cement opened rooms

in a court directly opening ~~from~~ a Gate on the Main Street, where they ~~received~~ received their Lady guests, held classes - small lectures, etc. No where in Peking was there a daintier prettier Recepti-on Room. It was the joy of every Chinese heart. There were always flowers - the flowers they loved - and tea served in the daintiest manner also so good, for the Chinese in their desire to be "enlightened" and like Europeans - which happily sized them have too often ~~are in danger of~~ carried some of their beautiful furniture from their Reception Rooms, substituting an inferior European article. In this room there was a beautiful blending of European & Chinese with Chinese largely predomina

ting. Some of the ladies when they found they would be free to have meetings here. said. "So often we want to meet together - we who are interested in the progress of our women - and plan & talk over matters. It is not easy. we come from different ranks in Society. we are not free to open our homes, as we do not control them. but we are so grateful to come here - You do not laugh at us. We are new to all this and we know are often bungling."
Another said - she a lady of high rank & highest breeding. "One thing I have discovered." If ever Miss Russell encourages any

movement for our betterment. I am always sure I can endorse it. Some of the suggestions of some of the Chinese ladies I can not favor - but Miss Russell is so wise, so careful so good a friend of the Chinese I can always trust her".

Our friend, not content in keeping this means - the lecture & concert course - of reaching women - confined to our Mission, one day a year ago invited the representatives of all the Missions in Peking to her study. There she unfolded a plan by which these might be repeated in every Mission - every center of work in the city.

This eventuated in a plan for fifty lectures. Often a missionary & a Chinese lady speaking on the same subject & thus reinforcing each other. Invitations were sent out on red cards & this resulted in large companies everywhere & gradually the bringing through the talks on "hygiene" "motherhood" "tuberculosis" "diet" "anti-opium" etc. of goodly numbers to call & make friends with the missions & later attendance on Church services. Seeing too, the great result following the union evangelistic meetings during fairs held in the Spring & early Summer at the Temples, his fertile brain conceived a union effort on the part of

all the various Christian work-
ers for women.

Tents were erected, seats rented,
tea served, and there large &
small groups of women heard
the gospel message for the first
time. The result has been that
several of the Missions have open-
ed new centers of work in the
city - near City gates - or in the
suburbs.

The tireless brain is still -
the loving heart has ceased
its beating. The loss to our
work in Peking only those
who knew and saw what
she was able to do and to
inspire done, can fathom.

Miss Russell always carried with her the dignity of her womanhood, yet with never a sense of independence. She sought the help of men and in some way drew out all their manhood & chivalry by her belief and trust in it. It always seemed as if the wealth of love which some women pour out in wifehood and in motherhood, in her case was in no sense lessened as in the case of some unmarried women, but increased in intensity and in quality as she poured it forth upon the many. "Dei nature never was cheated by her work". but her power to love & enter

into others lives increased with every passing year. Her love for little children - the little new born babe - the toddling child. the merry boy or girl was peculiarly tender & beautiful. Her face often wore an abandonment of joy as she watched the children play or laughed at their wise & witty sayings. She took time for friendships - of which she had a few very close & dear. She never failed a friend in time of need. She loved too the social life being always most punctilious about her calls at the Legations & Customs. & on her Chinese friends. She went not from a sense of duty - but from real pleasure.

She enjoyed the chats with Sir John & Lady Jordan - with Sir Robt. Hart. or with Mr & Mrs. Calhoun and others of our Am. Legation. More than once she brought these friends in closer touch with her Chinese & Manchu friends often to real advantage of both sides.

"And was she perfect?" you ask.

Ah no! She had her strong likes & dislikes She had her battles to fight.

but every year she became more & more like what she loved to think about — the Lord and Master of us all. His power to save. His power to uplift. and now today she sits radiant in the Heavenlies. enjoying Him who was her life and who can doubt, but that He whom she so loved and lifted up, will draw the souls she knew & loved, up and up even to Himself!

Miss Nellie N. Russell -
An Appreciation
by Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich

Sept. 1911

Copied. E.E.E.

5 copies

Tungchow pays for a Military Haircut

By Rev Lucien C Porter of Tungchow

[The troops of the I Chün (Loyal Legion) have been located at Tungchou for many years. On the whole they have behaved themselves well. Particularly dur- the troubles of this year of revolution they have distinguished themselves, at least while here in their home barracks, by a certain forbearance and regard for the rights of citizens.] In spite of the nervous efforts of newspaper-reporters and rumor mongers they did not mutiny nor loot at the time when troops in Peking and other northern cities wrought such havoc last February and March. The oftentimes prohesied the looting of Tungchou did not take place. The people of a grateful city offered gifts , pork and meal and wine, to propritiate their soldier neghbors/ [As months wore on and still no rising of troops the thankful city raised a monument, a marble stele, beside the busy East-gate, and thereon recorded the devotion and orderly loyalty of the legion of which the people were so proud.

Meanwhile the task of republicanizing forces that had been defendants of the Manchus went on. Radicals had seized the first opportunity to discard the queue; the soldiery was urged to do likewise . It was most fitting that defenders of the new State should appear modern in every way. Altho the soldiery was conservative in its tonsorial taste some progress was made; first officers and then men in the ranks began to be seen without the queue and under foreign style hats. You could see on several streets the signs "Sanitary Barber Shop, Haircutting in the latest style". The city became confinced that the legion was converted to the new order.] Six months had passed since the outbreak in Peking; rumors had been borne and had died; still no mutiny . With the harvest coming on and good prices for grain, surely their is no reason for further alarm. This was the general thot of pepple and military officers.

Yes the soldiery had adopted the new style of hair-dressing. But note those queueless cuts. First the long outer hair is cut straight across to hang downand cover the back of the neck, next the erstwhile queue is dealt with. It is not cut off completely, but carefully thinned out, shortened a bit if you please, and then coiled up tight and concealed beneath those same outer hairs; the coil makes a hump to be sure, but the hat covers that. Now behold our brave and modern republican soldier! Why this style ? you ask. It is comfortable and is less of a shock to the fine feelings of these robber's sons from Ts'aochoufu,than to cut off all the queue. Such sensitive feelings are easily understood.

[And who paid the bill ?

Listen. It is a fine moonlight night in August, the 24th day. Old style gives the day as the 12th of the seventh month. It is the evening after Sun Wen has entered Peking by the central arch of the Ch'ien Men, the old imperial gateway which was opened the night the day before the Peking mutiny,] that mutiny which occured just six months ago to the day. [Suddenly shots are heard at the South Barracks.] Is it shots or firecrackers ? Probably some superstitious celebration . But the sounds come in succession, five at a time - five is the charge for a mannlicher rifle)- and there seem to be answering sounds from the Central and West Barracks. [Then almost before one has guessed it a messenger runs in with the news," The troops are off, they are pillaging the city." Quite true. The Loyal Legion is collecting for its haircut.]

The riot started between seven and eight. By nine o'clok firing was general thru-out the city. By ten, fires had flared up along all the main business streets. The fires burned all night, firing continued until three-thirty in the morning, punctuating the yells of looters and cries of the losers. It was a night of it for everyone in Tungchou.

Our Mission Compound is outside of the city so we did not have much opportunity to see the actual looting.] We can tell what we did to guard ourselves and what we saw during the night, and what we found next morning when we entered the city. We did not have the organized plans for defense that had been worked out at other time of danger. After the confusion of the first excitement, however, we were able to station groups of armed men at each gate, arrange for watchmen along our boundaries and provide for messenegers to report to a central office.[The writer happened to be the only foreigner in the compound, the others all were still at Peitaiho. For this reason no attempt was made to get into the city to watch the looting.]

Kung Hsien Shenggave the best of help in all planning and in leading our forces; his brother also took the lead in keeping our arrangements running, and all proved willing to carry out orders withexactness. The rising came so suddenly that many who might have come to us for asylum were unable to do so. There were some refugees, however. These with the women and children in the compound and village were assembled at the Girl's School. This was to be our final position in case there was a determined attack upon us or our property. [After our arrangements had been made there was little to do but listen to the cries and firing and watch the flames.] It was easy to imagine what was going on in the city. Almost every detail of the rising corresponded with what we were familiar with in reports from Peking and Paotingfu. From the College tower we could see the fires in the city as they raged up the business streets. The old Drum Tower in the center of the city stood out clearly lighted up by the glare of flames about it. The Pagoda further away looked down in calm serenity on the wild scene doubtless with musings of other similar occasions in the checkered life of the town.

[We had great anxiety for the city chapel, newly repaired this Spring. It was in the center of the burning district. We finally sent a messenger to learn the state of affairs and to give help if possible. It was a relief to hear from him that the chapel was safe. The preacher in charge had given asylum to several neighbors, these with the regular occupants made quite a company and had been able to put out the fires that had started near them. There had been no attack on the chapel soldiers who pounded on the door went off when told that it was church property. A few bullet holes thru the door were the only damage done.

By 2.00 a.m the firing grew less frequent and fires went down.] It was nearly moon-set. Now and then one heard the rattle of the discharge of a string of fire-crackers, the signal,it was said,of the return to camp.. We were on the point of lessening our guards so as to give some a chance torest. Just then a message came in from our main gate, near the railroad, saying that looters were attacking the coal firms beside the station and were burning the kerosene compound of the Standard Oil agency. We ordered extra guards to the gate at once and for an hour watched the looting of our neghbors. This was the time of most anxiety for our own compound . We all expected a great conflagration at the kerosene depot. You could hear the explosion of tins of oil, there was a great flare upas the kerosene caught. The tank would go next we thot. Against the flaming background the black figures of the looters stood out like so many devils. They worked systematically pulling out loot from the office. They broke in at the coal firm nearest us, we could hear the smashing of furniture as they wrought havoc there. But they did not fire that place. Meanwhile the oil-tank did not burn, instead the flames subsided and presently the looters withdrew. Several times groups of them had wandered near our gate, but no attempt was made to enter. All this while a steady stream of people was passing the gate going south into the country. Every one carried a load of loot. These people were not soldiers, but rather the rabble that followed them and destroyed even more thoroly than the soldiery did. We saw many running in from the country villages to share in the spoil.

[After the moon set the city quieted down. By four o'clock even the scattering firing had ceased. The dark hour befor dawn found the looters resting in their barracks while the populace hid and waited for daylight. We had wondered what the looters would do after finishing their work. At first the rumor was that they would gather at the parade ground and march off in a body. They did nothing of the sort, they simply marched back to their quarters, an example of more audacious effrontery than the Third Division had shown at Peking. At dawn the buglers sounded from some camps as tho conditions were quite normal, a part of the routine of camp life.]

Shortly after two o'clock we had sent a messenger to Peking with telegrams and letters. There was no telling what communication we would be able to make use of in the morning.

[As soon as the sky had lightened a party of us went into the city. We made a circuit that included the business section and extended to the East and South Gates. The destruction was complete and general. At one point were two men bound to trees with piles of loot near them. These were probably men of the rabble who had displeased the soldiery. There were six bodies lying in the streets, one had been executed, one evidently burned to death while the rest were shot. Going east down the main street (the end of the "Stone Road" from Peking) we found all the shops looted.] The large pawnshop

the corner of the Cattle Market

large pawnshop on this street lay in ruins. Next door the buildings of the "Self-government Club" were standing. Other buildings on the street showed smashed doors and broken furniture, tho, two restaurants were completely bruned out. At the corner where West Street meets South Street, the so-called Cattle Market, every building was burned. From ~~that corner~~ to the Drum Tower, which closes the view on the north, the street was one waste of ~~smouldering~~ fires smouldering betweenscorched walls. Here and there, in the ruins or on the street employees were scratching the dirt and dust searching for copper cash. It was a most desolate scene. As we went up the street we found a few shop fronts unburned. Our Street Chapel had been saved and with it a few buildings on each side and opposite. The destruction on this street was more complete than anything I saw over a similar distance in Peking last March. Turning down East Street we found everything plundered but fewer places burned. Nearer the gate fires had cleaned outboth sides of the street. Probably the narrower streets of Tungchou made the fires more effective than in Peking.

Our Chinese banker, on East Street, lost everything but his building. He said the cash loss was between 6,000 and 8,000 Taels. The Post and Telegraph Office nearby was looted. When we stopped there the operator was waiting for a reply from Peking I was glad to find that the wires were not down. Our first message to reach friends at Peitaiho was sent at this time, it made better time than the message sent during the night to be wired from Peking. The employees in the Postoffice had had a bad night of it. They had been obliged to flee for safety and had nothing but the clothing they wore. Fortunately the instruments were spared.

At the East gate we saw the mocking monument that celebrates the virtues of our "Loyal Legion"!

The magistrate's offices thru-out the city were not molested.

As we returned thru the city residents were beginning to appear to direct the clearing up of their premises. Before afternoon men were at work laying rough walls across the fronts of destroyed shops, it was pitiful to see them putting up these ineffective barricades; scraps of brick and tile laid in a muddy mortar of earth and ash. The bearing of all whom we saw had a certain air of enduring the inevitable, almost of cheerfulness, that was surprising. After the first shock of disaster the Chinese shows a remarkable ability to endure his fate without whimpering.

Stopping at the street chapel we got the full story of how the place was saved. The company there had done nobly. At much risk they had held to the roof and extinguished each burning brand saving their neighbors as well as their own building. It was a bit of real loayalty and bravery.

Upon returning to the College compound we took part in a little comedy. First came a messenger from ChiangKuei T'i the commander-in-chief. He brought the general's card, and a verbal message expressing the greatest shame for all that had occurred. We appreciated the general's interest in our safety the more when we learned that one of the first moves of the mutineers had been to train a six-pounder on his own headquarters. Next Li Taotai and Mi T'ungling appeared in person. Each expressed his chagrin at what had happened. each had lost face with us, with the city, with the world because of the events of the night. I inquired how the soldiers were bearing up with their gains. The reply indicated that all were quietly resting in camp. Later in the day, I wass assured, each company would receive a lecture from its captain on the wrong done by such untempered acts as looting and pillage! Really these officers were utterly helpless before their troops. There was a rumor that the soldiers planned a second attack. But that proved false. It is certain nothing has been done yet to punish them for their lawlessness. It has been said that some who did not loot were rewarded, whereupon the looters demanded a reward and got it from their terrified officers. Others say the officers knew of the plans of the men and shared in the spoil.

The afternoon brought reinforcements to our own forces. Miss Miner and Mr Stelle came down from Peking by donkey and bicycle. Later a special train brought a Red Cross squad, including Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Stuckey with some Union Medical College graduates. On this train came a squadron of cavalry with a few hundred infantry. It was said that other troops were being held up the line of the railroad

at Hsuang Ch'iao station in readiness for an attack upon the mutineers. The Red Cross men established headquarters in our hospital and sent out a squad in search of wounded. In the morning we had advertised mediacl assistance at the hospital. Only a few had come. Nor were the Red Cross squad able to find many. That day and the next a few came in, not more than ten in all. Three were serious cases. Meanwhile the cavalrymen occupied a sheltered place in the sunken road within our compound and south of the hospital. We all waited in eagerness for some "action". In the end nothing came of it. Cavalry and infantry re-entrained and went off at seven P.M. Miss Miner and Dr. Ferguson accompanied this retreating force.

Sunday night came on. We did not know what to expect. From the street came persistent rumors that if the troops left camp again they intended to clean up waht was left about town. This would include the North Suburb and our selves. It was announced that a determined attack might be made upon our "wealthy" houses. It was difficult to plan properly for unknown emergencies. We finally arranged two squads of armed men to hold our "hill", which commands the east and south boundaries, and the crossroads, that command the approach from the north and east. Outposts were stationed at each gate, reinforced by men who could speak to the soldiers in their own colloquial style. This move being taken in the hopes that a vigorous parley might clear up misunderstanding. Refugees were received in the Boy's School compound in the village. I did not myself expect further trouble from the soldiery, but felt it best to take every precaution. We stood guard until eleven o'clock, entertained by superb moonlight, vicious mosquitoes and pleasant conversation among ourselves. As there were no signs of any trouble we decided to retire, leaving watchmen to give warning if it were needed. The night passed in quietness so far as the city was concerned. Watchmen in the fields kept up quite a noise with their mussle-loaders.

Monday morning saw the beginning of plans on the part of the gentry of the city to relieve the immediate need for food. The Red Cross fund of $350.00 left by Dr. Ferguson was handed to a committee of leading men of the city. The Taotai made a contribution, and General Chiang did likewise. With the sums in hand it was decided to assist 20 grain shops to open for business, and also to open a center where articles could be pawned. In this way it was hoped that immediate needs could be met. Miss Miner hoped to be able to secure an amount of rice from the Peking Relief Committee's supplies which can be distributed by the Tungchou Relief Comm. In this work we will help as we can but the management is entirely in the hands of Tungchou gentlemen. Sui Shao Po, one of our Christian friends is a leading spirit in the movement.

The train service was cut off on Sunday. Only special trains have come down. That on Monday came late, about six. It came especially to carry back to the hospital the serious cases of wounded men. The railroad officials who accompanied this train said they wished to restore regular traffic but were restrained by special orders from President Yuan. They also reported that Mr. Galt was walking down from Peking. It was a relief and a delight to meet him and turn over to him the management of our compound.

Today, Tuesday the third day after the looting, we get estimates on the total loss to the city that range from 1,000,000.00 to 2,000,000.00 Taels. It is difficult to see how the poor city can recover from this shock. It has now no natural sources of recuperation, for the loss of the tribute rice traffic took away its chief source of revenue. We cannot see into the future. Ruined shops, pillaged homes, terror stricken inhabitants, suffering and hunger; in such coinage have the soldiery collected from the city the price of a haircut.

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Monday morning saw the beginning of plans on the part of the gentry of the city to relieve the immediate need for food. The Red Cross fund of $30.00 left by Dr. Ferguson was handed to a committee of leading men of the city. The Postal made a contribution, and General Chiang did likewise. With the sums in hand it was decided to assist 20 grain shops to open for business, and also to open a center where articles could be pawned. In this way it was hoped that immediate needs could be met. Miss Miner hoped to be able to secure an amount of rice from the Peking Relief Committee's supplies which can be distributed by the Tungchow Relief Comm. In this work we will help as we can but the management is entirely in the hands of Tungchow gentlemen. Sui Sano Po, one of our Christian friends is a leading spirit in the movement.

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As Thick as Trees

Ariel

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PANGKIACHUANG

A

MULTUM IN PARVO.

By Rev. Charles A. Stanley of Pangchuang

"It may be observed, once for all, that wnenever in Shantung we saw a cluster of trees, there also we found a village, so that we had but to take the telescope and count the number of clumps of trees from our vessel to ascertain the number of hamlets or villages in sight; - - - We next took a long detour around the bay, . . . With a fresh supply of books we then advanced to a large village two miles from the shore. . . . In this way we continued till we had come around to the village where we had been the previous day, and when the shades of evening fell upon us, we prepared to return to the brig, much wearied but well pleased. Delightful land! What needs it more, except to be "Immanuel's land, the dwellingplace of righteousness?"

These few sentences find their connection in a diary of one Rev. E. Stevens who held ~~a position~~ of ship's chaplain at Canton some time about 1830 ~~##########~~ and thereafter. It was in August and September of 1835 that he in company with Dr. Medhurst of the London Missionary Society, who died in 1857, took a coastwise trip from Canton up to and around the Shantung Promontory in a United States brig of 211 tons, captained by Thomas Windsor - "manned with twelve hands and armed with two guns and a few swivels." They carried a cargo of about 20.000 volumes, copies of the Scrip-

tures, Medhurst's Harmony of the Gospels, Theology, Commentary on the Ten Commandments, The Life of Christ, and various other publications.

This diary of Stevens gives us an account of the first Protestant Missionary effort put forth in the Province of Shantung, though the famous Gutzlaff made coastwise trips up from Canton in 1831 to 1835, ~~when~~ in which year he came North in the British ship Lord Amherst.

Thus Protestant Christian Missions in Shantung cannot go back beyond this early visit of 1835 which barely touched a few spots on the coast. The voyagers sailed around the "Camel's Head" and followed the coast Westward as far as Tengchowfu, - which city was destined to see the growth of a Christian College which has developed into the Shantung Christian University now situated at Weihsien and about to be moved to the capitol of the Province, Tsinan. They dropped anchor in the harbor of what is now England's Weihaiwei and were highly appreciative of the beauties of the coast and island and the safety of the anchorage.

An interesting point in this diary is the notice about "clumps of trees" which our voyagers learned to recognize as the nests of villages, larger or smaller, and the abode of man. They were gliding along the coast. Had they been inland they would have been even more struck by these "clumps" not because they were different in any reppect, except the style of architecture of the village homes, but because of ~~the~~ their prolific abundance. ~~much resembling the [illegible]~~ This "sugaring" of villages is

not confined alone to our region but is a relative fact all over this great Northern plain. All we can say is that latest statistics go to show that Shantung is the most densely populated of all the Provinces of China.

A Mission Station is a very small thing under the sun as a "thing", but it is a force to be reckoned with in the intellectual and spiritual life of a people especially when they are always "even at the door". It is with a desire to give if possible some idea of what this fact means, to indicate the insignificant immensity of a small Christian community, that the accompanying three ~~charts~~ of the Pankehwang Field have been prepared.

We should begin by ~~first~~ acknowledging how inconsiderable we are as compared to the whole Province, -which we should bear in mind falls second only to Kwantung in length of coast line, and has a area of 55984 square miles with a population of about 40.000000.

~~From here on we will let our~~ And now we may let eyes and imaginations do the rest, with the aid of a few notes to guide ~~us~~. Chart No.1 shows how small we are; Chart No.2 shows what we are; and Chart No. 3 shows how large we are! Chart No.2 is the rectangle in No.1, and No.3, with its 300 villages, falls within the circle drawn around Pangchwang in Chart No.2.

To be made really conscious of the significance of these facts as to ### numbers, work to be done and opportunities which stand wide open before us one must bear in mind that the cities and towns in Chart No.2 are the only places where there are

chapels,-centers for a small Christian community,- in all this 3000 of square miles! ~~We~~ They seem pretty well dotted over until we ~~stop to~~ ponder the actual ~~realities for our~~ situation of the whole parish as represented by the small chart with its more than 300 villages. One of our great problems is how to meet such conditions.

"Let us go elsewhere into the next towns, that I may preach there also; for to this end I came forth."

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"Let us go elsewhere into the next towns, that I may preach there also; for to this end I came forth."

Etta A. Stanley

196750

I HAVE PRAYED FOR THEE

Was it Peter to whom Jesus said, "I have prayed for thee"? Peter, who said so vehemently, "If all men shall be offended in Thee, yet will I never be offended"; Peter, who cried out in a passion of protestation, "Even if I must die with Thee, yet will I not deny Thee"; Peter, who in the end did die for the Master he loved so well?

But how Peter needed help! And the Master, who knew his need, gave him help. "I have prayed for thee". Here is personal prayer for personal need. Here too is earnest prayer for urgent need. The language indicates the stress of the need, and the earnestness of the petition. "Simon, Simon, Satan asked to have you". It was a parting of the ways, and Jesus was concerned for Peter. The Revised Version reads, "I made supplication for thee".

Shall we add that Jesus knew his prayer was heard, for He adds, "When once thou hast turned again". Prayer is no idle thing, no mere mention of the name with a word of petition, the name and the person in a moment slipping out of mind. Not so did Jesus pray. He still carried Peter on His heart. Was there ever a more important event for Peter than Jesus' prayer for him?

It is with a sense of the need and the value of personal petition, that the Prayer Calendar has been inserted in the American Board Almanac. (Would that the Almanac were taken by tens of thousands in our Churches!) Jesus Knew Peter, and just how to pray for him. How can we pray for our missionaries, most of whom we never met, and of whom we know so little?

Well, we will remember that our missionary is very human, with needs like our own. A few facts are told us in the Calendar (including a little map) as where he lives, (including a little map) and how long he has labored; something too of his companions in labor; (Perhaps we married or single, in the homeland or furlough) already know some facts about the field, and the special trials and needs. If not, we will use a little imagination, and call in mind our missionary in his (or her) field; in the morning watch; in the

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home life, in the work of preaching, touring, preparing a literature, translating the Bible, receiving visitors, personal work with men and women, high and low. We may call to mind the times of stress both of body and heart, the need with each new morning of a new vision of the Master, a new baptism of courage, and the coming to them - there are at least two each day in our Calendar -, and growing in them of the Trinity of Graces. If we take a little time with our missionaries, they will begin to stand before us as living personalities, with very real and vital needs.

We will begin the day with their names when we first "talk with HIM". We will mention the names at the breakfast table, as has been so well suggested by our Editor, and remember them there. Some of us will jot down the names, and put them in our vest pocket, thus having the names at least near our heart for a few hours, for calling them to mind with a word winged heavenward, in leisure moments of the day. It may not be amiss to remember them in a prayer meeting which chances to happen on their day. Sometimes we will write them a letter, that shall carry our love across the sea, and so make a double connection,- with the good Lord in His heavens, and with our missionary on the other side of the planet.

May we not hope that, in this and the coming years, a large company of men and women, yes, and children too, will day by day lovingly follow the prayer list, and thus bring a large increment of strength and courage, and immeasurable blessings to your missionaries. And what if you may not know their special needs! The dear Lord knows them well, and knows, too, how to answer your prayer with just the blessing which shall make their lives a song and a benediction, and help to bring in the Kingdom of Heaven, where erstwhile sin and Satan have reigned.

Dear friends, please make this personal petition one of the glad and never forgotten duties of each day. And let us who are in the "unterwelt," and whose privilege and responsibility are enlarging with each wonderful year, not fail to remember each other.

Chauncey Goodrich.

Oberlin, Ohio,
May 25, 1912.

Chauncey Goodrich -

Reasons for joining with the North China Mission. 197

Rec'd JUN 3 0 1913

For years the joining of the Shansi Mission with the North China Mission has been advocated by the American Board. Heretofore it has seemed an impractable thing on account of the geographical barriers; however with the the coming of the rail-road into Shansi this barrier has been practically removed, and this following year the union will be consummated.

Below are some of the reasons which increase the desireability of such a Union.

1. Tha Shansi Mission by joining with the North China Mission will gain a larger and broader field of interests. This will give us more sympathy in the work of two other important Provinces. We shall have opportunity to learn about the problema and progress of their work and feel that we are a part of it. This will give us insight and insperation for better attainments in our own work.

2. By joining with a larger body, we gain the advice of those who are specialists in various lines. The man who is a genius at Educational work will give the benefit of his experience to all. Likewise a man who has special talents for Evangilization will extend the stimilus of his work throughout all the stations of the larger field. Men of practical experience and foresight, will give their wise council in the planning and building of Mission plants. This will prevent waste, and give our work more permanence by planning for future growth.

3. The tendency to weakness, inherent in a two-Stationed Mission, will large be done away with in becoming one district of a three district Mission.

4. The Shansi Mission whose members are all of one generation, will have the advantage of a larger fellowship with older missionaries, and the mature advice which will come thru the visits of the committee of reference and council. Which advantage is inhanced by the fact that the Shansi district has two members on this committee, thus giving us a familiarity with all the problems of the other stations.

P. J. Walton
A. W. Hummerson
H. E. McConaughy

Reasons for uniting of North China & Shansi Missions

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Rec'd JAN 7 1913

The Situation in China. Emory W. Ellis

(The one who writes this article has been working as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Lintsingchow, Shantung Province, China.) When the Revolution of a year ago broke out, throughout China there was naturally great fear lest the horrible scenes of carnage should be repeated which had marked the progress of the anti-dynastic rebellion of the past century known in history as the Tai Ping Rebellion. At that time Southern and Central China was devastated and during the four ~~sixteen~~ years of civil War something like seventeen millions of people are supposed to have perished with a loss of property that it is impossible to calculate. There were many who felt that the English and American governments in allowing General "Chinese" Gordon, Ward and others to assist in putting down the Tai Ping Rebellion which ended in 1866, were carrying out a mistaken policy. But fortunately the good organization of those who planned the Revolution of the past year, the popular desire for a peaceful change, the neutrality of the Powers, the holding in check to a large extent of the forces of disorder made possible this great change in government affecting a fourth of the population of the world within six months of with the loss of only 90,000 lives. Such a remarkable change in so short a time with so small a loss of life is unique among the great revolutions of history. The fear of the aggressions of other nations when the Chines should be engaged in civil strife, their inherent ability for compromise, the readiness of the people for change were some of the Providential factors which made possible the success of the Revolution.

On the ninth of October, 1911, in the Russian Concession in Hankow, a bomb exploded leading to the arrest of some of the revolutionary leaders and in the disclosure of their plans. It was necessary for immediate action be taken lest the arrested leaders be executed, and so the revolution was precipitated earlier than had been planned. Within two months fifteen pro-

vinces had joined the Republican standard and then came ~~some~~ conferences between the leaders of the north and south that happily resulted in a compromise cabinet of republican statesmen under Yuan Shih K'ai as president. It has been a democracy which has still to fight out some of the great problems of kind of suffrage, of finance and of tenure of office. But with that which has been accomplished, we are very hopeful of the future. China has faced the sunrise and is making rapid progress towards our modern civilization. The annoucement of religious liberty was a wonderful step in advance and one that cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the progress of the Christian missionary work throughout the country.

Another factor that has directed the attention of Christian nations towards China has been the distress caused to great numbers of her people by the repeated famines of the recent years. The topography of the country is such that the river-beds are higher than the surrounding country; the Grand Canal of China which runs at right angles to the rivers is also higher than the surrounding country, so that it was easy for the flood waters to inundate great stretches of country reducing great numbers of the people to the verge of starvation. The poverty of the people which manifests itself in wages from five to ten cents a day, while grain is two cents a pound and meat five cents a pound, makes a ~~calamity like a~~ flood such a calamity that it is hard to describe. Homes are torn down, in order that the scanty supply of wood used for doors, windows and rafters shall be placed upon the market. The domestic animals are sold, leaves, roots, bark of trees come in to support life for a period, and then they must go out to rob or beg. The stronger ones often become robbers and the weakers ones beggars and thus the community and home life is destroyed and many are sent adrift. Children are sold, and sometimes the refugees travel for months begging enough to support life, sometimes death is the portion of these unfortunate people driven from their homes by floods and famine.

The situation in China (3)

During the past winter about half a million of these destitute people were helped by giving employment to one hundred thousand able-bodied men who were employed in making dykes and embankments to prevent the recurrence of the floods which had devastated their homes. The American Red Cross society sent out Mr. Jamieson who has made a survey of the portions of Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces affected by the floods and thinks that it will be possible to avoid the constant recurrence of these calamities which are so destructive of human life.

The credit of the leadership of the agitation which resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty was due to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He now says that having accomplished the political change which he felt was demanded by the people that he will devote himself to the changes industrially that he feels China so imperatively demands. He has in mind that some seventy thousand miles of railroad should be constructed within the next ten years at an estimated cost of six billions of dollars. He is said to be coming to the United States to see if he can enlist capital in this country to help in financing these great transportation projects. It is likely that he will have an opportunity to present his schemes to many of the well wishers of China and it is probable that a certain degree of success will attend these efforts for heretofore the railroad enterprises of China have turned out to be profitable investments. The opening of mines is another project upon which many are now engaged. The coal mines are able to place coal upon the market at a reasonable rate and in many places a large demand for it has been created. Mines of iron are being largely developed and its manufacture is becoming a very important industry, as is also the making of glass, matches, cotton cloth, thread etc.

Among the changes that are coming over China is the educational transformation. The abolition of the old competitive examinations makes possible a new era when Western learning is coming to the front. The desire of students to acquire English is very much in evidence and has within

it much of opportunity for the educational worker. The new day that is dawning for China will present to the missionary worker in all lines new opportunity. Some years ago, the medical missionary was confronted with superstition, and suspicion by those to whom he desired to minister. But this has been changed and now all classes welcome the one who comes to give the help which the physician from western lands can give. A missionary physician can do a work that is limited only by his strength and equipment. Some missionary hospitals have given as high as twenty-five thousand treatments a year. Hundreds of major operations often are performed in a year. And the need of such medical help can hardly be described. For the Chinese have little or no knowledge of medicine or surgery. They have certain charts upon which are marked the supposed position of certain of the vital organs, and they stick the patient with needles at the place marked with the supposed object of helping cure various diseases. The use of strange substances as portions of snakes, scorpions, tiger hairs forms part of the materia medica of the local Chinese practicioner. With the coming of the medical worker trained in modern medicine, a wonderful opportunity offers. One physician performed a successful operation for cataract on the eyes of a blind patient and soon after his return to his native home, he organized a group of forty blind patients who at once accompanied him back to the missionary hospital.

At the station of Lintsingchow, Shantung province, before the Boxer rebellion in 1900, a medical work had been begun which had won many friends for the missionary work and had given a large amount of help to many suffering ones of that region. Following the destruction of the missionary buildings in 1900 for five years no resident missionary work was carried on from the station above mentioned. Then the coming of a missionary physician, Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, gave an opportunity to resume the medical work. The equipment of the present hospital plant was largely secured by a special effort made by E.F.Stephens, who sold the nursery stock which was donated by various friends for the China Hospital Fund. This fund has made possible a plant which has made possible some ten thousand treatments and has the possibility of much usefulness in the future.

The situation in China. (5)

The expense of maintaining a bed in a missionary Hospital is about eighteen dollars a year. The assistants in the Hospital received from two to twelve dollars a month. The hospital staff of the hospital above referred to numbers eight and the opportunity for service is unlimited. It is as if the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon had only a single lady physician. While it is true that the Chinese have existed for their whole history without the blessings that are ours in having the trained assistance of those who minister to the sick, yet no sympathetic person could be content to have them continue in their great need of physical relief.

When the question of expense comes up, perhaps in no portion of the earth would a small investment reap larger returns. There is at the present time a willingness on the part of the people to listen to the instruction from Christian lands and to seek the physical relief that is found in Western medicine and surgery as never before. It is with the feeling that no more larger opportunity exists in all the world than that presented to the church of Christ in China today, and that in the station above mentioned no need is so great as for a man physician to go out and take charge of the general Hospital that the writer is bold to state that he hopes that friends will be found who will pledge yearly for five years their subscriptions, making them conditional upon the securing of the whole amounted needed if they wish to do so. To support a married man under the American Board will cost about twelve hundred dollars a year. If the man so much needed could be secured it is easy to imagine ten thousand treatments a year given to the sick, the training of a corps of native nurses and assistants who will be enabled to minister to their own people; friends won to the cause of Christian missions and influences started that shall make for the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The Situation in China.

Ellis
Dec. 1912

G. M. G.

The Chinese American Association.

(May 7th)

On Thursday afternoon as the crowds were entering the American Board Mission to rejoice over the formal recognition of the Republic of China by her sister Republic across the Pacific, a sinologue remarking on the parade of the morning said that never before in China had he seen such an expression of sincere gratitude, so spirited and joyous. The meeting of the afternoon gave forceful expression to this genuine patriotism and high hope. Mr.C.T.Wang and Mr.Chang Chi, the Vice-Speaker and Speaker of the Senate, eloquently voiced the patriotic aspirations of all present as they set forth the promising highway of righteous progress. The Chairman, Mr.C.L.Wu, as a compliment to the English speaking portion of the audience asked Mr.C.C.Wang, the last speaker on the program, to please speak in English. Mr.Wang notwithstanding that he had prepared to speak in Chinese, politely changed not only the language but the whole character of his address. He gave with clearness and force the most generous interpretation of the United States of America returning some of the Boxer indemnity that the Americans present had ever heard. Mr.Wang's courteous act in thus responding to Chairman Wu's suggestion was of itself a happy illustration of manly achievement. Such acts built into any nation ensure nobility.

We wish we could print the speeches in full but for lack of space can only give the substance of what Mr.Williams, Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America said in Chinese:

Mr.President & Friends: I stated some time ago to your Society's Committee that I should not be able to make an address today because my work would not allow me the leisure necessary for preparation but that I could not but be present at such a celebration as this of the recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States of America. The aim of your Society is a noble one- the cultivation of good feeling between the Chinese and the Americans. In olden times the people of

one nation looked upon those of another as enemies, as barbarians. They were filled with hatred one towards another and the world was filled with the misery caused by war. The cause of enmity is prejudice born of ignorance. Men of different nations had very little intercourse with each other and so were unacquainted.

During the past hundred years this condition of affairs has been greatly improved. With the building of railways and the use of steam-ships travel has become easy and men of all nationalities are constantly moving about from one land to another. Thus men have learned that their neighbors of other nationalities are men like themselves, that " God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell upon all the face of the earth ". Between China and the United States, however, there has never been any war or any serious trouble.

In 1783 the American revolutionary war ended and the very next year, 1784, a vessel laden with American goods sailed from New York for Canton, China, and opened up the commercial intercourse of our two countries. For some decades following this the American ships in China outnumbered those of any other nationality. When the first Protestant missionary, Robert Morrison, came to China, although he was an Englishman, he went to New York and sailed for China in an American vessel. In more recent times the number of American missionaries has become greater than those of any other nation. In 1868, when the former Manchu government for the first time sent students abroad, they were sent to the United States under the care of a former American Minister to China. Their number, too, has increased from year to year.

In these three things :- commercial intercourse, missionary work and education in the United States, we find a very natural explanation of the desire of the Chinese people to establish a form of government similar to that of the United States.

It is well to remember, however, that many people have very erroneous

notions of what is meant by "liberty". Liberty does not mean license to do as one pleases. If I follow only my own selfish desires I interfere with the liberty of my fellows. Liberty must be defined by law. As the sacred book of the Christians says: " Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free." Freedom that is not in accord with truth is not true freedom. Whether we be Chinese or Americans, therefore, we should seek for the true principles of freedom and act in accordance therewith.

In behalf of my government and of the Americans resident in Peking I thank you for this cordial demonstration, and wish for the people of China the unending enjoyment of true liberty, of lasting peace and increasing prosperity, and for the government of China the strength that growing from year to year shall preserve the territotial integrity and independence of your country. Long live the Republic of China!

The American Board Mission, Peking.

My dear Mr Strong:-

Have just written this for Peking Paper and send copy to you at the same time. Yours truly

William B. Stelle

May 9th 1913

RECEIVED
W. E. S. STRONG
JUN 2 1913
Ans'd .....

Peking, China
May 9, 1913.

"The American Ocean"

Dear Mr. Smith:

You give under the by Dong Pao and
and says is you as a true friend. Yours truly

William G. Hall

Dong Pao 1/9/13

RECEIVED
WASHINGTON
JUN 2 1913
M. & A.

Rec'd MAY 7 1913

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN CHINA.

Some events like some objects are too big to be taken in at a glance. Such an event is the call to prayer for China. The Chinese Government on the 17th of April issued a proclamation asking that all Christian Churches in China set aside Sunday, the 26th, as a day of prayer for the new parliament, for the new president soon to be elected, for guidance in the framing of the new constitution, for the peaceful establishment of a republican form of government and for the recognition of the republic by foreign nations. Hereafter China will be called "the land of the unexpected." The reform decrees of 1898, the anti-foreign frenzy of 1900, the revolution of 1911, are scarcely more significant than this appeal to the Christians of China. This was not an appeal to foreign Christian nations couched with Oriental courtesy in terms of Christian phraseology. It is not an appeal to men of all religions; many thinking men in China recognize that the Christian religion is the only religion in China that is vital and has moral power. Japan recently invited a few Christians to confer with a large number of Buddhists and Shintoists on moral education in Japan. But as far as we know the Chinese government turns to the Christians only.

This proclamation may or may not have permanent significance in the religious development of the Chinese people. The proper and adequate response of the Chinese Christians and of Christians throughout the world will determine whether it shall go down into history as another great wasted opportunity. In the early stages of her modernization Japan considered making Christianity the state religion. Probably it was better that she did not. But that time was a crisis in her religious history. China's attitude toward religion will probably be determined in the next ten years by the way in which her appeals to Christian people are received.

Very properly the Federal Council and the Foreign Missions Council asked the Christian churches of America to join with the Chinese Christians in this day of prayer. Reports have not yet reached us, but it is to be hoped that every Christian nation in the world joined in this great chorus.

This request from the Chinese government and the statement of Count Okuma in Japan that the dependence for international fair treatment must be on the control of the Christian spirit are certainly significant and a bit humiliating, coming at a time when many are giving utterance to so much unreasoning prejudice against Orientals. By all means let us continue to pray for China and Japan till our own hearts are softened and made brotherly.—G. W. H.

Geo. W. Hinman

Rec'd MAY 7 1913

A PRAYER FOR CHINA.

Following the general practice of the Chinese churches the congregation of First Church, Berkeley, stood during the prayer for China last Sunday, which was offered by the Rev. G. W. Hinman in these words:

"Almighty God, Ruler of Nations, who hast made of one blood every nation of men, and who hast promised to draw all men unto thyself, we thank thee to-day that thou hast drawn to thee the hearts of men across the sea, so that they have turned to thy followers, hitherto depised and persecuted, seeking for that faith and wisdom and courage which everywhere inspires thy church. We remember, O Lord the noble army of martyrs who gave their full measure of devotion that the people of China might be emancipated from superstition, and we join with their hallelujahs around thy throne because the kingdoms of this world are becoming the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. Therefore we pray thee, O Lord, give to China a new freedom to which the political freedom so recently attained is not to be compared, even the freedom with which Christ shall make her free. Grant to the citizens of this sister republic a unity of spirit previously unknown amid her provincial isolations and sectional jealousies. Protect her from conscienceless exploitation by other nations. Give to her lawmakers a vision of the kingdom of God as a pattern for the temple they are building. Make her officers peace and her exactors righteousness until violence shall no more be heard in her land, wasting nor destruction within her borders. Preserve, O Lord, in safety, those two leaders, who more than others have had the responsibility of bringing their countrymen up out bondage into the new Canaan which is before them. Grant, O Lord, to us of this Christian land a sincere repentance for our bitterness against those of another race. Forbid that we should neglect the appeal from both China and Japan to that Christian spirit which professes the brotherhood of all men. Hasten we pray thee the day when in thy kingdom upon earth there shall be no more aliens and foreigners, but all shall be fellow-citizens under our one Lord and savior Jesus Christ. Amen."

Northern California Co

APPORTIONMENTS AN

BAY AS

Churches	H. M. App.	H. M. Red.	A. B. App.	A. B. Red.	C. App.
Alameda, 1st	273	278	251	216	75
Berkeley, 1st	775	847	625	621	225
" North	337	364	300	236	125
" Park	85	10	85	20	30
" Bethany	1	.....	1	.....	1
Decoto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayards	60	30	40	17	15
Mill Valley	25	3	46	22	15
Niles	75	65	70	80	30
Oakland, 1st	4500	2861	4250	4351	1300
" Pilgrim	162	147	162	145	56
" Myrtle St	15	4	10	1	16
" Fourth	170	115	160	107	55
" Plymouth	200	300	200	228	87
" Fruitvale Ave.	75	.....	70	4	30
" Grace	35	25	10	5	3
" Boulevard	25	.....	25	.....	5
" Ward Memorial	1	.....	1	.....	1
" Olivet	.....	6	.....	6	.....
" Japanese	1	1	1	.....	.....
San Francisco, 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	1150	1065	450
" Mission	90	26	80	10	45
" Fourth	60	15	50	5	35
" Bethany	130	107	120	82	45
" Ocean View	20	12	10	7	4
" Park	45	.....	85	.....	60
" Richmond	25	12	10	.....	10
" Bethlehem	25	25	12	2	9
" Mayflower	1	.....	1	.....	1
" Sunset	16	16	10	10	4
" Chinese	15	.....	15	10	10
" Japanese	8	.....	35	.....	5
" Pilgrim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Lorenzo	16	10	16	10	5
San Rafael	42	20	30	.....	20
Sunol Glen	25	25	15	15	8
S. F. Plymouth	250	48	250	17	85
Totals	9639	8596	8165	7941	2825

SACRAMENTO

Churches	H. M. App.	H. M. Red.	A. B. App.	A. B. Red.	C. App.
Angels Camp	35	28	25	6	18
Auburn	35	20	35	.....	12
Beckwith	12	3	5	.....	5
Grass Valley	50	45	50	50	20
Lincoln	30	30	17	.....	10
Lockeford	30	33	25	25	10
Lodi	95	66	95	64	40
Loomis	40	35	40	10	12
Murphys	15	6	10	5	5
Nevada City	10	10	10	18	4
Oroville	125	130	100	152	60

If, when I kneel to
With eager lips I
"Lord give me all t
Health, wealth, fa
The power to sway
And strength for m
In such a prayer
The blessing I n

Or if I only dare
To raise this faith
"Thou seest, Lord,
And cannot tell wh
I therefore do not
I trust Thy bounty
My lips shall thus
The blessing sh

But if I lowly fall
And thus in faith

Not what I would
Of life, of health,
Until to Th full j
My prayer shall
The blessing

A Prayer for Help

Geo. W. Kinman

Jan. 27-1913

"East Peaceful Big Street" looking East. A street well-house (left), modern business buildings and a police station with mat shelter for shade.

Blind man worshiping at the shrine of a scholar's god. In the same inclosure crowds are hearing Christian preaching by Chinese Church members.

CHINA PLASTIC

By DEAN R. WICKES

CHINA, to an observer in Peking, seems at present to be in a state of flux. She seems fluid, moving, vibrating, vacillating, trembling on the brink of changes unpredictable with any degree of sureness. There seems wonderful openness to all that the West can teach, including Christianity, but openness also to influences agnostic and atheistic. While the new version of the Bible is having an unprecedented sale, two hundred thousand portions being sold last month in North China alone, anti-religious and obscene literature is also reported to be having wide circulation. Battle is joined between good and evil for the possession of China, of a quarter of the world's inhabitants. The steps already taken in China have startled the world, including close students of the situation. It is hardly three years since one who had written large tomes on China asserted that she would never really change. If she is not really changing, appearances are most deceitful. The isolation of China, which for thousands of years did leave her to practical stagnation, so that she went backwards instead of forwards in civilization, has been done away. Railway and steamboat and telegraph, wireless and newspaper and post-office bring the world's news and products and people to every province and important city.

The National Assembly, with its two houses, patterned after our Congress in America, has met, and after months of effort seems to have accomplished almost nothing. But one must not expect too much all at once. The difficulty seems to be that party spirit is too strong and that the foundation of popular government, willingness to abide by the decision of a majority, is not yet well established. It was indeed an impressive sight to see the hundreds of members of the new Congress, dressed almost without exception in Western style, take their places for the first time in the French-looking hall, lighted by electricity and hung with the flags of all nations, which is the permanent meeting place of the popular house. What if they have so far made little progress with the immense and weighty questions that await their consideration? It is a wonderful thing that they have been elected and brought together from all the provinces and dependencies of this vast erstwhile Empire, now an Imperial Republic. If I mistake not it was no brief time that our American deliberative bodies took before they learned to work together, North with South, and Dutch with English-born.

Viewed in some lights China's problem is less difficult than that which faced the thirteen original states of our Union when they first formed a central government. The interest of the provinces and their prevailing races are probably less diverse. Yet the "state rights" tendency is very strong; and it will take time for the members from different parts of the country to learn to understand even each other's talk. For example, one of the senators who represents Chinese living in America, born in Canton and speaking its dialect, inquired some weeks ago when newly arrived if I could recommend to him some one to teach him the Mandarin tongue, spoken in Peking and, with variations, largely through the country, and recently told me he was spending an hour a day with a teacher learning to speak, and could already understand a good deal. A conference has already been held of representatives of the different dialects with a view to unifying the sounds of the Chinese language, the written language being already one throughout China.

The hopes of men have been raised high by the success of the revolutionary movement, much has been done, and the impatience expressed by members of the Assembly itself at the slowness of progress in its business is an encouraging sign. A bill recently introduced into the lower House begins thus: "Owing to the oppression of the absolute monarchy which the people long suffered without any means of redress, the republican government has been introduced in its stead to clear off all grievances and to reform all things. Now the National Assembly has been inaugurated and the citizens throughout the whole country await impatiently to see the Constitution settled, the permanent President elected and the foundations of the Republic firmly laid." The bill provided that the House should at once proceed in the matter of preparing the Constitution. Moreover not only has a committee from both houses been appointed to draft the Constitution, as provided for in the "regulations on the Organization of the National Assembly," but for several months past a corps of men, some of great ability, under the direction of the President, has been at work on a preliminary draft of it.

An immense national educational system has been formed, and awaits funds for further extension. At present it is largely dominated by men who have obtained what knowledge they have of Western subjects from a residence in Japan, and who are exceedingly jealous of men who have studied in America or Europe. Their influence is often, though not always, openly or secretly hostile to Christianity. An example of the influence of Japanese educational policy may be seen in the recently expressed position of the National Board of Education that if they are to have recognition from the Government the mission schools may have no foreign supervision. This means that for the most part at least such advantages as would come from such recognition must be

ance to human life. Query: Why are our Island medical men so lukewarm over the fly question and what ails our Board of Health? When the presence in our harbor of an innocently fevered Japanese gave opportunity for raising the cry of "Yellow Fever," the Health Board moved heaven and earth to fight the day mosquito. They did good work. To be sure they despoiled scores of homes of fine varieties of bananas and inflicted a loss which it will take years to make good. But we have forgiven them because they so nearly rid Honolulu of the mosquito curse. When it comes to the far more dangerous fly however there is nothing doing and the insect continues steadily to gain ground in Hawaii. Wailuku reports a large increase during the past few years. Is it not time for us to catch the fever of fly extermination from the mainland? There novel ways of combating the pest are developed annually. For example the city of Redlands in Southern California has created a new civic office and appoints thereto a municipal fly catcher. The incumbent is a very ingenious public servant who has devised a cage like trap for taking flies. Numbers of these traps are placed about the streets and so successful is the devise that at last accounts he had entrapped during this season about fourteen and a half million flies. Inasmuch as each fly is capable of producing no less than 1,728,000 of his kind the Redlands official is doing good work. What is wanted is the development among the people of Hawaii of a wholesome horror of this germ-covered little beast and then public opinion will force our Board of Health to move. Just as we go to press the welcome word comes that the Oahu Board of Supervisors has decided to inaugurate an anti-fly campaign. Good!

A Premium On Dishonesty.

The modern policeman is often placed by the conditions under which he works in a position where it is easy to be dishonest. The wonder is that in cities he is as honorable as is unquestionably the case with the great majority of his ilk. Unfortunately in this Territory we have a law that places before policemen in country districts a temptation often yielded to and which at the same time has the effect both of rendering justice abortive and of leading the people seriously to misconceive the spirit of the law. We refer to Section 2775 of the Revised Statutes which permits any deputy sheriff to admit to bail a person arrested for an offence the punishment for which does not exceed two years imprisonment with or without fine. Acting as he supposes under this statute it is common for a policeman to place persons under arrest, to tell them that by paying a certain amount as bail they need not be taken at once to jail, but must put in an appearance before the judge on a certain date and to add that if they forfeit bail, *that will be the end of the matter*. In numbers of instances this is the last heard of the case; the policeman does not report it, but pockets the bail. Offenders thruout the Islands are keen to realize the situation and purchase immunity for wrong doing under the protection of this quasi legal devise. When the case is reported and the money turned over to the court, it is very difficult to secure an indictment from the grand jury because jurors in the country districts have been educated by this system to believe that the forfeited bail is all that the law requires in the line of punishment. Thus the guilty go free, not infrequently after the commission of serious crimes. Furthermore the law puts the power of blackmail into the hands of unscrupulous policemen who charge innocent persons with offenses, threaten arrest and suggest that a money payment as bail will free the victim who dreading court proceedings makes his peace with his oppressor. For years complaints of such injustice have reached us and more recently cases illustrating all the other above evil phases of this statute have been brought to our attention by a leading judge. The remedy is to replace the power of admitting to bail in the only hands that should have right to exercise it, namely the judges themselves.

—D. S.

HOME TO MY ISLANDS.

Home to my Islands,
Memories beckon me
Thither to turn from the lands far away;
The beauties of scene
And bonds of affection
Each lend their lure to the land of the *lei*.

Gone from my Islands,
Oh, the familiar ones
Gone from the circles that gathered of old!
May the like graces
Shine in the coming ones,
Touched by the past may *aloha* enfold!

God of my Islands,
If progress, protection,
Threaten the fair face of nature to stain,
Rule thou in the thought
Of high and of lowly,
That only the joys of my Islands remain!

—*Philip Henry Dodge.*

Tokyo.

THE Home for Japanese Women on Nuuanu street, which has been in operation for ten years or more, has recently been reorganized and its work modified to suit present needs. It is now largely intended for the admission of homeless and needy Japanese children rather than women as formerly. Mrs. So still continues in the capacity of matron.

Friends of this institution who have so kindly contributed to its support are requested to continue their aid to this very important work.

In June, 1913, the following rules were adopted. (Translated from the Japanese.)

1. The name of the Home is changed to Honolulu Children's Home.

2. The object of the Home is to furnish a real home for Japanese children who have no suitable home and to train these children in accordance with Christian principles.

3. Admission of children is decided by the matron; each admission being determined on the merits of the case and in conference with the parents—if there are parents, both as to the admission and the financial status of each child.

4. Each child must have, besides the parent, some resident of Honolulu as sponsor.

5. For the present there shall be a board of five directors.

6-(a) The Board of Directors shall choose the matron, secretary and treasurer of the Home.

(b) When necessary they shall call a meeting of an advisory committee and they also have power to increase the number of members of this committee.

(c) Once or twice a year they shall furnish a report of the condition of the Home, to be distributed among the contributors.

(d) The Board of Directors shall meet once a month and hear a report on the condition of the Home and confer on the same.

(e) The Board of Directors have power to fill vacancies on the Board and to increase the number of members.

(f) In cases of emergency women may be admitted at the direction of the Board of Directors.

The Children's Home is at the old location of the Home for Japanese Women, 1481 Nuuanu street.

MRS. JOHN T. GULICK,
for the Board of Directors.

The Bond family have recently had printed a booklet memorial of "Father Bond" which contains some very interesting early history of Kohala.

Beggars in uniform hearing "Happiness and Good Fortune" before a bridal chair.

Getting into line for the Christian procession, Easter Day, 1913. American Board Compound.

foregone by our Christian schools. Public lectures, under Government, Christian, and private auspices, are the order of the day, government, scientific, hygienic, and other subjects gaining a ready hearing. An educational campaign against tuberculosis was carried on by members of the Union Medical College staff through the churches of Peking last winter, reaching thousands of people who are constantly in danger from this plague.

Christian schools still keep well to the front in the quality of their work, and are often crowded far beyond the proper capacity of their buildings. The hundreds of young men and boys from our schools that marched in procession ith banners through some of the principal streets of Peking a meeting on the afternoon of Easter Sunday made a sight at stirred one's imagination and gladdened the hearts of nany missionaries who had seen the days of small things in the work of Christianity in China.

China's request for prayer from the Christians of the world, wherever exactly it may have originated, showed a wonderful change in the attitude of those high in authority from the days of the Boxers. It shows that the leaders of the principal parties, including the highest officials in the land, recognize the power of Christianity in the great nations of the West and in China itself. At the first of the prayer meetings held in response to the request of the Foreign Office the personal representative of its President, Mr. Lu, and of the President of the Republic gave utterance to the conviction that Christianity meant virtue and that it ought o increase. Mr. Lu is himself an earnest Christian; Yuan ih Kai is not. The man who represented them on that occasion (Mr. Ku) says he is himself much interested in Christianity. One of the President's official advisers, General Chang, has recently been baptized and received into our church, and is working zealously to promote Christ's cause. Moreover the response of Christians throughout the world to China's appeal for prayer has resulted in fresh confidence and spiritual power among the Christians here.

Buddhists are showing new activity in pushing their doctrine through meetings and through daily papers owned by them. There has been formed in Peking an atheistic association of young men and women with the name by which e Young Men's Christian Association is ordinarily called. hese facts reveal the influence of Christian missions. And he Church of Christ is gaining always in numbers and in influence, and just now stands in great need of more workers to seize the opportunities that are pressing in on every side. Now is surely the time when China can be turned and molded by the Spirit of Christ working through His followers in every land.

IN PEKING

By FANNY R. WICKES

ON the first arrival at Peking there is nothing, perhaps, that impresses a foreigner more vividly than the city wall. Especially is this true if he comes from a land without walled cities, and by way of Tientsin with its modern looking foreign concessions and its native houses low and plastered with yellow mud. The wall of Peking, built of gray-brown brick, rises some forty feet, sloping slightly to its battlemented top. At regular intervals are heavy, square buttress-like projections from whose tops a defending army can command the intervening wall-front. The gate-towers rise two or three stories above the wall top, heavy-roofed, the rows of portholes closed with wooden shutters, whose painted cannon mouths threaten the surrounding country. The heavy iron-armored gates stand swung back in the arched gateway that opens like a short tunnel through the thick wall. Passing through the gate one finds himself inside the city and yet not inside, for a semi-circular wall, only a few feet less high than the outer wall, shuts in an entrance court where fire could be poured down upon half successful besiegers. Within this court is much life and crowding; traffic is congested trying to go both ways at once, food-sellers have their stalls set up and the wares of shoe or flower pot merchants are spread out on display; beggars await you ready to give a military salute or to grovel in the dust and call you "venerable great-aunt" or both if only they can thereby entice a copper or two from your pockets; dogs and children, unkempt and uncounted are everywhere at once. A second gateway passed, through an equally thick wall, and you are actually in Peking.

"Chinese city" may suggest to some a place crowded and dirty and without visible plan, withal rather appalling to a westerner at first sight. I confess it brought some such vision to my mind based partly, doubtless, on "Chinatown" at home and partly on descriptive bits picked up here and there. Probably you in Honolulu would be wiser, for you know some of the Chinese at their best. Such visions are not without their counterpart in fact, even in Peking, but he who looks for such things on the big streets has a very pleasant disappointment and a feeling that he should apologize to some one. The main streets are straight and wide, divided into three by a deep, narrow gutter-trench of brick. The central part is well paved and graded, the side roads are less wide and unpaved but in fair condition except just after rain and about the public wells. Along the side roads near the gutters are trees

planted at regular intervals not far apart, chiefly small willows, many to be sure, now hardly more than sprouting posts, but each in its basin of mud and showing evidence of care.

The central road is for "fast traffic." Rickshaws with passengers are fast traffic, the puller often naked to the waist and shining with the sweat of his toil, a soiled cloth wrapped about his head, and his baggy blue trousers flopping as he jogs along; his passenger, perhaps, a venerable man in gray, his bowed head bobbing and jerking with the motion of the cart as he dozes on his journey, a little queue, mostly of silk cord, hangs with what dignity it can command from a tiny crescent of gray hair on the back of his otherwise bald head, his closed fan sticks up from the back of his collar ready to hand when needed. Carriages take the central road; carriages of the legation folks with coachman and footman, in low white conical hats loaded down with long red fringe, and swaddled in huge many-caped coats with broad colored borders, livery I suppose it should be called; and shut-door carriages of Chinese Somebodies, with attendants similarly but less oppressively garbed, two in front sitting high up with their shoulder-blades above the edge of the roof. One man is the driver and the other is, perhaps, to keep up that insistent clanging of the gong that makes one turn about, startled, to look for the fire engine. A third man stands on a cushioned platform at the rear,and peers over the carriage roof, on the lookout for such time as he must jump down and run forward to the nose of the ribby shambling steed and steer him safely through the rickshaws and the children at the corner of the lane. Inside the carriage sits the Somebody, thin faced, pale and blue-spectacled, in foreign hat and plain Chinese garments, looking heartrendingly like a Nobody. "How are the mighty fallen!" from the days when a nobleman drove forth with half a dozen outriders at least, his wealth and rank blazoned in embroidery on his garments. But the new Republic is less to blame than appetites, we are told, opium among them. It is, perhaps, rather the result.

Pedestrians, if they choose, count as fast and take the central road, walking on the brick edge of the gutters. Some are gentlemen in neat gray garments, others in part foreign clothes combined in every way that imagination can contrive. There are Chinese women, in their trousers and short jackets, stumping away on their crooked little triangular feet; and Manchu women, with gorgeous garments, painted faces and high head-dresses, rocking along on thick white soles, some smoking cigarettes in neat bone holders. There are coolies in blue with ladened baskets at each end of their carrying-poles, (in them anything from peanuts to lamb-bones and snails), but these are in danger of being shoved off to the side with the slow traffic, if the often recurring khaki-clad policeman, standing sentinel in the middle of the street, happens to be particular.

Bicycles fly by with youthful riders wearing new fedoras jauntily atilt and silk petticoats tucked up carefully about the saddle. Riders of donkeys are not few. One often sees a blue clad man of the middle classes, his weather-beaten face smiling from under a wide-brimmed hat faced with sky blue and sky blue strings tied under his chin, sitting with legs bowed out over a sack of grain, a load that the tiny donkey looks hardly strong enough to bear, but he jogs on merrily enough to the jingling of the bells about his neck and does not seem to mind. Rarely an automobile makes its appearance and lumbers along like a mammoth, tooting its horn incessantly and trying to go at a moderate pace out of consideration for the panicy rest of the "fast" traffic.

Down one of the side roads come three stacks of straw, bobbing along at a brisk little gait, each on four of the tiniest of hoofs. If you meet them full in front you can see that each has a gray nose, and from behind you can spy a wagging tail, but from the side they remain a mystery. Two barefooted men (with trousers tucked up to the knee, coats half suggesting a uniform, and labeled bands about their sailor hats stagger forward, each bearing on his shoulder an end of a pole from which hangs a large wooden tub; a long handled rattan dipper floats on the water that slops out at every step; this is a part of the street sprinkling force. At proper intervals they set down the tub and throw the water over the dry roadway, a little puff of gray dust rising as each well-spread dipperful strikes and floating off in a low cloud about the knees of the passer by.

One little coal-wagon with reed sides creeks its slow way along, a small bedraggled horse in the shafts and a donkey on a long tow-rope ahead. The next one may have a mule in the shafts and a half-grown boy tugging at the tow-rope. And sometimes a stately line of shaggy camels comes swaying down the street, every camel with two sacks of coal. The rope from the nose-spike of each is fastened to the saddle of the one in front and a stripling leads them all.

Men with empty rickshaws wander along, eyeing each well dressed pedestrian, and asking eagerly "want not want," or "have not have." A coolie trots on more than half hidden between two huge bales of wicker candle-lanterns lined with red-brown tissue paper. The shrill squeak of a water-seller's wheelbarrow, the gongs and cries of the petty wandering merchants, the flute or fiddle of the blind man who alternately plays and feels his way along the gutter with a bamboo pole, the protesting squeals of a drove of rough boarish looking pigs as the lash of the driver descends on their dusty backs, all form part of the coming and going upon the street.

On either side the shops are mostly small, and open-fronted in the warmer weather. The tinsmith's looks crowded out beyond the doors with small half-foreign looking kettles, little red and blue tin lamps and many sorts of smaller ware glistening in the sun. The grain store has piles of rice and millet heaped up in small bins at the back. In the bake-shops men naked to the waist are bending over steaming kettles or rolling dough, and beating tattoos upon the table with the pins between the rollings; brown sugary cakes with red stampings are heaped up on the counter at the front. In rooms thick with smoke ragged and unkempt men are crowded about small tables talking and drinking tea. Vegetable stores have their stuffs spread on display; many fresh greens livened by big red and white radishes and other things strange to western eyes.

At the entrance to a lane stands a three-year-old discreetly clothed in shoes and a triangle of red cloth hung across his chest with tapes from his shoulders, the front reaching a few inches below his waist; his crown is shaven and the remaining wreath of hair is divided into six stiff little braids tied with bright worsteds. A lean yellow cur, that looks as if it had been drowned in a very muddy stream and found its way back somehow, bares its teeth at a scarred and dusty black dog twice its size that goes its way unheeding. Down the lane one sees the blank gray plaster walls broken here and there by heavy double-doors, that betoken the dwelling places of the people. From a nearby door a woman appears, green bowl in hand, to buy, from the vender halting to cry before her home, some lotus root in a thick brown sauce of dried persimmons.

And so one might wander on, in the big streets or the little lanes, meeting at every instant sights and sounds new and full of interest, sights and sounds, yes and smells for odorless Peking would be a new Peking. In wandering through the city one is greeted by aromas of everything that can be known or mentioned, many things unknown and some not to be mentioned. The pig market and the mutton shop, the blacksmith and the carpenter, the oil and wine shop, the

bacco stores, food stalls of every sort, the itinerant flower vender, and what not all add their share. But sight is the most vivid sense. When the rest have fallen into a dim background the memory holds longest visions of blue clothed people, of uncomplaining coolies trotting along with heavy loads hung from their shoulder-poles, of brown skins glistening from exertion, of little donkeys apparently performing great feats of strength, and above all of rickshaws; silent rubber-tired rickshaws or rattling iron-tired; and of rickshaw men, clean men and wholly clothed or dirty men and ragged, young men and old and some mere children, with faces listless or eager, smiling or anxious, pressing in from every side in the hope of earning a few coppers beyond their rickshaw hire to buy their daily bread.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

with very little profit. Much time is

RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

V. Reform of worship. Worship must be led back to its ancient simplicity and purity. The veneration of the saints must be confined within the limits of the primitive idea, so that the abuses of the people in offering to them a superstitious kind of worship may cease. Worship is due only to God. The people must go at support the primitive doctrine and

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Birds-eye Glimpses

The Work in Kona, and on Hawaii

It is a pleasure to report that with one exception the Hawaii Aid Depart-

grateful for the coming of a new Christian physician into our midst. The usual lines of work continue, and your agent has also been busy as chairman of one of the Kona Improvement Club committees and in work as a probation officer.

AIBERT S. BAKER.

Honolulu

Kona - Hawaii

Sept. 1913

Letter - re - Dr. Dan C. Peters

by Rev. T. Yoshio

To the "Friend"

"And for me"

"For all the saints" — The Missionary's Views of the Prayer — by Rev. Chauncey Goodrich

AND FOR ME. ~~Eph. 6:19.~~

Was it Paul who penned these words, the man who wrote half of the New Testament, and whose missionary zeal carried him up and down Asia Minor, planting and building up Churches, and whose missionary journeys extended from Jerusalem to Rome, or beyond: the man who could write of himself, "For me to live is Christ", "~~Be ye imitators of me~~", "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me"; the man who was caught up to the third heaven, and heard the unspeakable words of Paradise?

Yes, it was this great missionary who wanted the Ephesian Christians to pray for him. Read his words, "With all prayer and supplication, praying at all seasons in the Spirit, and watching thereunto in all perseverance and supplication for all the saints, and for me."

Dear friends ~~on the top of the planet~~, we want you to pray "for me". And hence our desire for the "Daily Prayer Calendar", and our gladness when we see it ~~in the American Board Almanac~~, with our name set opposite a certain date, and know that on that day a good many thousand ~~dear~~ people on your side of the world who love to pray, and six hundred ~~dear~~ missionaries on our side, are offering up their petitions "for me". They will not forget ~~on that day~~ to offer their "supplications for all the saints", but they will stop right in the midst of their Morning Watch, and spend a little time in praying for me, just for me. Can you guess that the tears dim the page as I write these words?

But why pray for me? Well, you remember the words of Jesus to Peter, "I have prayed for thee". Jesus knew that because of His prayer a force should enter into Peter's life which would make him a new man, and give him a new power for service. (Read Luke 12:32).

Paul wrote, "And for me, that utterance may be given unto me --- to make known with boldness the mystery of the Gospel --- that I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak". He wants utterance, boldness, and grace to proclaim the mystery of the Gospel. How the words come down through nineteen centuries, as if he were writing from the mission field of to day! "Utterance". I think I see the message gripping Paul's hearers, and all because it has gripped him. ~~How easy to preach then~~! It is the same blessed mystery we preach still, "Jesus Christ and Him crucified". Oh! pray that I may have utterance, and preach it as I ought to preach.

Paul knew that prayer is a mighty power, and he wants the Christians at Ephesus to help him in changing Asia Minor, and in lifting up the Roman Empire. Your prayers, well beloved, are changing the same countries to day; nay, they are belting and recreating the world. I wonder if it is not as great a privilege (and so you cannot come) to pray for

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your missionaries, as it is to be here. And I do not forget that this is "a work fit for the hands of an angel, and that it holds a joy fit for the heart of an angel".

Just here let me suggest that when you begin to pray "for me", you will be sure to pray for the special needs of my field as you know them; and for the ~~twenty (?)~~ days you linger in this one Mission, you will add your prayers for the work and environment which is a part of our lives. If you chance to be praying for China, you will not forget to pray for our Republic and our President.

I will only mention in closing some of the prayers you will offer "for me"; for good cheer, and a heart full of joy in the work; for ~~grace~~ grace and wisdom to take proper care of the body, that it may be a fit instrument for service, "~~meet for the Master's use~~"; for help in learning the language - this for all who have come to the field the last three years, a hundred or more - that the ideal and the endeavor shall be for nothing less than its mastery; for an unfailing ~~sweetness of pa-~~ tience, that can "bear the fret of care"; for an unconquerable perse-verance ~~that shall keep a grip on the work~~; for a daily infilling of ~~lo~~ love; for a simple but mighty faith; for grace to be constantly helping some of the weary ones who need to know the dear Lord Jesus; for a sane but undying optimism, to which the stars of promise gleaming in the heavens of the Bible shall be always shining in my sky; for help to be a very human, very winning, very humble and faithful missionary. And may the Lord reward you a thousand fold.

~~Chauncey Goodrich.~~

Peking, ~~China,~~ Oct 19, 1913.

Chauncey Goodrich
Oct 1913

Not to be published Little China Pictures Film One. 203

REC'D DEC 31 1913

CO-OPERATIVE PUNISHMENT.

I wonder if there is any other country where this is to be found. In one of our stations, a matter of discipline came up in the boys' school. One lad had broken the rule against smoking tobacco-a rule which was very strict. He was obdurate in denying the fact. Discipline must be maintained. What should be done? The school board met, prayed earnestly, and discussed for a long time. One young missionary was on that board-needless to say the Ultimatum did not come from his brain. The decision was as follows: I. The boy must say publicly that his denial was a falsehood-that he did smoke, and is now sorry for it. 2. That he will never do it again, while in this school. 3. He must find two or three boys to guarantee his good behavior for the future. Whenever he receives a bad mark for anything, they should each have one too. 4. The boy must prevent all the other pupils in school from smoking, reporting them if they persisted. Failing any one of these formidable conditions he must be expelled. The boy heartily acceded to his part of the punishment, and though until then seemingly unpopular, he soon reappeared with ten boys from different classes, who cordially agreed to lift and to carry the weight of his future reputation. Ah, you are thinking, what a magnificent force is this sense of continuous responsibility. Hitched into the tugs of the new Republic how surely and how steadily it will advance. But bide a wee. Have you ever noticed that when the devil can't prevent a good thing coming into the world he throws all his resources into neutralizing it? If the wheels must go round, he can throw in a grain of sand on the bearings. If the car-of-education must move on, he can burn a bridge in front of it. See, here is new China all aflame at heart, patriotism running riot in their blood. It is the hand of Young China that is seizing the pen, and with a hitherto unknown thrill writing large on the sky "LI"-the enemy swiftly grasps the hand and finishes the word "CENSE". "Only my way of spelling Liberty," he smilingly remarks, "you will find it a much easier

road". Not long ago a Chinese father gave his son some directions."No, father,no more of that",the boy said,drawing back."This is a republic;you and I are equal.I take no more directions from you". In my last letter I told you of the school that ordered up an entirely new set of rules to suit the pupils,"because this is aRepublic you know"-and in a Republic,"every one 'follows his own heart'(has his own way)." A Chinese church-member took a secondary wife,defending himself by the fact that the Old Testament patriarchs did so,the woman who stood by ~~admiringly~~ adding:"And Solomon had so many wives you could n't count them". The he should be excommunicated just for this seemed to him highly unreasonable.He protested; being reminded that the dictum of the Gospel is:"A man shall cleave to his wife,and they TWAIN shall be one flesh,and that the Christian church is governed by the New Testament and not by the Old,he at once replied: "Then the New Testament must be changed." ~~"We are reforming things in China-let us reform the New Testament"~~.

Yes,when the sense of continuous and mutual responsibility is hitched into the tugs of the new republic,how surely and how rapidly it will move forward!

The exquisite embroideries are gone by.The quaint Dragon is now taboo,and is ominously frowned upon in old government buildings,and elsewhere.The graceful Manchu curtsey, and the elaborate salaam have given place to the stiffest and the most formal of bows.The winsome Oriental politeness goes into this relentless modern fashion-hopper and comes out brusque,and startlingly like us. Heaven save the dear nation,while it is not too late,that it may not lose its big virtues along with its small graces.Happy shall we be if Young China does not unhitch the traces and with a wild flourish race off to to pastures new,shouting: "It s a Republic-nobody has to pull now!'" They have asked the prayers of the Christian Church and have received them.In answer to these petitions may the Spirit of the Living God gently but irresistibly guide Young China,so that in letters fair and large their future history shall indeed spell ~~Liberty~~.LIBERTY

You took one day to pray for China.That was good,very good,but it was not enough.Do it some more.

Yours in Christ's dear service.

Emma Dickinson Smith.

Little Chinna Pictures

Co-operative Printing

Mrs. A. H. Smith

1913

Tung Chow

See Barton.

NOV 13 1914

The Song of the Mrytle.

I

The Myrtle is a graceful Tree
Although it is not big;
Its shape is well proportioned
And it looks so neat and trig.

II

The Myrtle is a pretty Tree
Wherever it is seen;
Its handsome flowers,its berries plump,
Its leaves so glossy green.

III

The Mrytle is a lovely Tree,
Its flower a fragrance breathes;
Its mottled wood,its perfumed oil,
Its leaves for Victor's wreaths.

IV

From out our T'ung Chou garden fair
It is a grievous thing
To pull our lovely Myrtle up
To plant her in Peking!

T'ung Chou,Peking,Oct.13th 1914.

Read at the Station Farewell dinner to Dr.and Mrs.Ingram.

FEB 2 1914

THE CHRONIC CHINESE PUZZLE.

Long before these lines can meet the reader's eye it will have been two ll years since the definite and final abdication of the Manchu Dynasty. When that occurred everyone said:"What next?" This is always the stand-rd question in China.It is so now. These two years have been twenty-our months of interesting theatricals on a large stage,with real figures d heavy bets on the success of the drama. The Government might have tinguished the rebellion which became a revolution,but it did not. Last mmer there was a "second rebellion" and the same government put it down mmarily . In this effort Sun Yat-sen,Huang Hsing,and many other lead-s were hopelessly discredited,and are now exiles-as they deserve to be.

The most hopeless failure was the National Assembly or Parliament, Occidental exotic not yet acclimated,that laboriously did nothing for ven months and was then snuffed out by the President.A majority of the nory belonged to a "Party" that had fought the President at every step d did nothing themselves. On the memorable 4th of November Pres.Yuan lissolved this party.and there were not members enough left to make a quo-rum.Since then there is no "representative" body,but lately a "Political Council" which is composed of men chosen by the government,and who will ork with it. By the pragmatic test-the only available one in China-if it ucceeds it was "constitutional" and is just the thing. A more or less ac-ual Parliament-or a lower house-may meet later,but what the people want s the result,not the shell and the name. Financially the Republic as belied its detractors,and the revenues are increasing beyond any expec-ations. Another huge loan will have to be negotiated ere many moons,but hina's creditt is slowly improving. What is needed is Peace and Order.

Unfortunately,the latter is non-existent.There have been small re-bellions in two or three cities,that have been suppressed,but there is a ide-spread brigandage such as the Chinese have for ages been used to.The government does not know how to put this down. Tens of thousands of sol-iers have been discharged,and these form the nucleus of robber bands.One esperado known as "The White Wolf" has ravaged Honan for months,and the

troops sent after him appear quite helpless. ~~In such cases bandits are often bought off and appointed army captains!~~) The economic loss to China as a whole of these flagrant conditions is incomputable. For the first time the Republic has a strong and a comparatively united Cabinet of able men. The Premier has outlined his "Policy" (a feature in Chinese official life altogether new) in an ~~able and~~ comprehensive paper dealing most frankly with China's weakness and corruption. Can he carry out his wise plans? Every friend of China hopes so. There is a marked increase in the power of the central government, which is what is needed. The next step must be to stop the vicious loan habit in the provinces (borrowing from Western powers on inadequate security) which may lead to serious political complications. The provinces must furnish revenues to Peking as they have almost stopped doing since the Revolution. The currency must be reformed, an enterprise even greater in China than in America! The Military Governors are to be replaced by civil officials, and the relations of the two adroitly adjusted. Chang Hsün, who put down the last rebellion, has been a problem with which Pres. Yuan has recently dealt with his accustomed dexterity, buying him off, and giving him a place elsewhere "just as good", when he was no longer wanted in Nanking. There is a definite, and yet indefinite, reaction in many quarters toward old terms, old ways, old things. This is natural and wholesome. The young revolutionists were rash and irrational in many acts and plans. The reaction was inevitable, and will be useful. The determined effort to make of Confucianism a "State Religion" probably has in it and behind it much more than appears. The Pres., the Vice Pres., and the Premier, all (for different reasons) oppose ~~it, but~~ it is a useful warcry, and we shall hear much more of it hereafter. Government education has never been at so low an ebb. Waste and sham must be deeply repented of and forsaken. This will take many weary years. Many alleged "economies" turn out to be expensive follies in a new dress, for real statesmanship in China is scarce tho it does exist. Half of Mongolia is lost to China, and the rest-as the auctioneers say-"going"! Tibet seems like to follow. Conservation is theoretically approved and so-for the first time-is the dissection of dead bodies for medical study. The outlook for Christian missions was never brighter. Pray for China!

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Arthur H. Smith
Jan. 1914

To The Chronicle Herald

THE CULT OF BLOOD.

(Copy of an editorial in the Peking Gazette, Aug. 15th, 1914.)

The grave state of Europe to-day is liable to arouse deep misgiving in the mind of Asia as to the ultimate value of western life and culture. And the doubt, uneasiness, is not the humor of a startled fancy. In our contact with the West we of the East have felt the touch of strong men's hands and the ancient pride of peoples, great when the white man roamed a hapless thing in the forests of Europe, has lain long since on ground strewn with the wreckage of captive nations. It has been preached to us that our inferior condition has been born of methods of life inferior in end and purpose and means to the civilization founded on "the glory that was Greece and the splendour that was Rome." We believed; and here in China the teaching has moved a people of immemorial ways to look with favor on an order of life alien to the vital things of its history and traditions. Priests and teachers tell us that the new order is well because it makes for development and progress on the basis of ideas and standards sanctioned by the Christian's cultus. They point to the West and bid us gaze "in wild surmise" on the kingdoms and principalities of Europe, the pomp and pageantry of its varied life, its cities, wealth, industry and commerce, its magical inventions and discoveries, its science and the vast generallizations of a people resolved to wrest all her secrets from Nature and thus-presumptuous thought-to conquer God.

But even so, what do all these things profit if the harvest is war and slaughter of strong men and broken hearts of women and pain and suffering? Was Nietzsche right in his conception of nature as red-clawed and cruel? He opposed charity and benevolence and held it decay, not progress, to keep alive millions who in the free play of the struggle for life would die. Was the thought indeed a prophet's far gaze into the heart of an inscrutable reality? The idea hurts, altho western science seems to lend countenance to the thought that life is a building up and

THE CULT OF BLOOD.

(Copy of an editorial in the Peking Gazette, Aug. 15th, 1914.)

The grave state of Europe to-day is liable to arouse deep misgiving in the mind of Asia as to the ultimate value of western life and culture. And the doubt, uneasiness, is not the humor of a startled fancy. In our contact with the West we of the East have felt the touch of strong men's hands and the ancient pride of peoples, great when the white man roamed a hapless thing in the forests of Europe, has lain long since on ground strewn with the wreckage of captive nations. It has been preached to us that our inferior condition has been born of methods of life inferior in end and purpose and means to the civilization founded on "the glory that was Greece and the splendour that was Rome." We believed; and here in China the teaching has moved a people of immemorial ways to look with favor on an order of life alien to the vital things of its history and traditions. Priests and teachers tell us that the new order is well because it makes for development and progress on the basis of ideas and standards sanctioned by the Christian's culture. They point to the West and bid us gaze "in wild surmise" on the kingdoms and principalities of Europe, the pomp and pageantry of its varied life, its cities, wealth, industry and commerce, its magical inventions and discoveries, its science and the vast generalizations of a people resolved to wrest all hereseccrets from Nature and thus-presumptuous thought-to conquer God.

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a tearing down of matter and force. And it must be remembered that not a few of the men whose will is the will of Europe believe in war as a ritual of national purgation, cleansing and bracing the tired strength and listless purpose of a people grown to ways of peace. To the mind of Asia, however, the inherent cruelty of the conception frightens belief; and one is tempted to question the logical basis of much of western reasoning. Indeed, is not the situation of European affairs at the present moment the result of the astounding and fatal fallacy which fooled nations into thinking that preparation for war was a condition of European peace? This miscarriage of the western intellect will surely be a matter of wonder to the future historian who records the course of these fateful days in Europe; and just as the modern European marvels at the beliefs and strange things of the Middle Ages, so will his successor of later times stand in gaping surprise at the "Great Illusion" of an age whose civilization rests-so it is claimed-on Christian foundations. The sight of eighteen to twenty millions of men engaged in the brutish work of slaughter-in the filth of blood- is indeed a terrible commentary upon the influence of Christianity in Europe during the last 1900 years. The situation is so startling ~~and~~ in the contrast between theory and practice that a mere pagan is surely permitted to ask-the words are a textual quotation from a letter received while these lines are being written down-"what can our missionary readers urge in defence of events now happening in 'Christian Europe?'"

(The editorial above is from the pen of a Chinese educated in America. He was sent there by a group of missionaries, but the reaction from the influence of broader education than he had received in the missionary institution in which he received his religious ideas before going to America,-so some think-turned him into an out and out atheist. He was the founder of the Student Volunteer Band in his Chinese college, but altho he had a Chinese wife, in America he also married a white woman.)

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Gazette
Aug. 15-1914

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The Magistrate's Address, in the Fenchow Church, Mar. 15th. 1914

Subject: "The Ultimate Religion."

The first half of the Magistrate's Address was devoted to explaining the evolution of Christianity and the Protestant Church. It is not necessary to repeat this section since we are all familiar with it. He Gave the date of Christ's birth as 1918 years ago, showing how the calender had erred; told of the split in Charlemain's time between Greek and Roman Christianity, in Luther's time between Catholic and Protestant, in Cromwell's time between Episcopal and Puritan, finally leading to the settling of America by men whose Christianity has come to China through their descendents.

In the second section of his address he showed by many illustrations the superiority of American morals over those of China, stating that therefore Confucianism could not hope to withstand Christianity as China developed. As a reli gion Confucianism was furthermore without hope because Confucius never claimed to be more than a good man and could not rightly be worshipped as is Christ; it therefore could not hope ever to become a universal religion. A country with many religions cannot stand. What religion is the best for China if not Protestantism? Such a religion believed at heart by all the people would make his office as Magistrate unnecessary. All would be righteous. All men should support and attend the church.

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AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS

637 Madison Avenue,

NEW YO

Treasurer

.....192

Dr. MATHILDA K. WALLIN, Treasurer,
American Women's Hospitals,
637 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:

I enclose.....Dollars

as a donation to the work of the American Women's Hospitals in

.....

(*a*) GREECE
(Armenian, Greek and Macedonian Refugees)

(*b*) RUSSIA

(*c*) FRANCE

Name .....

Address .....

.....

(OVER)

Kindly send names of persons who may be interested in the work of the AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

(OVER)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed, or statements made by Correspondents in these columns.

ALLEGED GERMAN BRUTALITY.

To the Editor of the
" PEKING GAZETTE "

Dear Sir,

In your issue yesterday, an article was reproduced from the half-penny DAILY MAIL in which the writer expounded the thesis that brutality was part of the military system of Germany. To judge from the newspaper extracts reproduced in the *Peking Gazette* it appears that brutal language is part of the system of the writers who think that nothing is too atrocious to charge to the account of the Germans. Perhaps, however, your readers will be assisted in reaching something like a just estimate of events, if you will permit the reproduction of the following cablegram which has appeared in the American press.

Yours Faithfully,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Peking, October 9th, 1914.

Cablegram referred to :—

New York, Monday, Sept. 7.

After a few minutes' conversation in French and Flemish we exchanged cards. I could not regret my intrusion, for one proved to be M. Auguste Van Ermem, the town treasurer of Louvain, whose permanent headquarters had been in the historic and magnificent town hall of that city. His expressions of gratitude to England and the English, especially her soldiers, were intense. Like many other refugees who rushed out of Louvain on that terrible night, he was unable to take anything with him.

His narrative was as follows : —

When the Belgian troops were repulsed by the enemy's crushing numbers and the Germans had put their big guns in position on all the heights dominating the town, the Germans sent a deputation to the Burgomaster, who agreed to receive the officers to hear their proposals and conditions for occupying the town.

The German General with his *etat-major* then came to the town hall to confer with the Burgomaster, councillors, and myself as treasurer of the town. These were the stipulated conditions :—

First.—That the town should fully provide for the invaders, in consideration of which no war contributions would be exacted.

Secondly.—The soldiers not billeted in private houses were to pay cash for all goods obtained ; also, they were not to molest the inhabitants under any circumstances.

These stipulations, agreed to on both sides, were most scrupulously kept by the Belgians but not by the Germans. On certain days, for example, the Germans would exact

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

RECD NOV 13 1914

THE REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY.

Three years ago yesterday the premature explosion of a bomb in the Russian Concession at Hankow precipitated a revolutionary outbreak in the Wuhan Cities which led to the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, and the conversion of the most ancient Empire of the world into a Republic. The bomb explosion led to numerous arrests, and the Hukuang Viceroy reported to the Throne that he had suceeded in preventing a revolution. Little did he know that before many weeks had passed the noise of the explosion would reverberate throughout China, rousing the Chinese nation, weary of years of Manchu misrule, until it would be satisfied with nothing less than embarking upon the dangerous experiment of a Chinese republic. Today China celebrates the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang. Two years ago the National Council was in session, and the anniversary was marked by a review of Chinese troops outside the Luchunpu building, where the President was then in residence. A year ago October 10 was selected for the imposing ceremony of the Presidential Inauguration, when President Yuan made his first public appearance since his election, in the stately Tai Ho Tien, and took the Presidential Oath before a distinguished company including the West, have on the whole proved beneficial to China. The third year of the Republic has passed without any great political upheaval. There have, of course, been internal troubles, some of which, such as White Wolf's rebellion, have been of a formidable character, and caused intense suffering to the people. But the nation at large has been opposed to further disturbances, and has looked to the President to provide it with a system of administration more practical, and better fitted to the national temperament and characteristics. than a sudden transition to a democratic government. It has preferred peace and order to theoretical conceptions of liberty, and has recognized that these can best be secured under the authority of the eminent Statesman who has guided China's destinies since his recall from retirement in Honan.

China today is still called a Republic, though she has far to travel before her Government can be compared with that of any of the great Republics of the West. But she now possesses a strong, and increasingly efficient, Central Government, and one must not be too critical regarding its obvious shortcomings when it constitutes so great an advance upon the weak and chaotic administration which superseded the Manchus, and when one cannot point to any other system which could be expected to produce better results. Every day that passes sees the authority of the Central Government over the Provinces increasing. The Pro-

Yesterday afternoon at 2 P.M. the Tsan Cheng Yuan held an informal secret meeting to discuss the affairs in connection with the interpellation. Fifty seven members were present. Vice-President Li Yuan-hung arrived at twenty minutes after 2 o'clock and the meeting was formally opened at 15 minutes to 3. After the Chairman announced the opening of the session and declared that the meeting was open to discussion, Mr. Wang Yu-ling proposed to resume the discussion of the previous meeting regarding the interpellation. His proposal was carried. The visitors were then asked to leave the hall and the doors and windows closed with only the members closeted inside. The following is a rough account we have been able to gather.

Mr. Liang Chi-ch'ao was the first speaker. He said that the responsibility of the Tsan Cheng is a great one. As the members of the Tsan Cheng Yuan are functioning as legislators, it is their duty to remonstrate with the Government if its policy should prove to be unsound or unsafe; and if the Tsan Cheng have any doubts regarding the Government's policy, it is their duty to ask for an explanation. Besides, we, being such functionaries and occupying such posts, should do something for the nation and for the people. And to fulfil our obligations we must help and cooperate with the Government and correct what is not right. Now having lodged our interpellation our next duty would be to offer our suggestions in accordance with the provisions of the 31th Article of the Constitutional Compact, to the Government. Mr. Liang spoke about twenty minutes after which Mr. Ting Hseng-to was asked to read his draft of suggestions. When put to the vote whether the draft was acceptable the members decided that it should be altered in some places. The suggestion was made that the main theme of the suggestions should be based on "effects of the military solution and financial resources." Finally it was decided that the draft should be referred to a special committee for revision and another meetting should be held to discuss it again. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

the Diplomatic Body, the members of the National Assembly, and the highest officials in the land. Each of the three years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the Revolution, has brought startling and unexpected changes to China. The past twelve months have been no exception. On October 10, 1913, the country had just emerged from the second revolution, and the acute political crisis which accompanied it. The two houses of the National Assembly were still in session, and though more conciliatory in their attitude towards the Central Government than had been the case earlier in the session, still contained—as was shown by the ballots for the election of the President—a large proportion of irreconcilable elements. On November 4, with the suddenness of a thunderbolt, the Presidential Mandate was launched ordering the unseating of all Kuomintang members of the Ac-

vinces as a whole no longer follow their individual inclinations in defiance of the President's instructions, nor appropriate and extravagantly spend, revenues which should find their way into the National Treasury. They are, indeed, being taught that before they can command, they must learn to obey, the Central Government. The latter has successfully asserted its right to prohibit the reckless issue of unsecured paper currency, and the contracting of foreign loans upon the security of revenues which should rightly be regarded as national, not provincial property. It is no longer menaced by truculent Tutuhs whose troops owe allegiance to none but themselves. The most striking testimony to the success of the President's policy is the comparative ease with which the nation has adjusted itself to the situation created by the European war. China has been, and will be, hard

RECD SEP 1 - 1914

Did God say that?

Mrs. L.R.Sherewood.

There came to me a vision,- a picture, call it what you will. In it I saw the Throne and Him that sitteth thereon. At His right hand were a great and happy company, rejoicing and praising Him. Closest to Him were a little group whose praises continually resounded and who sang such songs as " I've given all to Jesus", " Take my silver and my gold, not a mite would I withhold" etc., and their Lord turned on them a loving eye. To the left and stretching away into a dense darkness was a vast throng, sorrow, blank hopelessness, pinching poverty, yes hunger, hunger of body and soul were stamped on their pitiful faces.

They reached forth dark, longing hands towards the One on the Throne and the voice of their anguish ascended, though but few of the rejoicing ones seemed to hear it. " Why", they cried," are we less favored than they? Why is it dark for us, and light for them? Why should they be filled while we starve? Dost thou not love us also, O God?"

And the voice of the King replied, oh so tenderly, so compassionately, " Ye also, my suffering ones, I gave my Son to suffer for you, even as for them. All the light and joy and blessing and riches of my grace is for you as much as for them." Then such a cry of consternation, of indignant astonishment and pain arose. " Why has this knowledge been kept from us? Why has no one told us?" And the Lord answered, so pityingly, so regretfully, "My little ones, it takes money to send messengers and there is no money!" Then they cried, pointing to a large heap of money in the foreground, " Can't that be used? That would send the news to many." " No, poor souls, it cannot; that is to buy feathers and flowers for the hats of these my children." "Then this ?", they asked, indicating another pile. " That, said the King," is for jewelry for my children, rings, bracelets, chains, lockets, and the like; and these", pointing to the other heaps to which the imploring eyes were turning," are for lace, ribbons, candy, chewing-gum, soda-water, etc., to minister to the pleasure of these my children. So, much as I love you, much as your need is, much as my heart bleeds for you, I cannot reach you with my salvation, for you can plainly see, my civilized children must have these

things and I must supply them."

Brethren, sisters, DID GOD SAY THAT ? Oh, the absurdity, the pitiful, shameful absurdity of it !

What does He say about that money? What does He say about the portion of it which you have been spending thus? Maybe He says Genesis 4:10. " And he said, what hast thod done? the voice of thy's brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

Provgrbs 24:~~21~~ 11, 12. " Deliver them that are carried away unto death, And those that are ready to be slain see that thou hold back.
If thou sayeth, Behold, we knew not this;
Doth not he that weigheth the hearts consider it?
And He that keepeth thy soul, doth He not know it?
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Thus R. Kingwood
(G. H. Ellis)
July 1914

A

Arthur Strong

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NOV 27 1914

Mrs. A. H. Smith

A Chinese Scholar Comes out the Light

Rev. E. W. Strong, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau in Peking tells the story of the following remarkable conversion.

"A part of the work of our Bureau is sending out news items and articles on current events to the native press. My Chinese writer is a Confucian scholar and a very able man. He has not been willing to read the Bible or go to church. Last week, on seeing the notice of the "Prophetic Conference" held in Chicago Feb 24th to 27th, I thought it would be interesting to write a few articles in connection with this event, on Jewish prophecy, and the wonderful history of the Jews, and their present return to Palestine, in such remarkable fulfillment of prophecy. My Chinese writer came to be deeply interested in the story, and wished to take the Bible home, and read the prophecies himself. He read of the prophecy of Christ; His rejection and death, the prophecy of the punishment of the Jews and of their future recall. He came to see the great purpose of God unfolded in the Bible, and he understood

ence and influence, well known to be Christians. It was through the suggestion of one of these, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, that in the spring of 1913 the day of prayer for China was so widely observed all over ~~CHINA~~ the country.

The Christian Church in China is producing many able men-and women also-who occupy positions of great intellectual and spiritual importance. Among these, the Chinese evangelists, women as well as men, are in the front rank, and their influence is steadily broadening and deepening. Outside of the Christian Church there has emerged a relatively new type of Chinese, men of wide experience, broad sympathies, and in some cases of ample means. Some of them have given large sums for Y.M.C.A. buildings, for various public enterprises, and for the support of church work. Mr. Yung T'ao (not a baptized member of any church) is an example of this class. It was he who many months ago bought more than 5000 copies of the New Testament to give to his friends a folded letter of his own accompanying each copy explaining his views of the importance of the study of this book. The Social Service idea, especially as expounded from the Christian standpoint, has entered deep into the inner consciousness of very many educated Chinese, and will inevitably more and more produce fruits after its kind. It is precisely this conception, carried into execution, which will one day completely revolutionize the social and not less the political life of China; and it is a conception for which China is wholly indebted to Christianity. The new Chinese education has provided an immense potential outlet for every form of activity, much of which can not be otherwise than helpful to China and its people.

During the past decade and a half the greatly increased facilities for travel across Siberia, as well as on the Pacific, have brought to this country a larger number of travellers than ever before, many of whom have shown themselves to be persons of high intelligence, and some of them are disposed to stay long enough in China to make a beginning of comprehending it. Hotels ~~at~~ at the ports and in Peking are crowded with visitors some of whom bring more than mere letters of credit, and go away with something other than Ta Ming porcelains, and handsome embroidered Dragon robes-made expressly for the Empress Dowager herself! Official deputations from many missionary societies have never been so numerous in any other period, nor

DEPT DEC 29 1914

the message. He came to me today and said, "I believe my heart has come into the light. Before I was all darkness and confusion. I did not want to read the Bible, nor I loved. Although I have not yet joined the Christian church, I believe the Word & I will learn more every day. I thank God. I wish that I had understood before. But I think that my light is due to that Conference in Chicago, which led to the writing of the article. It is so clear and light in my heart."

His face showed a new joy and inspiration. The wonderful words of the ancient prophets contain a message for China today. They may lead many of China's scholars to the Savior of whom they spoke."

Peking Mar. 4th 1914. Orr

When you finish this, dear Reader, pause a moment and ask God's blessing on this Confucianist, and on dear Mr. Shuing, who has perhaps made a nice warm corner for himself in more Chinese hearts than almost any foreigner in China. At the sea side some body said, "Oh how the foreign children and the

Chinese servants miss Mr. Shuing when he don't come! "God has given him the Conf gift of loving everybody and thinking for them all.

E.D.S.

1881

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× Work on Chicago, not realizing that in such an hour as we think not you are also helping the Confucianist in Peking!

RECD DEC 28 1914

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL WHERE THE MAN FORGAVE ALL.

"The Man Who Forgave All" is an old story printed many years ago, and the "poor Reader" has forgotton it, but it is the front doorstep to this story and you can't climb into one without the other. Here are the bones of the story. In a certain village in Shantung lived two men, a poor Mr. Wang Ting Yü, and a rich neighbor, Mr. Wang Hung Yü. Rich one reviled poor one. Poor one reviled back. Both were heathen with hot tempers. They hammered each other with tongues for awhile, then with benches, then were separated by "peace-talkers", and dragged home. But to stay there was impossible. They were soon out, and at it again. Poor man had no following; rich man an entire clan. Rich man's uncle fires a pistolful of powder in poor man's face, putting out his eyes, when they throw him down and pommel him until every muscle is a separate tragedy. For weeks poor man lies on his bed nursing his bruises and his wrath. He has no one who cares except a feeble old aunt. At last he rises and goes from one court of justice to another to get redress. Always the rich man's silver goes before and bars the poor man out. In one place only the Magistrate listens and offers him 100 strings of cash (about $25 gold) which he spurns. With a beggar to lead him and the price of some of his few precious acres in his girdle he started on foot for the Supreme Court in Peking, three hundred miles distant.

In Tientsin some wretch steals all his money, the beggar deserts him, and he is left blind, destitute, alone, weary, friendless. Nearly starved at last he is taken to the London Mission Hospital, where he is blessedly saved, gets enough sight to walk without a guide, and on a clear day to read with the book three inches from his eyes. The raging wild beast thirsting for his enemy's blood goes home a lamb. It is so wonderful that it brings a group of his friends into the same light, and a little church is formed there to whom he ministers as well as he can. For years he gives half of his little four-roomed house to the church. It is too small. He prays with intense fervor for a chapel. God sends it through a dear young lady in Oakland, California. God gave him a dear little wife, and in spite of his limitations he taught her to read. They have four bonny children now. He has never had a salary, but occasional gifts when in a tight place. By thrift he has added a little to his land, and ekes out his ready money by selling santonine at fairs.

One bright afternoon we drew up at the gate. How pretty and shady the yard was with its trees. For years we had heard about it, but now we saw the dear new chapel. In it we had all our meetings By day the preacher, Mr. and I ate there, and by night the bible-woman slept there. I lived in a small room opening off from it. The partition only reached up about five feet so that if one but sighed it became a public sigh, and the only solitude possible was in the middle of the night. There were three bible-women

and one preacher in our party, and the ~~only solitude possible was in the middle of the night~~ class lasted ~~three~~ seven days. It was a pretty sleepy church to start with. Mr. Wang was a little brusque with outsiders who came in out of curiosity, but in response to earnest prayer first of all he sat up and rubbed his eyes, and began to see various things clearly. He had been wrong." I have been irritable and cross to my wife" he confessed ruefully one day to the church. His wife's sister nodded her head with keen assent.

One thing struck you; in a land where people are so poor that every meal counts, the Wangs were hospitable. Mrs. Wang's sister had already made a long visit, but when they found that the school was coming they kept her on weeks longer lest she miss a blessing. (We remember one Chinese Christian-very poor-who prayed earnestly for the salvation of a daughter who had never heard, but when the daughter was suddenly flooded out and came home with her child to be fed, and where she might learn, her mother writhed.) They also insisted upon bringing his sister and her mother. We trust they were all helped. Once for two weeks Mr. Wang's eyes were much better, but God again withdrew the precious gift leaving him wondering but hopeful.

"Yes", he said, "I see it now. How negligent I have been for years about my morning watch. I fear that I have had very little power to help folks, but a plenty to offend them. My conscience reproaches me too with a debt; not a good debt.; a very sinful debt. I borrowed money a little here and a little there, from many friends for Mr. L. in business. He paid it all up, but I did not let on, but kept it all and did not pay the lenders. God helping me I will go right to work and pay up that 33 strings of cash." Mrs. Wang too got her quickening. "I have a temper also. I do want to stop reviling the children and hitting them over the head when they are naughty". She was so glad to have Chi Hsiang (Gee She-ahng) the oldest boy of nine years, in school and under steady discipline. He is a very bright little midget with a budding bit of Confucian pride which one day got a fall. As it is a very large school with few teachers, the children are allowed to ask each other unknown characters in school. Next boy asked little Wang. He would not tell. Next boy tried another scholar. "Do n't you tell him either" said little Wang. Mr. Ding, the teacher, called him up, explained what school was for and what little boys were for, aye, and what teachers were for, and said he would beat him with a bamboo for being so proud and selfish. "Shall I beat you two heavy blows, or three lighter ones?" "You may beat me five" said little Wang, holding out his hand. Bonny baby Wang, four months old, was a

beauty.We named him "Ming Hsin"(New Bright.) I do believe it began a new Era for some who loved him. Mrs.Wen(Wun)Mrs.Wang's ~~daughter~~sister,lived 5 miles away and though she had once studied two or three days with Miss Wyckoff,she seldom has a chance."I only cared to study since a year ago.I've got one baby boy of four,and I live with his papa's brothers and have to work.There are only seven and a half acres to suppost us six;my share is only three fifths of an acre.They give me no clothes,but I coax those out my own mother.She has four acres of her own." One brother-in-law is sharp-tempered and she much feared them.How dare she ever testify to them about Jesus? The colored picture of Christ on the cross stood on a low bed.Her baby toddling about suddenly came to a full stop in front of it and looked so earnestly at the nails and the blood."Mother!" he called in dismay,/ "Hands all pricked".Quick as a flash the preacher bent down over the baby and saw what he was looking at.He said so tenderly:"Yes baby,that's Jesus. Are you sorry for Jesus?""Sorry",said the mite.Could any trained kindergartener have done better? Most of the women wanted sympathy.There was the little thin one whose termagant daughter-in-law had an economical turn and would put the lamp out when she was studying. One mother got in dead earnest for her boy and seemed to go deeper in,and daily closer to God,~~in~~ bringing in relatives and determining to fast every Sunday for her unsaved son. A little sweet-faced woman got comforted for her woes,and then went home to send her little twelve year old "rolled-up-in-a-ball daughter in-law" to school.Her son was thirty-two.The family was so poor nobody would marry him,so they had taken a poor little child to bring up in the family for his future wife,though that kind of a wife bears a permanent stigma on her name. The elder son had gone into eclipse and made her very sad.At first he was earnest and bright,and studied hard.Later he fell into sin,lost other folks'money,lost too his mental balance,jumped into a well in an effort to end it all,and kept Sunday no more. A previous grief also weighed upon her spirit.They had four acres of land and something to eat,but her husband would not let her help her poor old parents.

Her father was sick and starved,and the mother frozen.He had her mother wrapped up in millet stalks and buried without her knowledge,lest she beg for a coffin! Some of the woes that a quiet little Chinese woman bears with such heroic courage make you feel as if you never had a real galling trial in your life! Some things we get used to.For example our blood did not curdle like over-cooked custard when we are asked to pray for the life of the next-door neighbor-oh so close-who they feared was dy-

ing of what seemed to be confluent small-pox. One elderly bible-woman in place after place had been a thorn in my side, tidy, neat, the essence of respectability, but so selfish, lynx-eyed for "soft-snaps", comfortable beds, easy berths, and light work without responsibility. Nothing but a stern sense of duty made me keep her. Now I saw why. God wished it. In these meetings God probed into her life deeper and deeper. She got humbled and grew gentler, but still the Spirit pushed back into her earlier life, until with tears she confessed her sins toward her father-in-law as well as toward her own wayward sons. At the last meeting-an especial object of desire-she voluntarily stayed out in the shed and cooked the scholars' dinner herself, lest some of them miss the blessing. There was a quiet hallelujah in one heart when I found her doing it.

Will you please ask God to "establish the work of our hands" — His hands — in Wang Chia Yuch Ho in all these hearts. You will have your reward if you do.

Yours Faithfully

Emma D. Smith

Mrs. Arthur H. Smith
Yung Chow Peking China

addresses
Miss Anna E Thomas 195 S. La Salle St Chicago
Miss Kate G. Lamson 1010 Congl House Boston Mass.
Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

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The Church School
where the new Forgave all."
Mrs. R. A. Smith
Tungchow
Mont. 1914
WEB

REC'D MAY 8 1915

Shansi, A Strategical Point for Missionary Work.

In natural resources this part of China has limitless wealth. There is coal enough in Shansi, according to Richthofen, to supply the whole world for three thousand years. Side by side with the coal are deposits of petroleum, iron ore, and limestone in abundance. The Yellow River and mountain reservoirs will in the future furnish unlimited water power. Wide, fertile plains and terraced hillsides now produce an abundance of grain and fruit. Shansi lies in the path of great trade routes leading from Mongolia and Western China to the coast. Over them almost endless caravans constantly pass carrying immense quantities of raw materials. With both coal fields and water power at hand one may only conjecture the manufacturing of the future. In addition to these things, Shansi has a strong and virile population. For a long period of time practically all the banking business carried on by the Chinese in any part of China has been done by Shansi men. Shansi business men may be found in all parts of China, in Mongolia, and in Russia. Adjoining our Compound is the home of a man whose business is in Moscow.

What is vital to us is not the amount of industry which must soon spring up in China, but it is the kind of life which will come with it. Will industry bring with it selfishness and materialism and the crushing out of human life, or will it be constructive and build up life? This is the problem which faces us now. The life of the future will be determined by the strength of the Christian leadership. This leadership is dependent on the young men and young women who are being trained now in the atmosphere of Christian schools under Christian teachers.

The opportunity of instilling the Christian spirit into entire educational system of a whole section of country is now open to us. A large number of influential Chinese are genuinely interested in Christianity and are lending their earnest cooperation. This is evidenced by the fact that they conduct a voluntary Bible class of their own with and enrollment of one hundred and fifty, numbering among their members certain prominent government officials. A pamphlet embodying the weekly discussions of the class is published for the benefit of the absent members. It was their influence which brought about the "Mission-Government High School" offer. These men are genuinely interested in the welfare of the people. They can make no material gain from their connection with the church and for this reason their steady support can be relied upon. In the last few months deputations from more than two hundred villages and towns in this section have made appeals to the mission to send qualified Christian teachers and to supervise their schools. It must not be supposed that all these schools would be self-supporting from the start. About one-fourth of them would be. Of the rest the aid needed would vary from five to twenty-five dollars per annum. The length of time for this aid in support would vary from one, two, and three to five years. Nearly all, however, would soon become self-supporting. The Church here has been unable, as yet, to meet this opportunity except in a very limited way. If we can proceed immediately to the training of teachers for these positions it may be that the opportunity will remain open to us and continue to grow larger. If we cannot, we cannot expect the opportunity to remain open to us indefinitely. When one realizes that the school teacher is a man greatly respected in China, if he is a man of character, and that a Christian teacher could be a great molding influence in the life of the villages, the opportunity is certainly a significant one. The immediate need is for the training of teachers who will be qualified to fill these places of leadership.

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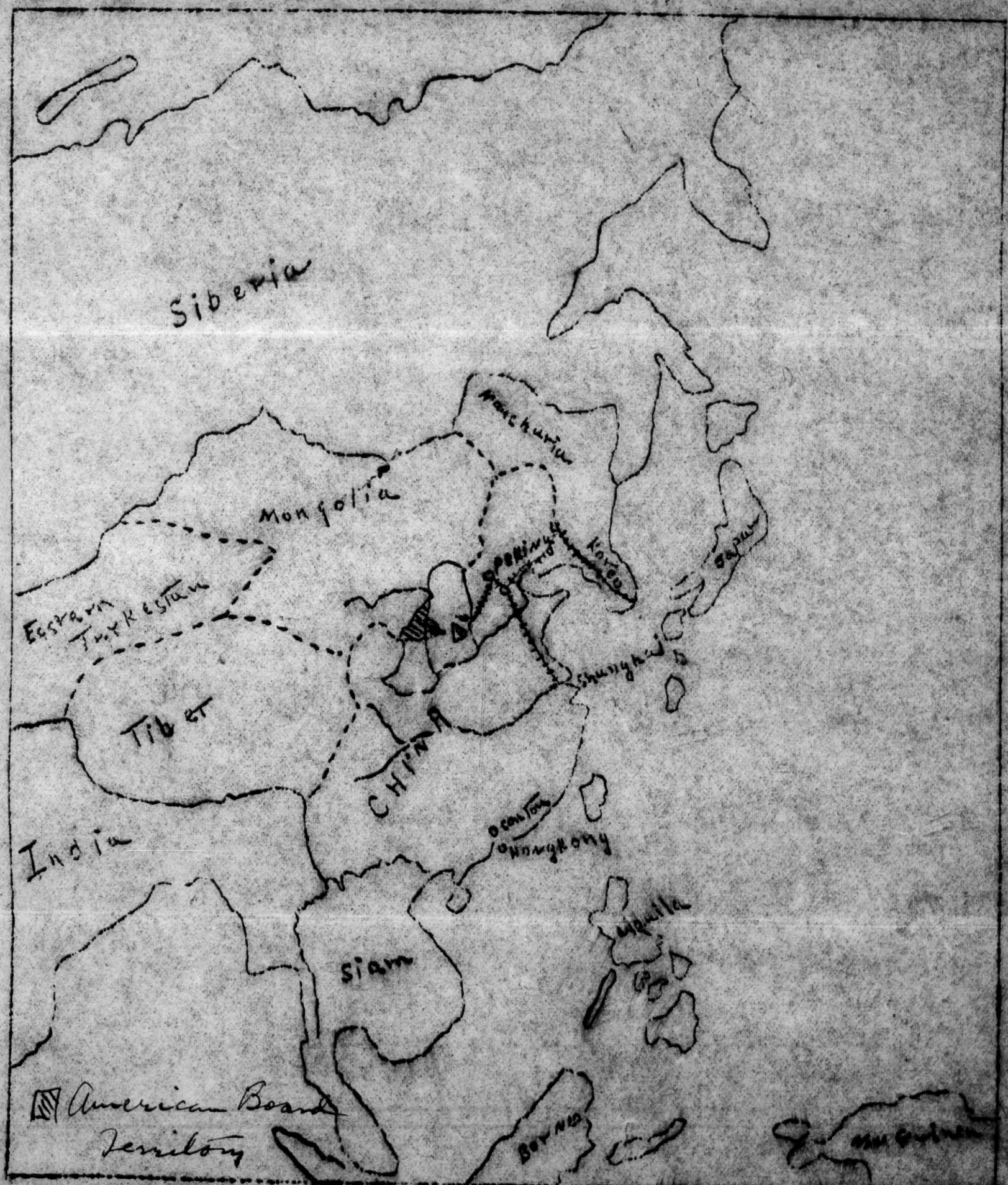


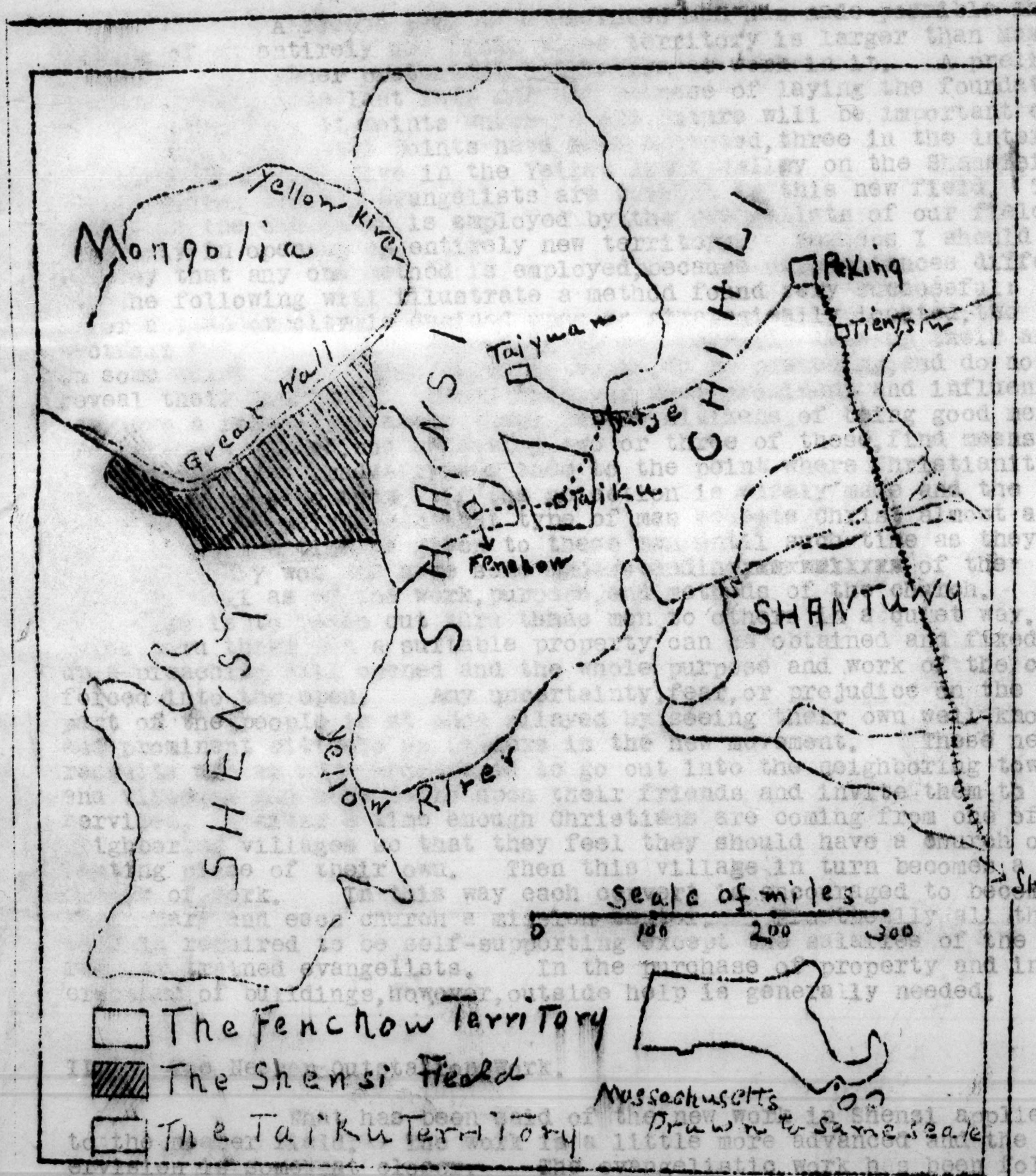
The Shansi Mission

Across
the
Shansi
Mountains

Under these hills are limitless deposits of coal, iron ore, petroleum, limestone, and copper. It is the Pennsylvania of China. If anything, it is even richer and more favorably situated. Men, mules, donkeys, and camels are the present modes of traffic. Under normal conditions at present this is enormous. What will happen when railroads run thru? Wool, hides, salt, hemp are some of the abundant products. Dams of simple construction in the deep cuts would prevent floods and furnish abundance of water for power and irrigation.

The soil of the Shansi plains and hillsides is the rich Loess which is exceedingly favorable to Agriculture. Fruit and grain of all kinds are abundant, feeding an immense population. With protection from floods and proper irrigation these plains would be among the richest in the world.

A View on the
Shansi Plains



Showing Fields assigned to American Board by China Continuation Committee

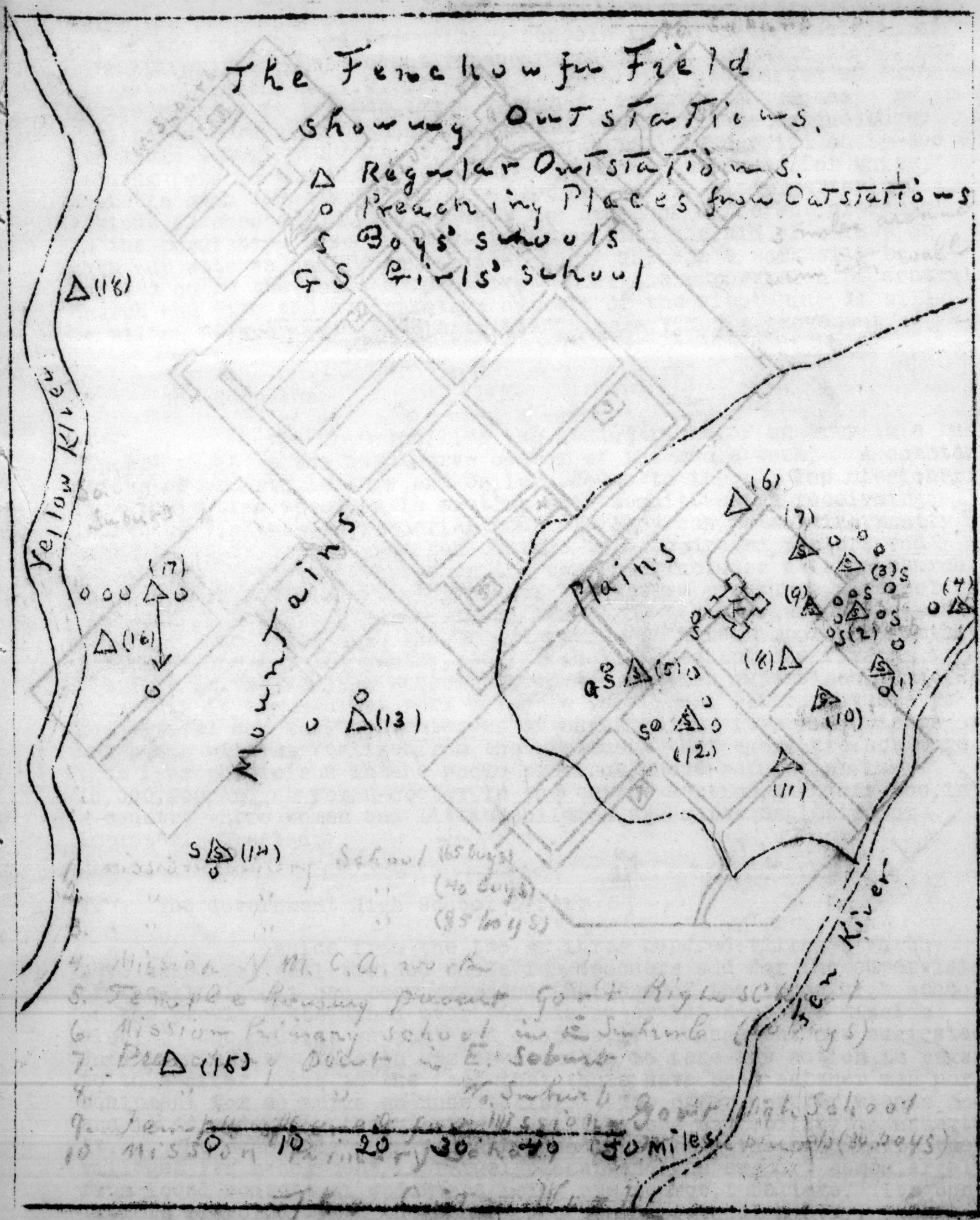
A Brief Survey of the Fenchowfu Field.

I. The Shensi Field.

A recent gift of a business man has made possible the opening of an entirely new field whose territory is larger than Massachusetts. No other protestant forces are at work in it. A preliminary survey was made last fall for the purpose of laying the foundations of Christian work at points which in the future will be important centers. Eight important points have been selected, three in the interior of the province and five in the Yellow river valley on the Shansi side. In all eleven trained evangelists are working in this new field. Their method is the one which is employed by the evangelists of our field generally in opening up entirely new territory. Perhaps I should not say that any one method is employed, because circumstances differ, but the following will illustrate a method found very successful: After a town or city is decided upon as strategically located, two tactful and unobtrusive men enter it and modestly take up their abode in some quiet inn. They carry no books, do no preaching, and do not reveal their business. They discover what prominent and influential men have a reputation among their fellow citizens of being good men, "men without guile", and selecting two or three of these, find means of acquaintance, and gradually lead them to the point where Christianity can be broached to them. If the selection is wisely made and the presentation wisely given that type of man accepts Christ almost at once. Entire time is given to these men until such time as they are thoroughly won and have some understanding of the truth, as well as of the work, purpose, and methods of the church. The next step is to reach out thru these men to others in a quiet way. Later thru these men a suitable property can be obtained and fixed up, a preaching hall opened and the whole purpose and work of the church forced into the open. Any uncertainty, fear, or prejudice on the part of the people is at once allayed by seeing their own well known and prominent citizens as leaders in the new movement. These new recruits are at once encouraged to go out into the neighboring towns and villages and make calls upon their friends and invite them to the services. After a time enough Christians are coming from one of the neighboring villages so that they feel they should have a church or meeting place of their own. Then this village in turn becomes a new center of work. In this way each convert is encouraged to become a missionary and each church a mission center. Practically all the work is required to be self-supporting except the salaries of the regular trained evangelists. In the purchase of property and in the erection of buildings, however, outside help is generally needed.

II. The Nearer Outstation Work.

What has been said of the new work in Shensi applies to the nearer field. The work is a little more advanced and the supervision is somewhat closer. The evangelistic work has been followed by educational work. There are five districts. The church work in the city itself is counted as one. These districts are divided geographically: north, east, south, and west. Each has its own trained superintendent who travels from one village to another preaching and holding Bible and Christian training classes which last from two weeks to a month. In each of the stations are paid lay-preachers and in many are primary schools with a trained teacher who works with the preacher also in the church work. It is an understood thing that the test of the strength and worthiness of any church is not its numbers, but its zeal in the development of the outreaching work.


The Fenchow Field
showing Outstations.
△ Regular Outstations.
o Preaching Places from Outstations
S Boys' schools
GS Girls' school
Yellow River
Mountains
Plains
Plains
Yellow River
(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
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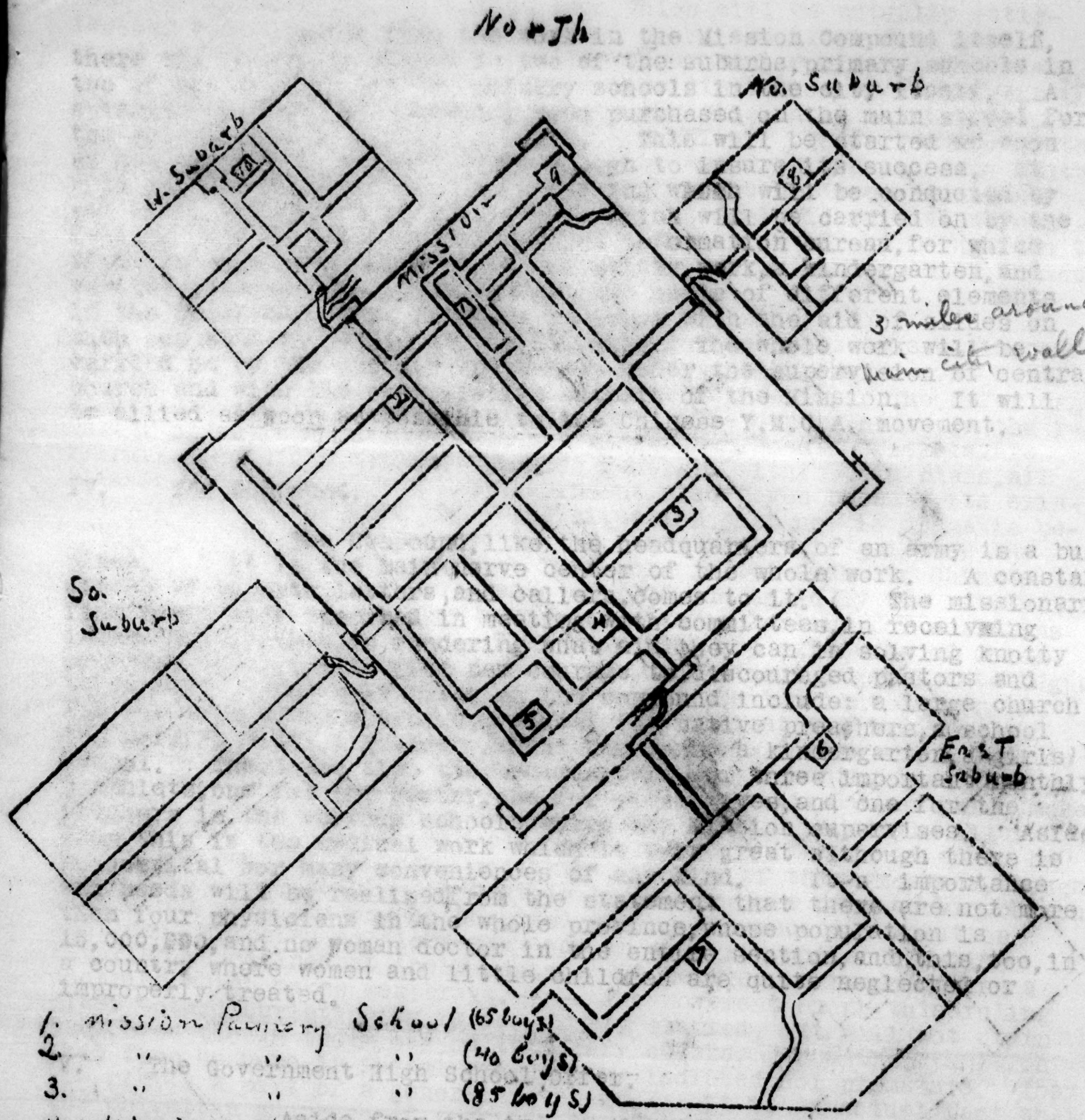


1. Mission Primary School (65 boys)
2. " " " (40 boys)
3. " " " (85 boys)
4. Mission Y.M.C.A. work
5. Temple housing present Gov't High School
6. Mission Primary school in E. Suburb (30 boys)
7. Preaching Point in E. Suburb
8. " " No. Suburb
9. Temple offered for Mission Gov't High School
10. Mission Primary School in W. Suburb (80 boys)

The City Work

III. The City Work.

Aside from the work in the Mission Compound itself, there are preaching places in two of the suburbs, primary schools in two of the suburbs and two primary schools in the city itself. A splendid property has recently been purchased on the main street for the establishment of Y.M.C.A. work. This will be started as soon as the fundfor it becomes large enough to insure its success. It will include regular downtown preaching which will be conducted by our Bible School students, boys work which will be carried on by the leading boys in the Middle School, an information bureau, for which there is much demand, an increased gentry work, a kindergarten, and various classes calculated to meet the needs of different elements in the population, also frequent lectures with the aid of slides on such subjects as health, sanitation, etc. The whole work will be carried on by the Chinese themselves under the supervision of central church and with the co-operative support of the Mission. It will be allied as soon as possible to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. movement.

IV. The Compound.

The Compound, like the headquarters of an army is a busy place. It is the main nerve center of the whole work. A constant stream of reports, letters, and callers, comes to it. The missionaries find their time absorbed in meeting with committees, in receiving interested visitors, in rendering what aid they can in solving knotty problems, in trying to give new courage to discouraged pastors and teachers. The activities on the compound include: a large church and its work, a Bible training school for native preachers, a school for married women, a grammar school for boys, a kindergarten, a girls' school. There are also the headquarters for three important monthly pamphlets, one for the gentry, one for their wives, and one for the teachers in the various schools which the mission supervises. Aside from this is the medical work which is very great although there is no hospital nor many conveniences of any kind. It's importance and needs will be realized from the statement that there are not more than four physicians in the whole province, whose population is 15,000,000, and no woman doctor in the entire section, and this, too, in a country where women and little children are quite neglected or improperly treated.

V. The Government High School Offer.

Aside from the two or three hundred villages which have asked for well trained Christian teachers and for the supervision of the Mission, it has been proposed that one of the three high schools of the province be turned over for the supervision of the mission also. Cooperative support and cooperative management are suggested. Unfortunately the mission has been unable to take any action in regard to this offer owing to the fact that there have been neither men nor equipment for so large an undertaking. The offer, however, stands open and is dependent on the Mission's willingness and ability to undertake it. The school is a government school but like the schools in the villages its management is largely local and its support comes largely from local sources, an endowment being one source, I believe. Its control is practically in the hands of a board of local gentry. This board secured the approval of the Government and made the offer voluntarily. Our own grammar school is a government school and our various primary schools will be as soon as we have time to make out

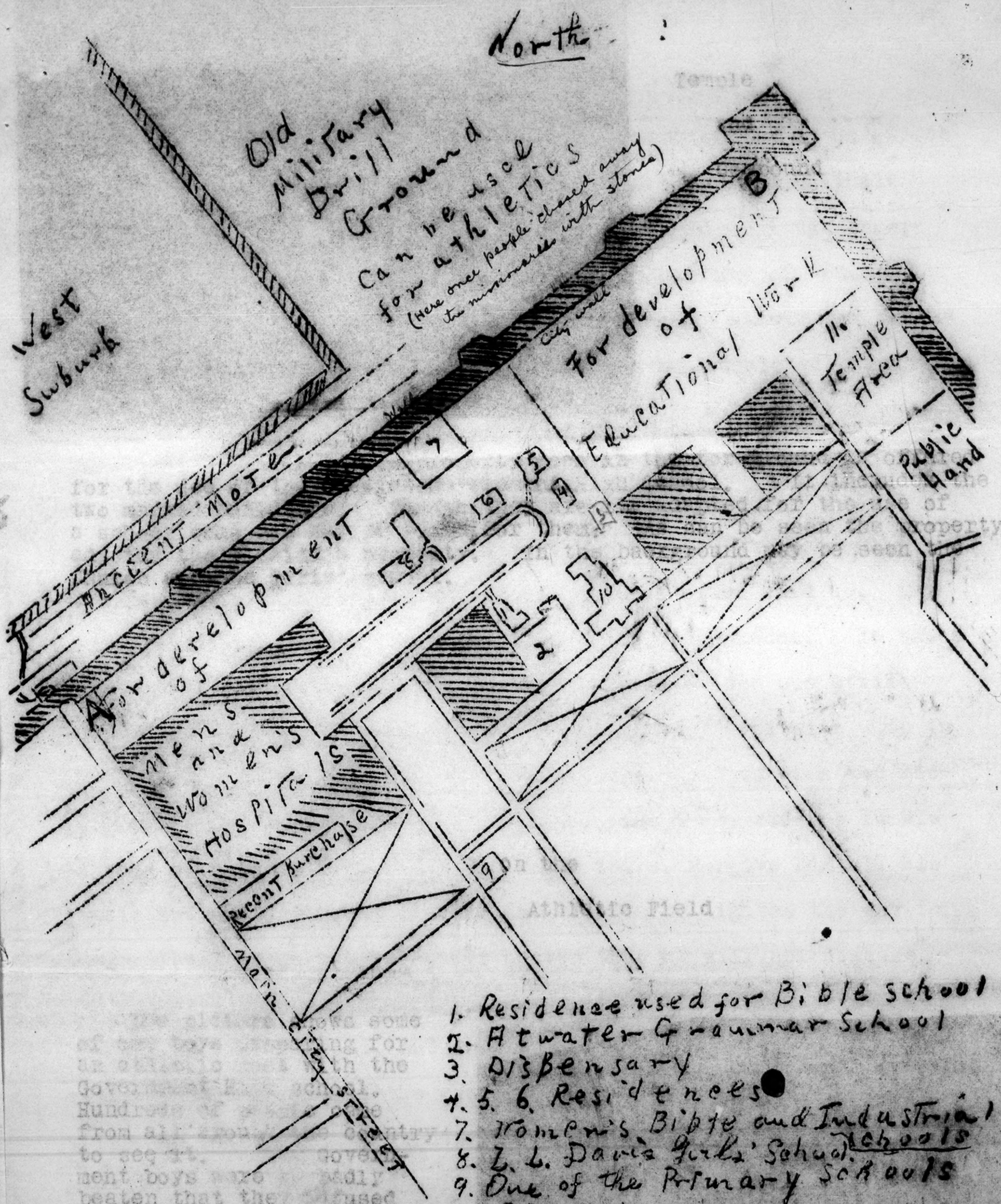
V. Gov't. School. (continued)

the necessary papers. There seem to be no legal or political reasons why arrangments can not be made which will be mutually satisfactory and mutually binding with both School Board and Mission. We are given to understand that the central Government would welcome such an arrangement. There would be a time limitation of eight years (for Trial) and all buildings would be erected by the mission on mission property so that there would be no loss to the mission. A fair share of the running expenses of the school would be met from the school's endowment fund. The number of students would probably soon amount to four hundred or more. It is to be sincerely hoped that we can meet this opportunity, because the only condition of our being face to face with infinitely greater opportunities is our capacity to meet the present ones.

The situation which lies back of this interesting offer is in its magnitude and significance hard to comprehend. It must be unique in the history of the Christian movement. The offer came about thru the influence of the Gentry. The Gentry class is the real ruling class in China. From this class Government officials are recruited. If a movement becomes general within this class, all classes move with it. The Government also moves because its existence is dependent upon it. The situation just now is dramatic because the real spirit and meaning of Christianity is gripping the minds of this class of men. They were jolted awake to China's desperate situation by the events of 1900 and again by the revolution in 1911 and since that time have been eagerly looking for solutions for her critical problems. They know that the existence of China as a nation is in jeopardy. With nations without eagerly watching an opportunity to divide the country and with the imminent danger of bloody civil wars within, it is little wonder that the thinking and governing classes should grasp eagerly at those forces which tend to unify and strengthen the country. They have recently been coming to believe that Christianity contains a constructive power which makes the kind of men the country needs in its crisis. A single illustration will suffice to make clear the situation, though it could be multiplied manifold --- The military governor of this Province, though not a Christian, contributes heavily to the support of a certain church in his own city because he observed during the recent revolution that non-Christian soldiers ran away in a crisis, while Christians invariably remained at their posts. He believes in promulgating a doctrine which makes men brave. --- The movement among this ruling class toward Christianity is now fairly started. It will not turn back, even though there may be temporary checks. The opportunities that face us here in Shansi are neither isolated nor premature. They are simply a part of a general movement. It is an actual fact that the Christian churches of America are face to face with the opportunity of modernizing and Christianizing the educational forces of the entire country and thru them shaping the destiny of a nation whose people number one third the population of the world. The progress of Christianity in China from now on will depend not so much upon the attitude of the Chinese as upon our being able to meet the opportunities which we are now facing.

Property not yet purchased

Church offered for school work
M.E.B. = 40 years



1. Residence used for Bible school (Men)
2. Atwater Grammar School
3. Dispensary
4. 5. 6. Residences
7. Women's Bible and Industrial Schools
8. L. L. Davis Girls' School
9. One of the Primary Schools
10. Church
11. Temple offered for school work

A to B = 600 yards

Property not yet purchased

Temple

and

Compound

The temple property seen in the foreground is offered for the use of the Mission-Government High School. It includes the two marked buildings. Though they are ill adapted for the use of a school, some use may be found for them. As can be seen the property adjoins the Mission's property. In the background may be seen the Church and the Girls' school.

On the

Athletic Field

The picture shows some of our boys preparing for an athletic meet with the Government High school. Hundreds of people came from all around the country to see it. The Government boys were so badly beaten that they refused to finish the games. The magistrate bet on them and was very angry with them for losing. It proved quite amusing.

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Suitable for Presentation Missionary Work"

Frank B. Warner
E. K. Sunderland

Mar-1915

Asst Sec

" THE BABY "

"Two chunks of stone!" blurted our big mountaineer as he strode along by his pack animals and cracked his rawhide whip in their ears. In spite of our own disappointment we had to laugh in appreciation of our honest companion's satisfactory way of venting his dissatisfaction with the two small inns which ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~vacant~~ empty larders we were passing. Then our relief was completed when he reached around for the wadded towel on his back and drew out several large round bread cakes which he had provided himself withall and insisted on sharing them with us as our noonday meal.

In fact "the Baby", as every one at the Fenchow Station calls him, would do anything for any of us and has often said so. Any odd job and many a big one comes his way in consequence. He takes them all in the same good nature which characterizes his stride and his face when he's out on the mountains of Shansi with whip in hand and an honest load on his mule's back. Even we sober missionaries who either follow the printed page as we ride or fumble a pack of Chinese hieroglyphics on our tours, forgive him all his insistant and incessant chatter as he tries to lighten the way for us. There is no subject under heaven that he will not discuss and no subject under heaven that he will not ask a string of unending questions about, and as Mr.Pye is deep in the philosophy of Bergsen he is asked if the moon shines in America, or I am jerked from the excitement of reading about the robe Confucius wore to consider the question of whether the King of England can be called a Christian or not.

Perhaps the greatest reason for the undying and ~~incessant~~ devotion of this big man is the service which Dr.Watson rendered his little ~~bow-legged~~ club-footed baby-boy last year. The path "The Baby" has

had to follow since the announcement of his entering the Fenchow church has resembled the brambly mule trails of his mountain home. The last pass seemed to be reached when, after the birth of three girls, all the village laughed about his ears when it was announced that a boy had arrived in his family,- but a boy just as useless as a girl,- club-footed. Surely never had man received so pronounced a judgement from the gods of his fathers as had come to this deserter to a foreign faith. And in humiliation the poor man and his family even refrained from coming into the city at the usual times.

The result was that when at last the Doctor heard of the plight our friends were in, he realized that some of his opportunity for serving them had already passed. His difficulties were increased because his medical equipment did not include proper material for the casts considered necessary at home. But he ordered "The Baby" to bring the boy to the city where he could be treated; every day and then twice a week, for five months, Dr. Watson made applications of bandages of plaster Paris. After many months of suffering the youngster's big toes, which at first touched his shins, were brought down level with the heals and now after a year and a half the boy is scrambling around with the other young life of his yard.

"The Baby"s house is built up from the deep gulch which almost completely circumscribes the village. Only on the west is there a narrow neck of land running down from the uplands and this is confronted by the village wall and the white gate tower. Since the village plateau is about the shape of New York City there is but one main street running its length and from this street, or alley, run the lanes to the houses built along the edge of the surrounding ravine. Up one of these alleys is the door to "The Baby's" yard. About this door one generally finds several mules tied, so that he has to pick his way between their heels. Inside are four small

one-story buildings of brick, mud and tile, facing in on the four sides of the court. The tallest at the farther end consists of three rooms with circular ceilings filled in above so that they are crowned by a flat roof from which one can look far down into the gully below. Here the children often play and the hair stands up on one's head as he sees them crawl along on the railing's edge. It is up on this roof that grain is laid out to dry in the sun, while on the brick-laid court below it is bound and thrashed and heaped in great pile before storing. A year's crop seems but a small pile to western eyes.

Yet there was a time when even the smallest crops failed in all this region and for three years men, women and children died by the hundreds. It was then that all except "The Baby" and his mother were lost to his family, - in the great famine of 1878. (He was then next to the youngest of his mother's seven children.) They managed to get along on the little land remaining to them and he assisted by tending the sheep of the neighbors. She knew the early missionaries at Fenchow, who had a great affection for the straighforward and open-minded mountain people, and he heard some of the Gospel from his earliest years. But in his teens he was a gambler and gave vent to his healthy energies to the general discomforture of the community, until after the reorganization of the church after 1900. Since then his sincere devotion to his Lord has given him the poise that his life had lacked and houses and lands and responsibilities have come to him until at present he holds the honor of being an elder in the village.

"The Baby" is certainly the most prominent church member in his village as well as the most devoted: a pillar of the church measuring over six feet four. Last fall he cleared out one of the buildings in his court and pasting posters of Bible narratives on its walls

gave it for the use of the Christians of the community, while their Sunday worship was held in his open court. The result has been that his village has contributed as many men to the church this year as any in our field, even including the largest centers. The men of Hsiang-tze-yuan have become so valuable and reliable that most of them are kept in the city to work for the Station there, in the hospital, the schools or at building. "The Baby" himself has just finished with credit the building of our new mission house at Hsia Ch'u,- a contract of over $200.00. If any spot in our field deserves a proper chapel for its worship, it is the Baby's village, where it could be had for a little over $150.00, as the Baby himself takes constant occasion to remind us. ¶ It is hard for these simple people to realize the financial ~~complications~~ inconsistencies of the seemingly wealthy missionaries; and it is correspondingly hard for the missionaries to answer the questions which they put regarding the cost of one's clothing and all one possesses. Many is the time I have noted an expression of surprise pass the Baby's face when I have told him such facts as that my tramping shoes cost a Shansi man's two months wages, or that the rifle, with which I go out to hunt the wild boar that tears up their crops, spends a day's wages at every discharge! America to him is the land of fabulous wealth like unto China in its golden age long before the great Confucius. ¶ America too is the land of righteousness where the man who does not believe in the Good God is a fool or an idiot. Yet, as one other old churchmember up in the mountains also observed after taking some Emglish sportsmen from Tientsin out to hunt deer and boar, there are men from ~~the~~ Christian countries who do not follow the Christian pattern and for whom they consequently have very little ~~respect~~ use except as business propositions: for the "sport" in China is unmercifully bled by his canny yellow competitor. ¶ May we missionaries in the interior be able to lay the foundations of the church so solidly that

these people may be able to withstand the evils and temptations which must come with the railroad, machinery and many other good things from the West.

not only from unworthy representatives of Christian countries, but even - - -

story of Hawaii, Reverend

CD APR 10 19

TWO DECADES OF CHANGES IN CHINA.

It is a gracious provision of Nature that we are able to adapt ourselves so readily to changing circumstances that after a greater or less interval we frequently find it hard to visualize the former status.

The editor of the Year Book wishes a brief presentation of the altered conditions(other than political)of the past two decades,or more,in China,more especially from the point of view of a missionary.It is in response to this request that the following article has been prepared.

First,then, we are struck by the great increase in the size of the missionary body.At the Missionary Conference of 1890 the statistics of the preceding year showed that in all there were 1296 missionaries. In 1913 the number had grown to 5565,or 4.3 times as many as before. During the past three years the increase appears to have been steady. It is said that a visitor toShanghai once inquired of a resident whether there were any missionaries there.The reply was given with deep feeling:"The suburbs are simply infested with them" In the 1915 Year Book it was shown that there are six cities in China with more than 100 missionaries apiece, Shanghai leading with 358,and ten others having more than 50 each.These surprising figures show what an incentive and what an opportunity there is for a redistribution of our forces. If the number of workers has increased so also have their qualifications risen.A large proportion of the present recruits are college or university men and women.

Of these a goodly number are decorated with the golden key of the Phi Beta Kappa society(implying high rank in scholarship). The missionary has often-perhaps commonly-enjoyed a selective preparation. Under some Boards at least not more than one out of twenty-five applicants reaches the field. Of these many have been active in the Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. of their institutions.Many have come from Student Volunteer Bands,and have studied-perhaps have taught-some of the many mission study textbooks now so widely used.Some have specialized in sociological or other lines.Among them the degree of Ph.D.is too common to attract special notice.

Upon reaching China these capable,earnest,and eager young people are more and more gathered in Language Schools,which are increasing in size and importance and meeting an evident demand. The range of study and the rapidity of acquirement by the students greatly out-distance anything possible under the old system,unless with exceptional teachers. The opportunity for acquaintance with a wide circle of workers from other missions and other fields will come to be valued more and more as years elapse.

Another striking development,especially since1900,is the large increase of small missions.Some of these have paid scant attention to previous "occupation of the field",and some are distinctly parasitic,going only where others have opened the way,rendering the preservation of Christian comity very difficult. There is an increasing attendance at the summer health resorts,most of which have been opened with the past two decades,and have proved them great blessings to all classes of foreigners in China.Here are held mission meetings,conferences of all kinds, and similar gatherings. Unfortunately it is not possible to eliminate from movements of this description unwholesome speculation in land.Rents are necessarily high,and perhaps not fitted to a missionary income.

Friends in the home land,perceiving the great advantages of these gateways to renwed health and strength often furnish the means to build the "cottages",but that circumstance remains unknown,and the occupant is unjustly criticized for his extravagance. Despite their obvious drawbacks the summer resorts have saved countless lives.That they are not an annual necessity is shown by the fact that without them,now as in former times, many get on very well.

Within the past twenty years all the main railways have been built,and Chinese transportation has been revolutionized.In accesible Shansi and Yunnan can now be reached by rail,as Shensi soon will be.Shanghai is much less than 48 hours distant from Peking.

On the Upper Yangtzu steam is now at last

reducing by some weeks the long voyage to Chungking. This is the precursor of the coming rail line to Chengtu, the faw away capital of Szuchuan, a line still, however on the dim horizon. The effacement of the houseboat has been in part accomplsihed, yet one may still ride in it with comfort, tugged along by the puffy, whoezing, and sometimes unstable steam-launch.

The remoter mission stations in China are still remote, and for long will be so; yet one after another they will be overtaken by the development of railways, till China has a network of them north, south, east, and west, together with many diagonals. Their economic effects upon the Empire are and in the future are yet more to be immeasurable. The is the true "Money-Shaking Tree" of Chinese legend. From the ports jinrikshas have spread to the interior cities, and one may now bump More or less joyfully over the stones of such capitals as Chinan fu, Paoting fu, Taiyuan fu, Wuchang, Changsha, Hangchow, and even Foochow, and also in many market towns as well. In the larger places the rubber-tired vehicles (euphemistically termed "glue-skin"-chiao p'i) are a great improvement on their rattling predecessors. Electric trams have been introduced into Shanghai since 1907, and also into Tientsin. In the former city the confident prophecies of riots were not fulfilled. In Peking trams are expected before many years in the meantime a Round the City Railway from the Ch'ien Men east, north, and west to the Hsiehih Gate has been lately opened. (It is said that this road cost a large sum to build and can never hope to be productive in a financial sense.) The deadly automobile (to the registered number of more than an hundred) now honks its swift and relentless way through the wide streets and even in the narrow and often crooked alleys of Peking.

Many Chinese cities have now adopted electric lighting, though in some instances the current is so weak that not infrequently a diffused dimness is the most conspicuous feature. Even then it is an improvement on the old Cimmerian midnight. The Occidental conception of what constitutes convenience in the matter of ingress to and egress from Chinese cities, has at last struck inward upon the Chinese themselves. Many city walls have been wholly or in part leveled, as in Tientsin, Canton, Shanghai, Hangchow, &c. "Convenience gates" have also been opened, particularly in Peking, where

one city lies enclosed in another like a nest of lackered boxes.

Parks and pleasre grounds have made their appearance, especially in Peking, where wide boulevards are now lined with rows of trees and pretty flower-beds. Many museums have been opened, and the Exposition idea in various kind of products has been generally adopted. Statues of men of note are beginning to climb upon lofty pedestals to be seen of men-a new enterprise in China. The species of locust tree introduced by the Germans at Tsingtao, has made that port a Forestry Exhibit. The energetic activities in similar lines of the University of Nanking, has attracted the attention and won the favor of the Central Government, as well as that of the provinces. That the ancient Spring Festival should be now also celebrated as an "Arbor Day" by official command, shows (in case the order is obeyed) what great possibilities lie just before China. A reduction in telegraphic rates throughout China, is a welcome sign of progress. So is the general and growing use of the telephone, which even to the Chinese has become indispensable. The Chinese postal system which in 1914 handled more than 692 million articles (as compared with 113 million in 1906) is of increasing importance in the political, commercial, and social life of China, and its future seems certain to be even greater in proportion.

Of currency reform we see no signs, for the Chinese Government still sits "shivering on the brink, and fears to launch away", although it is now 14 years since in the British treaty of 1902 this advance step was definitely promised. We are therefore obliged to content ourselves with the finely engraved notes of the various "Government Banks", displaying busts of wise old Chinese, vistas of water, city, pagoda, railway, steamer, city-wall, and ornamental portal, but each bill bearing a vicious little word in English and in Chinese which is the name of the twon, city, or province where this token of value is expected to circulate. This makes each bill an article of commerce, and is useful to perpetuate "exchange", by which means immense sums are extracted from everybody reciprocally, the bankers enriching themselves by the process of taking dollars out of one bag and putting the

them into another! One of the most far reaching and significant changes in the modern China is the all pervasive newspaper, sold in the streets and on trains as in the West. More than a year ago it was reported that in 21 cities there were about 330 Chinese and Japanese journals, and 44 foreign ones. Many of these are outspoken in their editorials whenever it is safe to be so, but under existing conditions caution is necessary for many newspaper offices have been closed with little or no warning. In this connection is to be mentioned the universal new Chinese language supplementing the former inadequate speech with a wilderness of new terms for new ideas. This has quite revolutionzed current literature and greatly altered the spoken language also. These changes and innovations go on apace, and will inevitably do so indefinitely. The greatest of all China's discoveries within the past twenty years is undoubtedly the New Chinese Woman. Of her much more will be heard in the near future. It may safely be remarked that she appears in very little danger of fulfilling the Confucian ideal of becoming in the domestic establishment (or elsewhere) "a shadow and an echo"!

The Lecture habit is one of the most important of the many recent innovations. From being unknown (and taboo where it was desired) it is now generally accepted as a matter of course. The Government increasingly depends upon it for educating the people in its new departures in Agriculture, Forestry, or River Conservation - the last unhappily largely at present a mirage. Women speak in public as well as men, and, if they have anything to say can address a mixed audience. While in these troublous time the education of women makes but little headway, the Chinese Government has definitely adopted the principle. This adoption is unquestionably one of the greatest revolutions in the intellectual history of mankind. When the pneumonic plague prevailed in Manchuria in 1911, the hand of the Chinese Government was already forced to adopt Western methods of dealing with it, lest in the potent name of "Civilization" other powers should step in and assume the quarantine of China to save the rest of the world. The theory and practice of Occidental Medicine may be said to have been then potential-

ly adopted, as it were en bloc. This does not of course mean that the Chinese system of medicine is given up. So far from it, it appears to be more firmly entrenched than before. It is universally admitted that in surgery foreigners are wizards, but when it comes to internal complaints many say and many more feel that they are not only not better than Chinese doctors, but are not so good! Chinese medical science, like the lunar calendar, is held in a counterbalancing reserve; the latter constitutes the real almanac of the Chinese people, the solar reckoning merely serving for official use, and for the modernized fringes of the Empire and the treaty ports. It would be rash to predict that will not be the case five hundred years from now, for we see in Europe today how strong a hold the old faiths and the ancient myths have had and still have even in the twentieth century, and in the midst of a world war. Formal patronage was extended to Western Medicine when many years ago the late Grand Empress Dowager presented the sum of ten thousand taels of silver to the Union Medical College in Peking, with the promise (upon a more or less formal examination) of government recognition of its degrees. The definite taking over of this great medical plant by the Rockefeller Foundation, and its purpose to found other similar institutions at strategic places such as Shanghai and Canton (together with liberal subsidies to other medical schools under quite different management) form a combination of advance steps such as the Far East (or perhaps any other east) has never seen before. Half a century hence it will be easier than it now is to appraise at its true value this great co-ordinated international benefaction. Another significant change in the educated Chinese is their recognition of the capital importance of hygiene, both family and civic. Revolutionary conceptions like these, which in every land stubborn conservatism stoutly combats, are nevertheless making slow but sure headway in China. Trained nurses, men and women, are just beginning to appear in very small numbers. They form the thin advance guard of a mighty host which in many ways will modify and elevate the entire life of great numbers of the Chinese people. The time when the Christian Church in China was either altogether unknown, or was quite ignored, has long since passed. Among the high officers of the Central Government as well as in the provinces are men of great ability and prestige

so well informed. This was especially true of those who came to attend the great Centennial Conference of 1907, which marked the end of one epoch in Protestant missions to China, and the beginning of another. The World Conference in Edinburgh three years later, is a landmark of international importance, the influence of which is world wide, and likely to be permanent. In China it was the efficient cause of the sectional conferences held (early in 1913) in six important centers, and following them the National Conference in Shanghai. The Comprehensive and intelligent survey of existing missionary conditions looked at from every point of view, helped to dig deep the channels along which so many spiritual streams were soon to flow. It was at the request of the Executive Committee of the Edinburgh Conference that Dr. John R. Mott visited many of the mission fields of the world, which led to the surprising development in this Empire. Out of the conferences just mentioned grew the China Continuation Committee, perhaps the most important application of missionary experience to missionary needs that has ever been seen in China. Out of the China Cont. Com. has been evolved the Forward Evangelistic Movement in many provinces, and a co-ordinated activity in other directions as well. The meetings led by Dr. Mott, Mr. Sherwood Eddy, and others have demonstrated that the student class of China (which Dr. Mott used to term the Gibralter of the non-Christian world) is now as accessible as any other class. So, too, in a different way and to a less degree is the merchant, the literary, and the official class. This extraordinary state of things has impressively shown how little prepared is the Christian Church to grapple with its opportunities; and this again has led and is yet more to lead to better methods of educating to a sense of their duty church members as a class, and the leaders in particular. The Sunday School is now at last recognized as the key to a live church, and its work is pushed on broad and scientific lines. The increasingly close union of denominational groups is a great assistance to that efficiency toward which the

Church is dimly struggling. In many large missions there is within recent years a general devolution of responsibility from foreign shoulders to those of the Chinese. The Chinese Church is at present subject to sharp "growing pains" due to the wide difference between more or less clearly perceived responsibility, and more or less clearly recognized lack of capacity.

This condition can not, however, be permanent. The Christian Church in China must go forward into its new opportunity, or must confess itself a tested and a proved failure. In this delicate transition stage it is not difficult for the Candid Critic to point out that nothing is right and that everything is wrong. The numbers of the church grow but slowly, and its activities do not proportionately expand. There is everywhere a lack of large results, commensurate with opportunities. There is a general unwillingness to arrive at self-support, which in some missions is no further advanced now than it was twenty years ago. There are in missionary education serious defects, and in every stage from the primary school, up to and through the so-called (and generally mis-called) University. Our graduates are dazzled by the hitherto unheard of opportunities for sudden wealth far beyond the wildest dreams of their ancestors. These students, we can not do anything with them, and we can not do anything without them. The new missionary regime is brimful of Organization. Everybody is on a Committee; most are on several, and between the sessions of committees to prepare for conferences, and conferences to hear the reports of previous committees, and to nominate new committees, there is actually less accomplished than "when when I was a boy"! What you say, kind Friend, is not without some grains of sense; but let us remind you that in every age of great transition the Spirit of God has been working. He is working now, even in the midst of this cruel World War indeed he was never more at work than now. All these impressive changes point to the eventual coming of the Kingdom of God in China.

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Two decades of Christian Work in China

Dr. Arthur H. Smith

Langhorne

March 1916

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MAIL NOTICES.

MAILS DUE.

Next American - - - - - - - - 12th Mar.
" French - - - - - - - - 12th Mar.

The French mail of the 6th of Feb., is due at Hongkong on the 10th of Mar., and here on the 12th of March.

Left Saigon on the 5th of March, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

The American mail left San Francisco of the 18th of Feb. is due at Yokohama on the 4th of Mar., and here on the 12th of March, per T K K s.s. Manila Maru.

MAILS CLOSING.

FOR EUROPE.—
Per N.Y.K. str. Iyo Maru- - - - 5th Mar.
Per P. and O. str. Nankin - - - 5th Mar.
Per N.Y.K. str. Miyazaki Maru- 12th Mar.
Per M.M str. Amazone- - - - - 15th Mar.

FOR UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE.—
Per N.Y.K. str. Tamba Maru - 12th Mar.
Per T.K.K. str. Shinyo Maru- - 17th Mar.
Per N.Y.K. str. Yokohama Maru 20th Mar.
Per R M. str. Emp. of Russia - 24th Mar.

BIRTHS

On 28th February, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of J. E. LUCAS, of twin daughters.

On 28th February, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of P. G. TATE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 5th February, 1916, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, BISHOP PERCIVAL, of Jin Seng Estate, Bagan Serai, Perak, F. M. S., youngest son of William H. DILLON, Plymouth, England, to CECILE NORAH, youngest daughter of D. PERCEBOIS, Swatow.

On 28th February, 1916, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, GEORGE, eldest son of the late Edward BLACKSTOCK Dumbarton, Scotland, to MARGARET TIGHE, daughter of the late William NEILSON of Glasgow, Scotland.

At H.B.M. Consulate General, and by the Rev. C. E. Darwent at the Union Church, Shanghai, on the 1st March, 1916, ROBERT GOVAN, second son of DAVID DOWIE, of Giffnock, Glasgow, to JANET THALLON ANDERSON, eldest daughter of the late CHARLES MORRISON, of Pollockshields, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

On 14th February, 1916, on board the M.M. steamer, *Andre Lebon*, WLADIMIR—

mentally placed our person in the witness-box, and permitted, an unbiassed examination into the fundamentals of the matter. The result, we trust, will not be without interest to our readers.

Our cross-examiner lost not a moment in commencing operations.

"When," he asked, "do you think the first movements of this trouble began?"

"It is impossible," we replied, "to say with any exactness, but roughly speaking, about 3,000 years ago."

"Yuan is hardly so old, is he? You have a meaning, of course, in saying that?"

"Certainly: we mean that the right to rebel in China is as old as the right of a starving man to steal anywhere."

"But what, do you think, has been the effect of the monarchical movement?"

"Merely to precipitate what would have occurred in any case."

"Yet there seems to be a movement afoot to arrange matters?"

"That, too, is about 3,000 years old. In the present case it began before the monarchical movement was thought of, and will continue after we may have seen its end. Its spirit is the spirit of compromise, daughter of Possession and Want. She is never far distant in China, and has never yet been absent from any of the many hundreds of peace settlements which this long-lived race has known. She should be accompanied, were stained glass windows known in China, by the "face cloths" which she liberally supplies to leaders on both sides, by the pot of whitewash which is always fastened to her kit, and by the fact that at her entrance

A DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

Monday, 28th February.

WITH no further basis than Reuter's telegram of Saturday night, we write with considerable diffidence regarding the position in Congress at Washington. To what are we to attribute this "revolt of the Democrats?" The explanation given is that they fear an imminent breach with Germany, and that the crisis has arisen owing to "frantic lobbying by German interests." Lobbying is sometimes used as a term of sinister import, and lobbying which is described as "frantic" will probably to the initiated tell its own tale. But why it should be necessary to introduce Bills in both Houses, or either, for the purpose of warning Americans not to travel by armed merchantmen, is not clear. The guess we feel inclined to make with regard to the matter is that party spirit has once more gained ascendancy over things of more importance.

That is one of the curses of our English-speaking party system. Even in England, immersed as we are in the war, it has at times been apparent, far more out of Parliament, though, than in it. Your out-and-out partisan seems quite incapable of missing an opportunity of making party capital. Nero may, or may not, have fiddled as Rome burnt, but if German hands holding votes can secure a return to power of the Democratic party at the coming election, then a little flirtation with them, however much imbrued with blood, may be overlooked. That, it seems to us, is the one explanation of the position as telegraphed to us on Saturday. But even so, it evidently needs further elucidation. The revolt is against the President, himself a Democrat. The President, therefore, is opposed to the action of his own supporters, firmly refuses to sanction the legislation they propose, and is upheld and strengthened in his attitude by those who are his natural foes, the Republican party. That seems to us to mean two things: first that the President is more of a statesman than a partisan, and secondly, that he is probably acting in accord with the wishes, and carrying out the policy, of a vast majority of the American people. It may not be without a precedent, but it must surely be a most uncommon thing

KERMANSHAH.

Monday, 28th February.

KERMANSHAH, mentioned in the telegrams as having been captured by the Russians, is also known as Kermanshaw. It is a fortified town in Persia, and the capital of Persian Kurdistan, eighty miles from Hamadan. It is adorned and supplied with many gardens and public baths. It is also known as Kirmanshahan. It lies between Ardelan and Lurristan north and south on the rising ground connected with the Zagros hills, which stretch south-eastward to the Baktiari range. Here it couples an important strategical position near the right bank of the river Kernah 250 miles south-west of Teheran, 262 miles north-west of Ispahan, 220 north-east of Baghdad, and 280 south of Tabriz. Although surrounded by fortifications with fine gates and three miles in circuit, it is now practically an open town, for the walls are in ruin and the moat choked with rubbish. During Muhammed Ali Miza's administration it was a very flourishing place with a population of 35,000 and a large local transit trade between Baghdad and Teheran, but since then it has suffered more than most towns in Persia from misgovernment, under which its few buildings have gone to decay, its bazaars have become empty, and its trade reduced to a local traffic in the excellent fruits produced in the surrounding gardens and orchards. The beautiful and rich carpets and rugs for which it was formerly noted are no longer to be had, and the population has fallen to about 12,000, exclusive of a garrison at peace times of 5,000 and usually maintained at this important frontier station. It is governed by a royal prince, with jurisdiction over the district, which occupies an extensive tract between Mount Elivend and the Turkish border. Here the plains are well watered and fertile, while the hills are covered with rich pastures which support large flocks of sheep and goats, besides horses of a good breed crossed with Arab blood. About 70,000 sheep are yearly taken to Teheran by Kurd shepherds, who form the vast majority of the inhabitants of the district, residing, some in houses, some in tents, and numbering altogether about 180,000. Such is a descrip-

LEAP YEAR AND SHANGHAI LASSIES.

Tuesday, 29th February.

To frown or not to frown—that is the question. We do not need even to toss up to decide it on this occasion, for war or no war, we have instantly decided that we will not frown. On the contrary, we propose to be ourselves at the Masquerade—in spirit—to-night, and with a pair of uplifted editorial fingers as a sign of our benison, we propose to say again and again, "Bless you, my children. May your enjoyment be as pure as it is sure to be keen." Unseen we propose to play the part of one of the ghosts in the Christmas Carol, and to exude jollity, good feeling, and happiness from every supernatural pore. Leap Year night comes but once in four years, and to miss its old time-honoured pleasures would be to ask a sacrifice from our young folks for which there is no need.

We know the Shanghai girl. We have known her for more decades than we care to say. We have known her as babe and bride, as maid and mother, aye, and some as grandmother, and in all phases we know little of her but good. She varies, of course, with her environment. When first we knew her, the idea that she should now in the twentieth century be practically independent, capable of earning her own living, and so looking out on the world from a vastly different standpoint from that of sheer dependence, would have been looked upon as too utterly revolutionary for anything. Then her duty was to adorn, a duty yet persisting, but with something of the sterner, robuster demands of modern life added. How nobly woman has risen to her duties in France, England, and elsewhere since the war began everybody knows. "When grief and anguish wring the brow," her gentle hand is indeed that of the ministering angel.

Then there is the future to look to. The losses of the war will have to be made good, and the more of match-making there may be by virtue of Leap Year the better. What that future has in store we cannot, of course pretend to say, but this much, we think is certain. The future for Shanghai, as well as for many other places will have a future in which happiness leaders

AMERICAN WAR CRITICISM.

Tuesday, 29th February.

LIKE most other things this may be divided into two parts, that which is worth the paper on which it is written and that which is not. We have seen both, but it is, naturally, only with that of the first type that we care to concern ourselves, and of that we are most interested in the portion which most nearly concerns ourselves. We have seen some extremely pointed strictures passed on British muddling by American critics, and that without the slightest annoyance other than that caused by their truth, for as a general rule the American critic of this war who is worth reading at all, is as well versed in what happened in the early sixties in his own land as he is in the doings of the past year and a half. The consequence is that every now and then he brings himself up with a round turn, in order to say, "We made precisely the same blunder ourselves in '61, or '62, or '63. After that we had got into our stride and mistakes were far less common."

"It took us three years to prepare for victory," says one of these critics, "Britain is now in her second and the war waits on her." In another place he says, "The essential thing to remember is, that the war has become one of endurance, not of campaigns, always excepting the possibility of a truly decisive campaign, of a battle like Leipzig for example," and he looks for a similar ending to that of the American Civil War, victory through exhaustion.

Some of our critics appear to forget that their task in the Civil War was comparatively small in comparison with that confronting the British. The Southern States towards the end had nothing but the bravest hearts in all the world to oppose to the multiplied munitions of the North. If it took four years for the Federal States to organise victory in the face of a half-armed foe, what is to be said of the British task in opposition to Germany? We may curse the system which found us so unready, but unready we were. Everything had to be created; squads, companies, battalions, armies, guns and gunners, bombs and bombardiers, shells, equipment, and stores, which a mere dictionary

THE ELECTRICITY REPORT.

Wednesday, 1st March.

WE are inclined to think that the overwhelming mass of local opinion regarding the Electricity Report will be that on the whole it is a very satisfactory document. Once more the community has called on the services of a number of its best men; and, basing its faith on the substance of things done in the past, has not called in vain. A complicated and difficult subject has evidently been tackled in a manner which we should have expected from the gentlemen forming the Committee. If, between the lines here and there, we see the finger of compromise, that is little to be deprecated. Compromise is one of the main lubricants of life: without it the universe itself might flare up as a resultant of unmitigated friction. Moreover, such compromises as are here apparent seem to be eminently workable, and should, in the future, do much to secure the harmony and close co-operation of all who are engaged in what is by far the greatest of Shanghai Municipal enterprises. If the Council a year or two ago were genuinely frightened at the tremendously rapid growth of their child, they will now feel re-assured, and knowing that, the Settlement may rather pride itself on having run away from such cities as Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham. We have not seen Mr. Goodale's Financial Report as yet, but one of the references to it in the general report runs thus :—"It deals exhaustively and lucidly with the whole matter, and the conclusion is that that the undertaking is on a thoroughly sound and paying basis." Mr. Preece fully supports this view, and our opinion on the report, as given above, is largely based on these facts.

Not wholly, of course. The fact that we have something good to work on is all the greater reason for seeing that that work is done in the best possible way. How the Committee proposes to do this is outlined briefly, a little too briefly perhaps, in a recommended scheme under thirteen heads. On several of these no present comment in necessary. But a rapid survey will serve to point out places where questions are sure to be asked, and where a little more detailed information will be to be desired, and which, not during the past year or two only, but for a considerable number of years back, has not existed in all the fulness the community would like. When we come to No. 12, we reach what is perhaps the most important of all the recommendations:—what to do with the net revenue, and find three suggestions :—

1.—To pay interest on borrowings.

2.—To allow adequate amounts for depreciation of plant and machinery.

3.—To provide an adequate sinking fund to lie with the Council.

When it is remembered that no provision has yet been made for paying off our electrical loans, the formation of an adequate sinking fund will be seen to supply just that one support for our credit that has heretofore been lacking in this one particular branch. When we have paid for all current improvements and extensions, we shall owe something more than five and a half millions of taels, a total which, with this report before us, we can face with the utmost complacency compatible with careful management.

Between now and the ratepayers' meeting there will be ample time for the points to which we have called attention to have full and complete discussion. We have not by any means exhausted those on which more knowledge will be asked. Nor have we considered the possibility of a far greater development in electrical work and energy than we at present dream of. If the report is what it pretends to be, that development may be awaited with all confidence, and we have yet to discover a municipal undertaking which has proved to be altogether beyond the capacities of the men whom Shanghai still has at her disposal. Lighting, heating, and power are sure to be needed in ever growing quantities. That fact, of course, spells continuous development. But why fear that, if the development is profitable?

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Thursday, 2nd March.

A NEW German Hymn of Hate could not fail to add to the gaiety of nations, for as a hater the Hun is thorough, and thoroughly lets himself go. But a new German poem published in the current number of "Everyman" quite fails in this respect to come up to standard. Herr Lissauer's

abandonment of all such effort, or some attempt at improvement. The Committee tell us that the need of the proposed Institution is "imperative," that it will be "the most efficient and economical way of dealing with distress in Shanghai," and that Consular and public support is fully to be expected for it. Perhaps the Council did not quite mean their letter to be taken literally when they said in reply to the Committee that in view of the failure of the Work Shelters, "it is difficult to understand the reasons for the large extension which you advocate." The reason, as we understand it, is plain, viz. that while under the old scheme success has beeu made impossible, under that proposed it is hoped for complete success. The first was an experiment. It has failed, and the reasons why are given. We must either try another, or revert to the bad old plan of former days. It will be for the community to decide, or for the pauper element to decide for them.

It must not for a moment be imagined that we shall be permitted to shirk responsibility. Public opinion will see to it that when an indigent foreigner dies of cold and hunger on a seat in the Public Garden somebody is made responsible. If he doesn't die, so much the better, but in that case somebody will have fed and sheltered him. Who? We are quite at one with the Committee as regards indiscriminate almsgiving. If that were made a crime fitly and properly punished—and its fit and proper punishment would be the legal billeting of the recipient of alms on the foolish giver for a year and a day—the world would be rid of one of its most troublesome social problems. It is here that the Committee finds one of the main causes of its first failure. Messrs. Softheart and Pityum have been too much for them, as well as for the casuals, who "can afford to return to the Work Shelters in an intoxicated condition." In the new scheme, apparently, this would be made impossible. The proposal for an Asiatic department is another proposition altogether. That is a subject now brought up for the first time, and is altogether too big for consideration at the fag end of an article. We must leave it for a future occasion. In the meantime there is the question of the allotment of expenditure. The Council rightly [illegible] that "the duty [illegible] greatest difficulty in making both ends meet in their own daily expenditure, may have quite a submerged host, indeed are almost sure to have. Principle, therefore, must be tempered by experience, and we recommend that nobody thinks of coming to a final decision in this question until he has heard the views of those who have had that experience, such for example, as the Ladies Benevolent Society, the King's Daughters, and other as admirable organisations.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE.

TOPICS FOR THE TIMES.

"As many men, so many opinions." That, Mr. Editor, is a translation of an old classical saying, and one finds it true in unexpected places. Many things in so-called International Law are unquestionably highly debatable, but if there is one thing in it which is more generally accepted than the rest, it is the right of a belligerent to hold up neutral vessels for the purpose of legal examination. Probably as many British ships have thus been stopped as all the other nations together could show. But the only case I can remember in which serious trouble threatened was that of the Trent, when Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Confederate agents, were taken off by a Federal cruiser. That is an old story, and fortunately it was settled in a perfectly reasonable manner without detriment to the interests or the honour of either party.

The fact is that nothing is simpler than the usual procedure in such cases Take the case of the China last week. Her stoppage was either legal or illegal. If legal, there is nothing more to be said. If illegal, England will naturally apologise and pay damages if any. All imported elements in the case are unnecessary. The most absurd of all these has been the suggestion that the American flag has been flouted. It is difficult to see how anybody with greater mental calibre than a boy in his teens could imagine such a thing. Germany made a tremendous fuss while the South African war was on because one of our cruisers had searched a German mail, but she had an object—the stimulation of hatred. There is no hatred between the United States and Great Britain, quite the reverse, and the very last thing a British naval officer would wish to do, or think of doing, would be to flout the flag of so friendly a Power.

* * *

Perhaps, when this war is over, and there has been time to settle down again into the steady stride of peace, the nations will once more gather at the Hague and regularise a little more such portions of International Law as have broken down during the struggle. The most shocking breaches have been made by Germany. Her Belgian atrocities alone suffice to place her outside [illegible] Her sub-

alarming decrease in the value of the mark. "It can easily be done," the Dutchmen said. "All that you have to do is to send 200,000,000 of marks to redeem the paper." That's all. It's perfectly simple, and there is really no other way. So Germany has sent some gold, but drawing teeth is as nothing compared with such an operation.

Germany is held fast within a vicious circle. At home, she can do as she likes with her paper. It is inconvertible, and there is plenty of it. But the A, B, C, of sound finance demands gold backing. This was got by sweeping up every grain which the country held, and that was altogether insufficient even for the purpose of supporting the home paper. Now a good deal of it must be exported to save credit abroad, and the terrible question arises, What is going to happen in Germany herself once her territories are again open to the world?

Her financiers have come to the conclusion, so it is said, that she may last unbroken up to August next. That is questionable. But after that the deluge.

* * *

Reviewing forms no part of my regular duty, but on this occasion I would like to refer to the current number of your weekly contemporary, "The National Review." Always good, the Review continues to improve, and for the really serious student of Chinese affairs is indispensable. This week it has a double page illustration showing the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin. There is also a supplement consisting of literary and educational matter of the highest value.

Everybody who knows anything of Chinese education in these days knows that there is a disciplinary question of the utmost importance. The Chinese student is sometimes given to insubordination, but, of course, there are two sides to the question, and when rebellion arises from sufficient cause it is rather to be commended than put down. The "Review" gives an amusing example. A certain Principal—a native whom it is unnecessary further to individualise—is accused by his students of the following list of failings:—He is responsible for the imperfect curriculum of the school. He is illiterate, uses slang in conversation, and is incompetent to correct the composition exercises of the students. The English language is improperly taught. He squeezes the salaries of the teachers. He enjoys a high salary himself. He makes a squeeze from the mess allowance of the students. He has failed to give each of the students a pair of football boots. He is a gambler. He is too fond of weeping. He has embezzled $3,000. But he is said to be the bosom friend of the Vice-Minister of Education—which means much.

But for the football boots and the weeping, I do not see anything in the list that might not be not only true but sufficient cause for complaint. Round pegs in square holes, incompetence, gambling, squeezing, and the like have been China's undoing for generations.

* * *

I gather from another portion of the Review that Dr. Potts' third edition of his admirable little History of China, says that the success of the Revolutionaries of 1913 would have meant anarchy, inasmuch as the leaders [illegible] themselves

Peking Gazette File
September 25, 1917.

25. 1917

TIENTSIN AND THE FLOOD.

As we go to press, we learn from Tientsin advices that the Flood situation is becoming hourly more serious. The waters have invaded all the surrounding districts and threaten the main part of the Foreign Concessions. The British volunteers have been mobilised and are engaged in building up the Mud Wall around the British Concession. Traffic on the Tientsin Pukow Railway is interrupted.

THE FLOOD IN CHIHLI.

TIENTSIN IN DANGER OF BEING INUNDATED.

The incessant rainfall last week has resulted in flooding part of the Tientsin city. A portionof the foreign concession is already inundated and it is feared the water may rise even higher and thus affect other parts. Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow railway is again interrupted. The first sign of trouble came when a portion of the dyke of the Grand Canal collapsed and water began to rush down the lowlands. Troops and police were quickly sent to the spot and endeavoured to repair the breach but the water steadily rose to such a height that it became useless to waste energy in this way. Yesterday morning the fruitless efforts to retain the dykes were given up and soon the waters reached the foreign concessions, especially the Japanese portion, which was completely inundated yesterday. Early yesterday morning the localities of Hai-kuangssu and Nankai were already under water. Endeavouring to save their territory from the horrors of flood the entire Japanese colony and Japanese soldiers turned out to build a dyke round the river edge with sandbags but they were compelled to abandon their task by the rapidly rising tide. Seeing that there was danger of the entire foreign concession being submerged the Consulates asked the Tu Chun to break a portion of the railway between Liang-wang chwang and Chen-tang-chwang in order to allow the water to take a side course into the sea. This request was complied with but the water still kept on rising. A telephone message received from Tientsin yesterday evening state that the Chinese city is six feet under water while the Japanese concession is five feet. Indescribable confusion reigns as people are fleeing in small boats. Many Chinese have lost their lives as the direct result of the flood or the collapse of houses. So far no loss of life has been reported among the foreign communities. The stoppage of the electric lighting plant added greatly to the seriousness of the situation. It is feared that the Japanese concession will be entirely under water by this morning.

TIENTSIN UNDER FLOOD.

Failure of Efforts To Save Dykes.

The *North China Daily Mail*, Tientsin, received yesterday evening reports:—

The flood situation is most serious and the water is gaining in many directions.

At an early hour this morning we were out and observed many cartloads of bedding being brought into the French Concession, accompanied by women and children, who were seeking refuge from the floods. Accommodation, needless to remark, is at a premium, and those who have rooms to let will be able, in the old way, to make a profit out of the misfortunes of others.

In Hopei, this morning early the situation was worst of all, many thousands being rendered homeless in a few hours. Most of our native staff dwell in that district and they are sufferers we are sorry to say.

Engineer Consulted.

Mr. Pincioni was called in to give the authorities the benefit of his advice, and on Saturday, in company with Mr. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, the City authorities, the Harbour Master and Consular representatives, a survey was made, the idea being to see what was the best thing to do to minimize matters.

It was decided to make a big breach in the Tsinpu Railway Administration's Loop line and permission was quickly given to admit of this being done.

It is hoped that the effect of Mr. Pincioni's scheme will be the diversion from the City and Foreign concessions of a body of water which has to go somewhere and the line of least resistance will be possibly through the breach made under Mr Pincioni's advice.

By 9 o'cock this morning there was a good deal of water on parts of the Race-course Road, whilst in Hsi Kai and at the back of the French School for boys, there was also lots of water, and we learn that the water had also reached the furnaces of the Credit Foncier brick works, causing some damage thereby.

Much water covers parts of the Anglo-French extra mural areas, and it is going to be, we fear, a long while before this area will become dewatered.

At about midnight last night, we noticed cartloads of military stores, escorted by Indian soldiers, being taken into Liddell's buildings which were formerly used as the U. S. Army Hospital.

The water had risen at the British Barracks about 3 feet in two hours.

The officers concerned decided to remove the provisions and munitions out of there as they are worth a large amount of money.

The native villages which abut on the British Extra Mural area are having a bad time of it also and B.M.C. labourers were busily engaged in the construction of an embankment this morning the water having come-over the Canal Banks.

The Isolation Hospital Compound was under water early this morning and there was every prospect of its coming up over the buildings there. Miss Alcott and the Hospital Staff were up all night removing valuables and taking them to places of safety.

The Trams Not Running.

At 11 o'clock this morning the water had come down as far as the Branch Chinese P.O. which is situated on the borders of the Franco-Japanese Concessions.

Trams have suspended running for the time being and the wily rickshaw men as usual on these occasions, are reaping a good harvest, which

The news of the week has, on the whole, been favourable to Peking, I think, though there remains the same difficulty of deciding what is and what is not to be depended on in the accounts given.

The most conflicting news has been published regarding Chungking, for example, but that emanating from the Capital seems the more reliable. Hunan is troubled in parts, and a bomb or two seem to have caused reports of a rising in Changsha, but the south generally remains quiet, and things are certainly not worse but probably better in Szechuan.

All the fights that have occurred so far seem to have been small affairs, a reported defeat of the Kweichow rebels costing no more than about a hundred in killed even to the defeated. As a matter of fact, the difficulties on both sides in supplying large forces are probably imsurmountable.

REVIEWS.

PAN-GERMANISM ITS PLANS FOR GERMAN EXPANSION IN THE WORLD. By CH. ANDLER, professor at the University of Paris. LIBRAIRIE ARMAND COLIN, 103, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, Price 0 fr. 50. This is a pamphlet of eighty-one pages of well-written matter. Pan-Germanism embodies mystical creeds, and includes at the same time many very worldly designs. It is a cleverly conceived scheme, created by Germany, for speculating upon, and dominating over, the world. Mr. Ch. Andler shows how these schemes have been carried out since the reign of William II. Pan-Germanism in its early stages, was nothing more than a plan for establishing a Customs-Union between the countries formerly constituting the Triple-Alliance. This Customs-Union was to have been completed by a political Confederation to include Belgium and Holland, then Switzerland, and lastly Poland, Lithuania and the Baltic Provinces of Russia. Austria-Hungary was to have acted as German van-guard to the Balkans. The scheme for uniting into one single political and economic domain, all the territories comprised between the North Sea and the Persian Gulf, is an old one. It is William II, however, who has by his wily policy, endeavoured to make it a reality. Mr. Ch. Andler proves the existence of a vast imperialist movement of conquest throughout the Empire of the Hapsburgs, which must have, sooner or later, become one with the mad impulse now raging in the German Empire. Pan-Germanist aims and ambition extend across the seas, they show a liking for the South American Republics, and for Oceania. They aspire to annexing Asia-Minor, they aim at attacking Great Britain by the invasion of Egypt, at stripping France of Morocco, at creating in the centre of Africa, a large German Colonial Empire, which would by degrees, swallow up Belgian Congo, Angola and Portuguese Mozambique as well as the English and French possessions. The German government has employed Pan-Germanist pamphleteers as patrols of its van-guard. By them, it has sounded public opinion and when this was once roused, it alleg and upheld, as if demanded by t people, plans that it (the government) h itself suggested. Mr. Ch. Andler believ that the Pan-Germanist era dated fro the Transvaal war, and from the defeat German diplomacy when the two Sou African Republics, over which Germa was preparing her protectorate, we incorporated into the British Empire.

goods trade, and is based on a recent American consular report. The fourth leader deals with allegations of torture practised by the Japanese police, and we are glad to note that the editor deals very frankly in a further comment with the case that is alleged to have occurred at the Arsenal during the past few days. Amongst the general articles is the continuation of Mr. E. T. C. Werner's comparison of China with the Perfect State, and the first of a series of articles on America in Manchuria.

The Educational Supplement opens with a long and very interesting leading article on Education and Life, which is worthy of the attention of the teaching profession, lay and missionary, in China, and is followed by a number of notes on current educational affairs in China. The next article is the second of a series on the Universities of China, and deals with the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College and is illustrated by a double-page series of half-tone blocks. Then follow reviews of books on things Chinese, all apparently written by experts, and some signed by initials that will be recognized by those interested in the subjects with which they deal. Of the reviews, one of Professor Farjenel's recent book on the Chinese Revolution, and the other on Professor Giles's new book on Confucianism and its Rivals are exhilaratingly trenchant, and should afford excellent reading for those interested in these subjects. Altogether the present issue is a very good one, turned out in the first-class style for which the "National Review" is so favourably known.

We have received from the Statistical Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs "A List of Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons on the Coast and Rivers of China for 1916." It gives a chart of the Chinese Coast showing the position of Light-stations, a summary of all lights, buoys and beacons, abreviations and explanations, the system of colouring the buoys and beacons and distinguishing signs of wreck-marking boats, limits of Customs districts. It gives particulars of each light, their names, location latitude and longitude, etc., of the 131 lights on the China coast and rivers. It gives a description of all the buoys and beacons and their location. It is a most useful annual to mariners.

We are in receipt of "Sunshine" a pamphlet issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. It is illustrated and gives an account of the life of the late Mr. Robertson Macaulay, President of the Company.

OUR BOOKSHELF.

"The National Review" for l week, is a specially interest number. The leading articles in t body of the paper deal first with t question of the postponement of t enthronement, the editor evidently thi ing that it might perhaps have been bet to go forward, as an accomplished f counts for so much, but recognizing fact that Peking is more fully cogniz of all the circumstances than anyb else could be. The second le er deals very fully with the differen and distinctions between the outbreak 1911, 1913 and the present trouble, opinion being expressed that of th three affairs only the first can prop be called a revolution. The third les deals with Japanese and American c petition in the Manchurian cotton p

RECD JAN 9 1918

From: Rev. R. E. Chandler,
~~Ho Pei~~, Tientsin,
No. China.

The North China Floods, 1917.

Floods are no new and unexpected thing upon the flat plain of North China. Every year has its ibare of "water calamity;" and ever and anon the rumblings of the Yellow River are heard, which is about to change its course and turn northward, carrying away Tientsin and lesser cities that may stand in its path. The yellow Shantung tiger has not yet sprung; but without him the Chihli rivers this year gathered in strength and brought upon the province the worst flood on record for severity and extent. Large adjacent sections of Honan and Shantung have been inundated by these rivers; but of Chihli Province, ~~two-thirds~~ some 12,000 square miles, was under water, this affecting two-thirds of the total number of Hsien.

The causes of the floods are mainly four, which are very much inter-related. First, and most obvious, the North China plain is flat and low. At the Tientsin river mouth, Taku, the land is hardly perceptible as higher than the sea; and from there to the base of the hills a hundred miles or more distant, the rise in level is very slight. When gravitation does not teach its lesson plainly, a river will select its own point of the compass, and will change its selection readily. When it meets an obstacle, or blocks itself by silting, it will do the easier thing, turn and spread out rather than cut thru.

The second natural cause, of greater importance, is the unequal distribution of the rainfall. The total of rain for the year in North China is not large for the needs of cultivation. An average of 25 years shows twenty inches a year at Tientsin; the raiffall must be higher in the hills, where records have not been kept. But the rain is concentrated within two summer months; three-fifths of the whole year's allowance comes in July and August. If we include June, three-fourths of the whole amount falls in one-fourth of the year. This condition aggravates the next cause.

Third, the hills are treeless and bare. There is hardly any turf -- it is dug up for fuel. So the summer rain, coming in torrents, tears away huge quantities of sand and gravel. The water flows down into the plain far more rapidly than it can be carried off; and it carries with it the m ans of blocking the channels, sooner or later. The waters rise and the banks rise, and so it comes that the Grand Canal and the other rivers, when full, are well above the level of the country around. Afforestation on a large scale must be undertaken as a remedy for this; and barrages built to form reservoirs, in the mountain valleys.

Fourth, the outlets to the sea are entirely inadequate for the rivers in their normal summer fulness. There are five main rivers in the drainage system, and they all flow into the funnel at Tientsin to reach the sea. The southernmost, the Grand Canal, going northward to Tientsin is for much of its course near the sea; it has its own extra outlets, of which some are used, many are occupied by

tilted fields and even villages. But with its strong banks it forms a barrier against other rivers, which might send their summer flood water eastward to the sea. Instead they go north-east to Tientsin; and the channel from Tientsin to its port is only capable of carrying out one-seventh as much water per second, as is brought down by one of these rivers, the Hun Ho, alone, in full flood. So there is constant danger of closing the port of Tientsin, as well as constand holding up of flood waters to return upon the country. Certainly some new channels must be cut and preserved. Engineers have plans in readiness, there is prospect of execution. But yet the outlets must not be made too good; for moderate floods are a benefit, too, and the farmers need to conserve the fertilization which they bring, against the ten months of very scanty rain or snow. Thir year's enormous flood was preceded by a severe drought; and the only new records established in Tientsin were for dryness! There was but half an inch of rain in June and none at all in May.

From July on, after the Chang Hsun escapade in Peking, the skies changed. After that the deluge. Rains in the mountains were very severe; the districts nearest were taken by surprise, with large destruction of life and property. After the water passed, some places were buried in sand to a depth of five feet, -- very different from the fertile silt often deposited below. Breaks and inundations occurred farther down, as the rains continued. Early in August the northermost of the Tientsin rivers, which has the shortest course, flooded a part of the Chinese city, to a depth of four feet; then its neighbors to the south began to do their part, and a little worse. The confluence of most of the rivers is within the northern part of Tientsin; thence the sea channel flows south-east, and the larger part of Tientsin (including the old Chinese City, and the Japanese, French, British and former German Concessions) lies on this south-western bank. The Grand Canal and its neighboring river, burst out, or had to be cut loose, at points south-west of Tientsin, and on September 25th the floods fell upon the city on its exposed flank, from the south-west. Water rose to ten or fifteen feet in depth, in residence sections and poorest slums. The Chinese "City" was saved by desparate efforts, but the large sections outside were wrecked. Practically all of the Japanese Concession was inundated, and two-thirds of the other foreign parts. The only safe place was near the River, for the bank is high and strong. With such calamity coming upon the second commercial port of China, people generally began to take notice of the flood. But Tientsin was only a late index of the conditions which had been prevailing thru the province. Many sections of the country had been flooded early and then again and again. The farmers had a poor spring crop, lost all their autumn harvest, and can sow no winter wheat; it is not even probable that the fields will be dry for sowing next spring. What this means to a purely agricultural population can be easily imagined.

A summary of reports from all the Province has been made, which shows that just one hundred Hsien have been flooded, out of 139 in Chihli. A Hsien corresponds

to a county or smaller division. Of these one hundred, 69 could be characterized as relatively "light," the floods being of short duration or limited extent; 25 were very badly flooded, but the water is gone off enough to leave hopes for a spring crop; 6 are extreme, the water standing ten and fifteen feet deep all over at mid-November, many villages sunk out of view, and thousands of people unable to restore their wretched homes even if the water is out of them. Certainly the 31 counties of the last two classifications will need much assistance.

Tientsin City is gradually becoming adjusted. The Concessions are now fairly well pumped out, with the use of machinery. But much of the Chinese City still stands about roof deep, or less, silent and dreary, as for three months past. 60,000 refugees were crowded into mat sheds or halls and temples, beside many more who pressed into the houses of relatives and friends. Gradually the refugees are being shifted to more substantial camps, where they may hope to survive the cold winter. The American Red Cross manages one, the Tientsin Christian Union another, beside the many maintained by the Police Department. Here is help, a crowd, and people keep each other cheered up. But in small remote hamlets the distress has been greater and more continuous. Many thousands of families have seen their mud houses collapse with a dull thud in the working waters; they have perched on embankments, any high places they could reach. Many lived on the roofs of their houses. Their animals have starved, then been eaten. Their lands they have been willing to sell for a pittance to the landlords able and eager to take advantage of such a situation. But the money profits them little; grain is high in price and will be higher. Fuel is almost unobtainable; for the fuel they have always used is straw, -- and roots, and any vegetation they could dig out of the brown earth. Transportation is increasingly difficult. The sick die and can not be buried; their coffins are triced up on stages to wait. Suicides are not uncommon. And children are now being sold; the prices were reported from one district: three years old 3.00, eight years old 1.50, and a nine months baby for 30 coppers! And always the water is there. There is no escape. This flood does not rear and tear in most places; it just seeps, and creeps, and climbs, -- and finally, stays. With it come myriads of gnats, and many more of less visible animals. It is a time for following the leadership of our physicians.

The Chinese help each other in straits. A small community will look out for its poor up to the limit of the general resources. And the magistrates of all these counties have been busy. The Government has made grants of 2,000 each to many of the counties, and local gentry have given freely. But how old and futile is the method of almsgiving! Sometimes grain is given, more often money. 20 coppers to an adult, 12 to a child is the usual dole. And the crowd at the village bank swarms and fights, till the magistrate and his men beat a hasty retreat to their boat and go on to the next village.

Not all the methods are so useless. President Feng Kuo-chang early appointed Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling as Director of Relief Work. He was at one time Premier under Yuan Shih-k'ai, and is taking up this difficult task in direct and effective fashion. He has linked up the many voluntary charitable organizations in a Union Flood Relief Council, of which three foreigners are members. Large government funds are available, and the American Red Cross has been prompt and generous. Grain distribution on a large scale, keeping the quality good and the price low, is the most hopeful method of general relief. This can only be done by the government. But the Red Cross will co-operate on public works, such as road-building. A good highway from Peking to Tientsin is contemplated, -- for automobiles and wheel-barrows. It would serve as dyke also. If ten thousand laborers are employed on this work, and given food and a fair wage sent to their homes, as is planned, it will mean relief to a hundred thousand people. Dyke building everywhere must be done, some now and some in the spring. Refuges are being opened for women and children, where they will be first nourished and then given work as they can do it. If from all this experience projects of effective permanent conservation may be forwarded, if more may be learned of the inter-dependence of the social body, and of the best ways of co-operation among races and classes, it may be that the 1917 floods will stand out as helping forward in the development of North China.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS IN PAOTINGFU.

Could you have been on the street which leads from the South Suburb, where our mission is situated, to the largest hall in the city last Sunday afternoon about two o'clock you might have seen a line of about twenty-five youngsters of kindergarten age making their way along the narrow busy street. You would not have seen any autos, street cars, motor-cycles, or even four wheeled carriages for the children to dodge, for there are none in the city; but you would have seen countless two wheeled carts, Chinese wheelbarrows and "tiao-tiao tzu"s (which consists of a pole over a man's shoulder on each end of which dangles anything from an empty bucket to an enormous load of cotton or some other bulky article) Indeed there were several mule carts loaded with great quantities of straw which was being moved thru the city. Two of these carts could not possibly have passed one another for the street is too narrow, and even the little kindergarteners had to get as close to the houses as pissible to let these loads pass. Miss Chapin of our mission, who had the litta tots in charge, is a regular general at handling people so they were in no danger of being ~~handled~~ injured.

Had you watched these little ones as they trudged along in their wadded garments you would have guessed that they were no common sight on the the streets of Paotingfu, for they attracted a great deal of attention from the people whom the passed. Many could be heard making remarks about them, one man calling out, "Ho, look at that little fellow in the lead. He can't be more than four years old" (and as the Chinese figure one more year than we do he meant three years according to our reckoning) Another one asked Miss Chapin if such small children could study. Of course she told him that they do not study books yet, but play and sing and learn to do little things. If these people along the street were surprised to learn that such small children went to school they would have been even more so had they know what the children were to do later in the afternoon.

The large hall to which they were going has many courts and rooms but the main room will hold about twenty-five hundred people I am told. There are galleries on three sides of the room and a large stage on the other. The floors are of concrete and the seats are only wooden benches with no backs. Altho the thermometer had, been down near the zero mark the night before, and the bright sun had not been able to melt the snow all day, the only means for heating this large hall were some flat iron kettles full of burning charcoal. This may sound like a rather cold place for a meeting but the charcoal ~~did~~ did take some of the chill out of the air and the Chinese are accustomed to a chilly atmosphere in their homes in the winter time. They try to keep warm by putting on plenty of wadded clothing.

The hall is a memorial to a Chinese soldier who distinguished himself in one of the Chunese wars but it was not a military meeting which was being held there Sunday afternoon. It was a union Christmas service under the auspices of the Presbyterian mission, the Y.M.C.A. and the American Board mission, the three protestant organizations in the city. Admission was by ticket, the tickets having been distributed to those who might possibly come but who are not church-goers. There was a splendid turnout so that with the students from the different Christian schools and the representatives from the churches the hall looked well filled. The women were in the galleries with the small children and the men and larger boys were on the lower floor.

The program consisted of music by students from the different schools, a mixed chorous of foreigners and Chinese, Bible reading of the birth of Jesus, prayer and a short address by a Chinese pastor. The first part of the program made no noticable effect on the audience but when the little tots from the kindergarden marched up on the stage and sang their song and rang the little bells which they carried in their hands the whole crowd burst forth into enthusiastic applause. Miss Chapin, who was on the platform with the children, had to motion with her hand for the clapping to cease for she feared that the little actors might become so freightened that they would not continue their song. How true it is that "a little child shall lead them,

The pastor's address was short and simple but quite to the point. I have not yet sufficiently mastered the language to be able to understand all that is said in Chinese yet but what I did understand was something like this: All countries havetheir holidays and this is to celebrate the birth of Jesus. He came to bring peace on earth. But at present there is no peace. There is war in Europe and revolution in China. Why do we not have peace? Because men are still selfish, they have not learned to live lives of service as Jesus did. We can never have peace until we adopt his principles in our lives.

This was the first union Christmas of the sort that has ever been held in this city but I do not beleivethat it will be the last one. The Community Christmas tree which is becoming so common in the large cities at home seems to me to be destined to become more and more popular. The Christmas spirit is the spirit of sharing with others and the Community tree affords apportunity for this as nothing else I know of. We had no tree here in Paotingfu but it did mark the beginning of what I believe will grow into a community spirit. Of course our meeting wouldn't compare very favorably with the ones you have at home but neither does an acorn compare very favorably with the forest oak,- unless the one who is making the comparison has the power of seeing into the future. Come with me if you will to the time when these little kindergarteners have become the heads of the homes along the street which they passed, or if not then some thime later, and I beleive that it will be no very strange sight to see children coming from one direction but from all directions, and not only children but men and women -for they will surely follow the little ones -coming together for a real Community Christmas celebration here in Poatingfu.

Our work might be discouraging did we have to live in the present all the time but when we can look forward into the years which are to come and enjoy some of the fruit of the seeds which are being scattered now, even mission work in Paotingfu has its rewards and encouragements. As I have already said the Christmas spirit is the spirit of sharing, and the more we intorduce this spirit to others the more it means to us. Paotingfu certainly offers a splendid opportunity for one to thus make the Christmas spirit mean much both to himself and to others.

[illegible] River from the inn 200 yards away. This woman, they say, [illegible] headache and they had treated her by acupuncture and she got [illegible] Watson didn't doubt the story at the time but when they reached [illegible] Chao said that perhaps she was dead. Couldn't get much out [illegible] people as they were not willing to talk freely. At a village 20 [illegible] Fan Sau from yeh T'ou, named Peo T'ou, they were going to spend [illegible] night and buy feed for their animals but found the innkeeper had a headache so that made them suspicious and they travelled all night rather than stay there. They heard a man from the north had died in that inn two [illegible] days before. This is the main road to E K'ou and E K'ou is [illegible] by Kiachou. There have been 3 deaths around there. Went through [illegible] about 6' clock in the morning and when they reached Fan Sau, [illegible] chief of police there sent a messenger to Peo T'ou and found that [illegible] died there yesterday morning two other small villges near [illegible] where there have been deaths which were reported to the police but [illegible] have not been investigated yet. The telephone operator at Sun Yuan, [illegible] outside the wall to the northeast of Fan Sau, said that plague was [illegible] bad there. They were so frightened that Col. Chao could scarcely get [illegible] out of them. The magistrate at Fan Sau is a scholar but is not a [illegible] man do things. Fan Sau borders on [illegible] Hu Yuan. The chief of [illegible] at Fan Sau is a youngman about 22 [illegible] or 23 and he probably should be reinforced. Both the magistrate and chief of police seem to be keen enough but hardly equal to the situation. There are not enough police at Fan Sau to do anything and Col. Chao and DH. Watson have suggested that they hire some other men to help. At Ch'a Pu T'ien, nearly up to the [illegible] Hsien border, they passed mule train of 13 animals which had come from north of the wall and were going toward Chihli. The magistrate at [illegible] suggests that thegovernor shouldinform all the cities tothe

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All the time our work might be discouraging did we have to live in the present but when we can look forward into the years which are to come and enjoy some of the fruit of the seeds which are now being scattered now, even mission work in Pootingfu has its rewards and encouragements. As I have already said the Christmas spirit is the spirit of sharing, and the more we introduce this spirit to others the more it means to us. Pootingfu certainly offers a splendid opportunity for one to thus make the Christmas spirit mean much both to himself and to others.

Copy made by a Chinese boy just learning to use the typewriter.

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REC'D OCT 14 1918

SHANSI PROVINCIAL ANTI-PLAGUE BUREAU

REPORT FROM THE NORTH-- Feb.8, 1918--9.00 A. M.

TING HSIANG-- Mr. Corbin reporting:

Ho pien--By telephone from Dr. Tucker--They reached HoPien the afternoon of the 7th and found that one of the 3 men interned, named Liu Hua, had died early that morning, Theother 2men, apparently short-ly before his death. had ran away, and so far have beenunable to get any trace of them. They have given certain directions to Mr.COrbin and Dr.An on taking over the work there.

TAICHOU - - Dr.Dickson reporting:

Dr.Watsonand Col. CHAO arrived this morning at 3:00 A.M.AtChusng T'ou 2 more deaths have occurred in the same court. No new courts infected. otherwise, all quiet. Rode up to Yang Ming Wu whereon enormous business is being done but doesn't see any way to stop it.Found that there were 2 cases reported from there last week, Mrs.Stone-lake was not verywell so Dr. DIckson and Mr. Falls went to Taichou. Mrs. Stonelake had alittle neuritis but is better and Mr. Falls has gone backto Kuo Hsien. At T'IEN SHANG. 30 li to the north. a man died on the 20th of the Chinese month. On the 21st his brother died. On the24th his brother's wife died. That completed the family in the court. They were buried by the people of the village,- two were buried and pile of stones was put on the other. The sanitary corps is being sent out to day to burythe third body.

Dr. Watson reporting:

At Yeh T'ou (Yeh T'ou) there were 3 deaths but one was aman stabbed by his father. The first death was aChihli man who was erturning from up north some where. thinks his name was Chang. The man when he reached Yeh T'ou was not feeling well and went right on the k'ang and died three days later. The innkeeper died sixdays afterthat. Hewas buried the21st of theChinese month, under apile of stones. Four days after the father had been buried saw the son and one of the employees of the inn.They were sill sleeping inthe same room. They did not look well-faces were flushed in a peculiar way. The wife, who took care of the innkeeper Lives the river from the inn 200 yards away, This woman, they said, had had a headache and they had treated her by acupuncture and she got well. Dr.Watson didn't doubt the story at the time but when they reached Fan Szu, Col, Chao said that perhaps she was dead. Couldn't get much out of the people as they were not willing to talk freely . At a village 10 Li toward Fan Szu from yeh T'ou, named Pao T'ou, they were going to spend the night and buy feed for their animals but found the innkeeper had a headache so that made them suspicious and they travelled all night rather than staythere. They heard a man from the north had died in that inn two or three days before, This is the main road to E K'ou and E K'ou is governed by Tiachou. There have been 3 deaths around there . Went through thereabout one o' clock in the morning and when they reached Fan Szu, the chief of police there sent a messenger to Pao T'ou and found that a manhad died there yesterday morning Two other small villges near there where there have been deaths which were reported to the police but these have not been investigated yet. The telephone operator at Hun Yuan, just outside the wall to the northeast of Fan Szu, said that plague was very bad there, They were so frightened that Col. Chao could scarcaly get anything out of them. The magistrade atFa Szu is ascholar but is not a man who can do things. Fan Szu borders on HU Yuan. The chief of police at Fan Szu is ayoungman about 22 or 23 and he probably should be re-inforced. Both the magistrade and chief of police seem to be keen enough but hardly equal to the situation, Thereare not enough police at Fan Szu to do anything and Col. Chao and DR. Watson have suggested that they hire some other men to help. At Ch'a Pu T'un, nearly up to the Wu T'ai Hsien border, they passed mule train of 13 animals which had come from north of the wall and were going toward Chihli.The magistrate at Hsinchou suggests that thegovernor shouldin-form all the cities tothe

(over)

north of the wall that the business pisces should forbid their appren-ces starting for the south on the 5th of the New year and that the officials should forbid travelers in genral starting for the south.

Anti-Opium by Chinese Party -

REC'D OCT 14 1919

[*From "The China Medical Journal," March, 1919.*]

THE EPIDEMIC IN SHANSI: PNEUMONIC PLAGUE OR INFLUENZA?

The following is the Report by Dr. Percy T. Watson, of Fenchow, on the epidemic disease prevalent in Linhsien, Shansi, covering the period from December 12, 1918, to January 25, 1919.

The first case occurred in Wangchiap'ing, a day's journey over the mountains west and north of Linhsien City. The district is isolated and although a little north of west of Taiyuanfu the best way of approach was through Fenchowfu 80 miles southwest of Taiyuanfu. It is about four days' journey from the nearest place where pneumonic plague occurred in Northern Shansi a year ago. There are no trade routes through this district and very little intercourse with the outside world, not even in the buying of coal and other supplies.

The epidemic resembled both in its infectiousness and fatality the pneumonic plague of Northern Shansi of a year ago. There were no cases which contracted the disease and recovered, and about 80 per cent of those persons exposed to the living patient contracted the disease. We were very particular in securing information on these points from every source possible, and the reports of its severe fatality seem reliable.

THE FIRST CASES.

The first family to contract the disease was named Wang. There were nine brothers and cousins in this family. Among the nine branch families which they formed there were over 30 deaths; the only two members who survived were a girl two years old and a boy of nine years. For example, Wang Li-wan died on January 1. His wife and mother both died on January 5. His daughter of three years died on January 6 and his two sons aged six and twelve died January 9. Wang Li-pao died on December 26 and his wife and all three of his sons, aged six years, four years, and one year, died on January 1.

SPREAD OF INFECTION.

There were three ways in which this disease was carried to nine other villages; relatives coming to visit the sick, people hired to bury the dead, and by a Chinese doctor who was called to attend a patient in another village. Linhsien county is a large county with 1,199 villages scattered over it, but the villages are all small, averaging, according to yamên records, only three or four families to the village. The two villages which carried the infection furthest were Wang-

chiap'ing to Ch'ungt'iaolin, about five or six hours by mule pack animals. Here a man named Miao Er-t'so had helped bury a man at Wangchiap'ing and also one at Shuichiaokou. He came home and died on December 25. Two of his adult brothers and his nephew aged six died on December 29. His wife and his son's wife died the next day. His son died on January 3, and during the 15 days following 16 more of his more distant relatives died. There were two in this village who were exposed to the infection who had not contracted the disease after eight days from their last exposure. A man and his wife adopted the two remaining small children left in the Miao family thinking they had escaped the disease. When the children got sick it was at first decided to put them out in a temple and let them die there, but the man and his wife finally said they could not bear to do it, so the children were wrapped up in some bedding and left at one end of the *k'ang* bed until they died the next day. All these people had been instructed to wear masks as in pneumonic plague.

CHINESE DOCTOR'S DEATH.

The Chinese doctor who contracted the disease was taken sick on his way home and died within 24 hours. He infected no other people. This resembled the rapidly fatal cases of plague when death came before the expectoration of sputum, which cases likewise often failed to infect the attendants.

PLAGUE COMMISSION.

Although the first death occurred on December 12, 1918, the disease was not reported until January 5, 1919. Governor Yen telegraphed me on January 7 to investigate and on January 9 after getting together the equipment to fight pneumonic plague, Mr. H. Wang and Mr. S. C. Wang of the Fenchow Hospital, who had been through the entire duration of the anti-plague campaign last year, left for the disease district, five days' journey distant. The Linhsien Police Commissioner was already on the ground doing what he could to follow the plan used in Shansi last year in pneumonic plague work. Within 15 days the epidemic was over, two-thirds of the deaths occurring before anything was done to combat it.

PLAGUE BACILLI NOT FOUND IN FATAL CASES.

There was a great deal of doubt as to whether the disease could be pneumonic plague, but the later reports made it look suspicious, so that another doctor and I, with three more of the hospital staff at Fenchow, went to the infected district. Microscopic examination of sputum

and aspiration punctures from the lungs did not show plague bacilli. We did not attempt to get any other pathological specimen because of the great trouble caused in Northern Shansi last year when Dr. Wu Lien-teh got such a specimen. However, from Peking the Neiwufu sent Dr. Chin, who arrived after the last death had occurred. He unearthed the last child who had died and got a pathological specimen. The microscopical slides he examined also failed to show plague bacilli. Microscopical examination did show a very similar picture to that reported as occurring in the pneumonia and pulmonary œdemas occurring in the present so-called epidemic of Spanish influenza. Of course this means very little without confirmation by bacteriological cultural methods.

PREVIOUS EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

The so-called Spanish influenza went through this district during October and November, 1918, and was moderately severe. The first man who died (December 12) had been carrying wood from a village about six or eight *li* away, Sank'umao, for the few days preceding his sickness and death, and we could trace no other contact with the outside world.

A woman over 70 had died in this village on November 28, but was left in the coffin unburied until December 8, 1918. She had died after a short sickness, one of the symptoms being hæmorrhage from the nose, a symptom which was very common in other cases in this district during the epidemic of Spanish influenza. It was in this courtyard that the first patient who died at Wangchiap'ing had been getting the lumber he was hauling before his sickness. No other deaths had occurred in this village, Sank'umao, for several months except a woman who died in child-birth.

NATURE OF PRESENT EPIDEMIC UNCERTAIN.

What then was the epidemic in Linhsien county ? Frankly we do not know. If it was a severe type of Spanish influenza there are two things to note. First, the recent report of the American Public Health Association states : "The micro-organism or virus primarily responsible for this disease has not yet been identified. There is, however, no reason whatosever for doubting that such an agency is responsible for it. While the prevailing disease is generally known as influenza, and while it is so referred to in this statement, it has not yet been satisfactorily established that it is the identical disease heretofore known by that name, nor has it been definitely established that all preceding outbreaks of disease styled at the time 'influenza' have been outbreaks

of one and the same malady." Secondly, so far as we know there has been reported in the medical literature to date no epidemic of influenza with the extreme fatality of the Linhsien epidemic. Reports available from Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States were searched in vain for any such details. While among such statements are opinions in agreement with the statement of the American Public Health Association there are others which dissent. The writer has seen no report of the details of the epidemic in South Africa which was reported as very severe.

NO TRACE OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IN AFFECTED DISTRICT.

Fourteen days in actual travel were spent in trying to find traces of bubonic plague in the Linhsien district but in vain. No trace could be found of any disease among rats.

MORTALITY OF EPIDEMIC.

The epidemic was very fatal, none of the cases except one living more than three days after being taken sick, many dying in two days or less. In the United States, in Camp Sherman, Ohio, the report of the epidemic in the *Journal of American Medical Association* has the following remarks on a very severe type of the disease (Type IV): "This formed a distinct picture not emphasized in any published reports. The course was rapid to death in 24 or 48 hours. The picture resembled an acutely progressive pulmonary œdema. These cases occurred frequently during the first few days and persisted to a less degree throughout. They diminished as bronchopneumonia increased." The *post mortem* findings in these cases have much in common with some *post mortem* findings in the Manchurian epidemic of pneumonic plague. The expectoration of yellow and bloody serum also closely corresponds to some cases in the Linhsien epidemic. The similarity between the pathological findings in some cases of Spanish influenza and pneumonic plague has already been mentioned in medical literature.

FACTORS WHICH TENDED TO INCREASE THE MORTALITY.

In influenza, the greatest mortality came with the greatest crowding together. Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas says that the greatest sanitary lesson of the war is the effect of crowding in large units. The tent camps had a much smaller mortality than the barrack camps where large numbers of persons live, sleep, and mess together in one room. In Linhsien the only fuel consists of kaoliang stalks. Consequently to save fuel many crowd into one room.

In respect to sanitation in China, we must not lose sight of the weakness from the sanitary point of the mere crowding into one room of so many people. Ordinarily the mortality from scarlet fever is considered to be eight to fifteen per cent. In China it is not uncommon to see it reach 60 per cent. The first case in a family often recovers, having a light exposure, perhaps. Everyone else in this family sleeps on the same brick bed with this case of scarlet fever and three to five deaths follow. Sometimes this is called the survival of the fittest. On the other hand it is often the weakest member of the family who contracts the disease and recovers, having a light exposure, while the strongest in the family, having a prolonged concentrated infection, die. Such mistakes as this are not confined to the uneducated.

The question has been raised whether a vegetable diet gives the resistance to disease which a meat diet does. In Linshien the people live on kaoliang (*Sorghum vulgare*) almost entirely. Most of them have never eaten meat during the course of their lives for superstitious reasons, not connected with Buddhism. One of the disease-smitten villages had 35 families of which 78 were female and 57 were male, less than four to the family. There were two over 70 years old, both women.

TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE.

It is common to see well children still in contact with other children in the same family who have a contagious disease. The Chinese say they have already been exposed and if they are going to take the disease they will take it in spite of all that can be done. But of what type the disease will be is often determined by the degree of exposure. In creating immunity to disease by vaccines we do not fill a man up with all the vaccine he will hold, hoping the fittest will survive. We give him a dose small enough so that his resistance will be great enough to overcome. Berry, in his report of the British Red Cross Unit in Servia, emphasized this fact in controlling typhus fever. The cases which were treated by preventing further, or reinfection, were much lighter than those not thus cared for. Although there is much still unknown about the present world epidemic, if we apply what we already know, much can be prevented in the future.

From Christian Herald March, 1919

People in the United States do not realize what they miss in not having to travel in Chinese carts, and over Chinese roads. I am sure that if the President of the United States had ever suffered this combination and survived, he would surely never fail to refer to it in his Thanksgiving proclamation. A Chinese springless cart on an American auto road might be endurable; but in its native element, running in deep ruts, sometimes full of sand, sometimes full of mud, sometimes like the rocky bed of a river, it is a great test of Christian character. About the only thing that makes cart travel bearable is good companionship; ~~and~~ when one can talk and sing and walk with a friend, life in the open has its attractions.

I had started on a trip down to the flooded region, planning to build some dikes around villages which have been flooded six years in succession. I survived the first day's cart journey, and at the beginning of the second day picked up a companion, whom we will call Matthew, in order to save tongue twisting. Matthew was to help me in flood relief. What I knew about his history can be told in a few words: I knew that he stood first in the training class last December. I had baptized him into our church membership at Christmas time. He had come to us asking if we could use him in our church work, and we had consulted our budget and decided that we could give him $7 a month for two months, is he would preach in our field. I had been told that he was being persecuted by his uncle for being a Christian and that his uncle had kidnapped his baby and would not give it back to him.

As I sat beside him on the cart it occurred to me that this kidnapping might lead up to something interesting, so I started to question him about it as we bumped and rocked along the road. In China there are no private affairs.

"How many children have you?" I inquired.

"Two," was the reply.

"Did you bring them both to Paotingfu?"

"No," he said. "One my uncle asked for, and I left him at home."

"Do you plan to bring him here soon?"

"No, I think I will leave him with my uncle." And then he went on to explain. "You see, my uncle has no children and when I was in Shansi he had betrothed me to a second wife, so that I might raise up children for him. When I came back I refused to marry this wife, as I already had a wife, and he was very angry about it,- not only because he wanted me to raise children for him, but because he considered that my present wife, being from the southern part of China, had alienated my affections from the family."

"So you decided to give him one of your boys," I interposed.

"Yes, that seemed the best way out of it. My wife is from Hankow and as we both have become Christians I could not take another wife into the household."

"How did you happen to marry a wife from Hankow?" I inquired.

 Auntie Hubbard's copy from Todd -

"When I was fifteen years old I ran away from home and went down to Hankow, where I had a relative. I asked him to find me a place and he found me a position collecting customs on the Yangtze River. I was down there three years, managed to save about $8000 and married a wife."

"Did she come from a rich family?"

"Her father was chief of police and her brother was the district magistrate. I brought my money back to Peking and put in the Bank of China, but when the soldiers looted during the Revolution I lost every cent of it."

"What happened then?" I asked.

"Then," he said," I had to find another position, so I went to Shansi where my brother-in-law was private secretary to the governor and he got another position for me, as customs inspector over four counties, mostly in the coal-mining region. It was there," he went on," that I studied Christianity. There was a group of us in government employ who engaged an evangelist to teach us ten days out of each month and paid his salary for that time; and during those ten days each month we would study with him the Bible and other religious subjects."

"How long did this go on?" I inquired.

"For about two years,- twenty months, in fact."

"And you studied ten days each month?"

"Yes," he said, "I studied ten days. And after a while I got a woman evangelist to come and teach my wife. She had to come from some distance, and every time she went to visit my wife it cost me $15."

"Rather expensive," I said.

"Well," he said," I didn't care then. I was making lots of money and $15 was nothing to me. I had some relatives there who smoked opium, and they smoked up $400 of my money, which I will never see again. But I lost all my money again when the governor of Shansi was killed."

"How was that?" I urged.

"Why, the governor of Shansi had a son who was a hanlin (the highest grade of Chinese scholar). This son had written a memorandum which, in looking over, his father criticized because one character, as he said, had not been used in quite its proper sense. The son said,"I have spent several years in studying these characters and have already got to be a hanlin. In my opinion that character is all right.' Then the old governor accused his son of being unfilial because he would not change the character, and the son accused the father of being unreasonable, and they had a great quarrel, which ended by the son going to his room and writing letters to all his friends, telling how his father had treated him and saying that there was nothing for him to do but to be rid of this life. He then went to the station, posted his letters, and got on the train. His father heard of this shortly after his departure and sent men after him, but they did not catch him, and he succeeded in jumping off the ferry across the Yellow River at Hankow and drowning in its waters.

[The earlier portion of the conversation dealing with Mr. Chang's family affairs and his personal fortunes is omitted because of limitation of space
The Editor]

"Where did you first hear about Christianity?" I asked, as we slipped off the cart to stretch our legs for a mile or two.

"When I came back from Hankow I was sick in Peking and went to the mission hospital. There they had a man who came around every day and talked about Christianity to me. I did not like to listen to him and was very much opposed to it, but as he came day after day I gradually became interested, and when I went to Shansi I decided that there was a great deal of good in Christianity and that I wanted to study it some more; so with those other men I organized that Christianity study club. Several of those who studied later became Christians and there was a missionary who baptized them. I wanted to be baptized and asked the missionary if he wouldn't baptize me, but he said, 'No,- that he did not think I could ever be a Christian in that tax collecting business. The reason was that in that business the money is all made in reporting less taxes than you have actually received or in asking for more than is due, or in bribes. This missionary said,' You never truly repent until you get out of this business." I got a little angry and said, 'All right. You don't need to baptize me until you think I am fit. We will see whether I repent or not.'*

"By and by I went to my brother-in-law and asked him to find me another place. My brother-in-law didn't like it very well and said,'How about this place I found for you? Aren't you making enough money?' 'Yes,' I said,'but I don't like the work very well.' 'What is the matter with the work?' he said. 'Well,' I said,'it is very unpleasant work for me.' 'Oh, I know what is the matter with you. You have been getting some of those Christian ideas into your head.' 'Christian or not Christian', I replied, 'it isn't a nice business and I would be glad to have something else to do.' My brother-in-law got quite angry with me because he was losing considerable face, to have me drop the position after he had recommended me for it; but we finally decided that, as there was no one left at home with my mother, I had better go home and care for her. So I rented out the tax business to another man and went back to my home,

"The friends of this young man were greatly enraged about the af-
tr, as he was a great favorite, not only with them but with all the
iery in Shansi. Some of the soldiers in the governor's yamen were
bling about the matter when the third son of the governor overheard
and came out and rebuked them. 'What do you want to do,' he said,-
your jobs?' "All right," they said, 'We'll lose our jobs,' and
hot him dead. This was the spark that started the fire, and the
rs poured into the yamen, killing everybody that they could find.
vernor and his family were killed. Just at that time I and another
ppened to be in the yamen talking to the governor, and we heard
cket outside. As the soldiers burst in, we got out by a side door."

"Did they shoot at you?" I asked.

"Yes," he said. "Just as I went over the wall a soldier fired at
, but missed me. This other man and I were the only ones in the yamen
escape the soldiers that day. I made my way through the streets of
e city and went back to Peking until the matter should quiet down,
ut I lost all my money in the fracas. I knew that my family was safe,
nd after things quieted down and the soldiers were punished I went
ack and started in my business again."

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left at home with my mother, I had better go home and care for her. So
I rented out the tax business to another man and went back to my home,

taking my wife and the two children with me."

"But you didn't stay there?"

"No," he said. "My family are bitter against Christianity. You see, my uncle was the leader of the Boxers in our district and in 1900 they killed a great many Christians in our city. After that they were arrested and my family had to spend $40,000 getting my uncle free."

"How did they spend all that?" I questioned.

"In bribes, law suits, lawyers' fees and so on. You see he was condemned to death with several other leaders, and he is the only one who had enough money to escape with his life. So since then he has been very bitter against Christians and our city has been very, very anti-Christian, because these leading gentry were killed in revenge for the lives of the Christians."

"Who caused them to be killed?" I asked. "Was it the foreigners, or was it the government?"

"It was the local official," he replied. "He himself was rather pro-Christian and was nearly killed himself in the Boxer uprising. He ran away and when he came back was very severe with the Boxers. And now," he continued," feeling is so storng in the city that they do not want a single Christian in the place. My family has bought up all the property around the Christian chapel and allow some of it to be used free of charge, losing the rental rather than taking any chances that the Christians shall increase their holdings."

"How about you then?"I asked,"if they don't allow Christians there? Did they get after you?"

"Yes, after I had been there a while someone went around to my uncle and said,' You know we don't allow any Christians in this city. How is it that your nephew is allowed to stay around?' 'My nephew?" my uncle replied. 'My nephew is not a Christian.' 'Well, you go and ask him,' was the answer.'See what he says.' So my uncle came to me, quite excited, and said, 'what is this I hear about your being a Christian? It isn't true, is it?' I replied that I had not been baptized, but that I thought the Christian religion a very good one and had studied it. This made my uncle quite furious and he told me that I must forget that nonsense at once. This was one of the reasons why he suspected that my wife, being from another place, had put these crazy notions into my head. I told him that I would do my best to be a loyal member of the family and not bring disgrace on anyone related to me, but serve them with all my heart; but as far as being a Christian went, I had to believe what I believed, and that I was free in that respect.

"But it was all of no use. Every day we quarrelled about the matter and things went from bad to worse, so that my wife and I were nearly sick about it. Finally, one day my wife said to me, 'You believe in God, don't you?' 'Yes,' I said,' you know I believe in God.' 'Then,' she said,'don't weaken.' 'I am not weakening,' I said to her. 'Well,' she replied,' we cannot live here and be happy. We have had our money and we have spent it. We have had plenty of food and clothes and it didn't make us happy. Now let us be true to this doctrine that has given us happiness, and let us leave this place. God will provide for us, and at

most we can only starve to death.' So we talked it over and decided that we would leave. We came to Paotingfu, giving my little baby to my uncle for him to keep as his own."

"Who became Christian first, you or your wife?" I asked.

"I heard about Christianity first, got interested first, and then when she saw what a change it made in my life, she very much approved of it - because I had a very bad temper and used to drink and swear and gamble; but then when I became interested in Christianity I gradually stopped dowing those things, so that she, too, became interested, and I got that woman evangelist in Shansi to explain it to her. She really became Christian before I did."

"And so your people won't let you go back, now that you are a Christian?"

"Oh, yes, they want me to go back and write letters all the time, asking us to come back; but we know that we could not go back and be Christians and be at all happy. So my wife and I have decided to stay away and live our own life."

"I suppose you get some income from your business in Shansi," I suggested.

"No," he replied," that's where the trouble comes, financially. We expected a payment last fall, but the office was looted by brigands and several thousand dollars were stolen. Consequently, the people to whom I let out the business ~~when~~ went bankrupt and we had to give up the contract; and now someone else has taken it. If we had received that money in the fall, we should have been all right, but we failed to get that and had to pawn clothes in order to live, before you found me this position. We have about $200 worth of clothes in Paotingfu pawnshops."

"You don't get any money from home?"

"No," he said. "My father was worth about $500,000, but now that I have left home I cannot get any of that. My grandfather was a very rich man and had a monument erected to him by the government as being the owner of over 16,000 acres, but that has been divided between the branches of the family and a good deal of money was spent in Boxer year. Our family cemetery is a beautiful place, which covers seventeen acres of land."

I lay back in the cart and marvelled at this young fellow and his wife, used to money and luxury, who had voluntarily left it all just for the sake of a clear conscience, preaching now for $7 a month! Here was surely another camel who had passed through a needle's eye, and his story was worthy to rank beside that of Matthew or Zaccheus. I wondered if being a Christian compensated for all that he had lost, and asked him whether he didn't have a hard time to live on his salary.

"No," he said. "We have had our money and it only brought us trouble. but serving the Lord is a real joy. People ask me,'Why are you so happy all day long?' My body is strong, I am young, and just so long as I can preach the Gospel in gratitude to God, so long will I be happy. I have

long had it in mind to be a missionary to the Mongols, and I hope some day that I can fulfil this desire."

A short time afterward we stopped off at the place where he had been working for two months. Formerly there had been only a general interest in Christianity, in response to which we had sent him to that field. During the two months he had started a little school for boys and girls of over thirty students, which was supported entirely by the little band of believers that he had gathered together there. The Bible and hymns were taught by the Christian teacher, in addition to government requirements. He was on the point of bringing together two factions in the next village, uniting them in the support of another school for boys and girls. I found that he had a regular schedule for each day, walking to villages in a radius of five miles and telling them the Gospel; and I found in each of these centers a little group of warm-hearted believers who beseeched me to stay with them a few days. He had done as good a piece of work in the two months as many evangelists have taken years to accomplish. My inspection left me with no doubt as to the truth of his story. It was as tho he had brought in his witnesses. He had found and proved Christianity.

The road I travelled back was the same I had come, but little time did I spend thinking about its roughness, though I was lame and weary. I forgot that in the new faith and courage that I had received. I had not only found good companionship, but had seen Christianity tested and proved. I had been witnessing the real power of Christianity in a life where it has taken serious hold. Surely a religion that can so change one life is strong enough to save a nation.

Besides those with the suspended pots of incense, there were leaders who wore around their neck big pasteboard cards, on which

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H. W. Hubbard
May 1, 1919

On Foot Around Peking in a Day

by Rev. Rowland W. Cross

Compassing the City of Peking.

Our vacation was short, so two of us, Mr. Beers and I, decided to see what we could see in one day. We left the compound at 8 o'clock and went east, going out through the Chi Hua Men. Just outside the city gate we came to a large Taoist temple, Tung Yüeh Miao (East Lofty Mountain Temple). This was a large enclosure, and in the inner court we found around the sides sixty-eight groups of idols, picturing the miseries of the wicked. We saw the animal heaven, and the official heaven, where good officials go. This temple was erected in the Mongol dynasty and dedicated to the Spirit of Mt. T'ai. In a room at the back the guide showed us a bronze horse which he said could cure all kinds of disease. If one had eye trouble, he might rub the eyes of the horse and then rub his own eyes; if one were deaf, a touch of the horse's ears would cure the deafness. The horse's eyes were worn smooth in the efforts of pilgrims to get their sight restored.

We were glad to leave this temple and go on farther east, where we came to the Chiu T'ien Kung (Nine Heaven Palace). This was badly kept up, even in worse ruins than most of the Chinese temples are,- a picture of the state of the old religions of China. There was little of interest here, so we went across the street to the Shih Pa Yü (Eighteen Hells). A blear-eyed, awful-looking gate-keeper acted as our guide. It occurred to us that it is always wise to have good servants in a mission compound, because a religion is judged by its products and often the servants are the ones from whom outsiders get their ideas of Christianity or other religions. If Dante could have visited this place, he could have gotten lots of material for his Inferno. In one place was an ice mountain, where women were punished, because during their lifetime they used too much water! There was the knife mountain with knives sticking out on all sides; there were children hung up by the hair, etc. In another place a figure of a person hung from the hair and feet with a stone around the waist, because in his lifetime he had cheated others. In another room we saw a man gazing at a bill, and were told that this man had refused to pay a bill and so in hell had to look at it continually. Another room represented people flayed for unfilial action; and there were wolves and tigers who formerly had been men. It was an awful representation of the Buddhist hell.

We hurried away from that temple and went straight north on our way around the city until we came to the Nan Hai Ta Shih, an attractive-looking temple that was just being repaired. Here we found a great crowd of people who were very much interested in the new venture. There were no recognized priests among them, but just people that lived in the neighborhood. They were glad to show us about and tell us of the wonderful cures that were wrought by the incense, etc., that they had in the temple. They gave us a package of powder that would cure all diseases; they gave us a paper which could be taken home and hung up and told us that if we had business failures we could pray before it and thus get success. They handed us incense sticks and showed us the basin filled with the ashes of former sticks. They passed us a bowl in which were 15 or 20 numbered sticks. We drew out a number and received a slip corresponding to the number on the stick, with our fortune in Chinese upon it. They led us to another room, the walls of which were covered with little red slips, on which were the names of donors. In that room, also, we saw the tablet of Yuan Shih K'ai's son, who was the patron of this temple. They showed us a god, said to be 700 years old; he looked quite new. They told us they were just planning to build a new temple. We were amazed at the zeal and evident faith of all these people; evidently someone had hoodwinked them and was playing upon their superstition.

Again we started on our way, going north, past the large water-works plant and the north-east tower of the city wall. Not far from that tower we found the Ti T'an (Altar of Earth), which has existed since the time of the Mongols and was rebuilt by Chia Ch'ing (1522-67). Here there was a large enclosure, large enough for many base-ball games to go on at once. In the center was a marble altar with

three approaches of one stone pailo, gate each, and on the north one approach of two pailos. We learned here the remarkable way in which Peking is laid out. The altar of earth is on the north; the altar of heaven is on the south, with the altar of the sun on the east and the altar of the moon on the west. The Yang principle is associated with heaven, light, day, sun, south, east and the material realm; the Yin principle, feminine, has to do with the earth, darkness, night, moon, north, west, and the world of spirits. These four altars are in accordance with Yin and Yang.

A mile and a half to the north-west we came upon the ~~Huang Ssu~~ (Yellow Temple). ~~On the way we just missed a blinding dust-storm that came down the road.~~ As we crossed the fields we met numbers of well-dressed pilgrims coming from the temple and saw a Ford coming away. The yellow roofs gleamed bright in the distance. The east Yellow Temple had few idols and was dedicated to Sakyumuni Buddha in the 17th Century, being the occasional residence of the Dalai Lama, Tashi Lumbo. The west wing, ~~the Hsi Huang Ssu,~~ was built by K'ang Hsi, who had killed a living Buddha. Emperor Ch'ien Lung had the eastern section renovated to house the Mongol princes. In 1780 he built the marble monument in memory of the spirit of Tashi Lumbo, who died of smallpox the year before while on a visit to Peking. ~~The chortan has figures representing the deeds and miraculous birth of Buddha, etc.~~ This was a stupendous piece of marble masonry, somewhat out of repair but of wonderful beauty. On the 13th of the first month this temple has a devil dance, when the priests dress in costume, put on huge masks, and with a Chinese orchestra and whips drive out the demons who are thought to bring heresy into the sanctuary.

On a little farther we came to the Hei Ssu, so named from the purple-black tiles. Our time was going rapidly, so we hurried on five li across the fields to the ~~Ta Chung Ssu~~ ("Big Bell Temple"). This was just west of the wall which ~~runs~~ around the north of the city ~~at a distance of about two miles, which wall~~ had been the northern boundary of Kublai Khan's capital. This old wall can still be traced along the north and part of the eastern side of the city, a mile or more outside of the present walls. ~~The Ta Chung Ssu was built in the first half of the 18th century and the~~ Big Bell was cast by the Ming Emperor, Yung Lo, as a present to the priest in the 15th century. It is 17 feet high, 34 feet in the greatest circumference, 8 inches thick and weighs from 1300 to 8700 pounds. It is inscribed inside and out with ~~the text of the~~ Buddhist ~~Hua Yin Ching - Merciful Buddha, Grand Buddha, Wonderful Buddha, etc.~~ Dr. Goodrich counted the number of characters on ~~this~~ a small section and estimated that there were 300,000 characters on this one bell. It was the feast day and we found great crowds at the temple entrance. Eating booths were much in evidence, as were vendors of all sorts of wares, ~~crying out, "Mai Shen mo, na shen mo - What you buy you carry away,"~~ and sellers of t'anghulers (long sticks of candied apples). We were eager to see the big bell, so made our way thru the crowd and climbed the winding stairway to the platform, where we found people above the bell trying to throw coins through the top of it, called the Gold Cash Eye. They believed that if they hit the small bell within the larger one, the coins were turn into gold or some good fortune come to them.

Five li across the country brought us to the ~~Wu Ta Ssu~~ ("Five Pagoda Temple"). ~~This was~~ built in the 15th century by Yung Lo, to do honor and to house the five gilded images of Buddha which had been brought by an Indian. The architecture is as near Indian as a Chinese could make it. Solid masonry built in six tiers is niched on the sides to contain the Buddhas. The four corners are capped by four pagodas, the fifth best in the center, with a shrine in front. This temple was considerably injured by the Boxers, many of the Buddhas being destroyed.

We ~~walked past~~ passed the zoological gardens, ~~which were closed,~~ ~~past~~ passed the big Catholic cathedral, Our Lady of Martyrs, and entered ~~the P'ing Tzu Men,~~ one of the western gates. It was three o'clock in the afternoon,

and, having eaten nothing except a little candy since 8 o'clock in the morning, we looked around for a restaurant. It was the Chinese New Year season and most of the places were closed; but finally we found an unpretentious looking place, went in through the kitchen and came to a room filled with men,-Mongols, Manchus and Chinese. We noticed men giving the Manchu salutes. We sat down at a table with several of the Manchus and asked them what kind of a restaurant it was. One man said,"It is an 'As you please' restaurant." We ordered up huang ts'ai (scrambled eggs), lao ping (a kind of pancakes), pai ts'ai (Chinese cabbage -(better than foreign cabbage), chu po po (pork dumplings). During the meal we talked with the men at the table and learned that some of them had been there since half past nine in the morning, talkee-talking (t'an-i-t'an). As soon as we told them we were Americans they were very ready to talk and to do anything for us. I estimated that I had eaten eggs and 9 chu po po and yet the whole feast only cost me 33 coppers, including a tip to the waiter! On the way out a workman fell over almost in front of us, and we found, to our surprise that he was drunk, for a drunken Chinese is most unusual.

As we went outside the city gate we struck a stone road and passed the Yueh T'ang (Temple of the Moon); but had no time to go to another famous temple, the Po Yun Kuan (White Cloud Temple). Outside the Ch'ang I Men, the West gate of the Chinese city, we saw the T'ien Ning Ssu, a 13 story pagoda, 100 feet high, one of the most perfect pagodas in this part of China. It contains an image of Buddha said to date from the 4th century. We saw the Ku T'a, also, 7 stories high, one of which had almost crumbled away. This dates from the 6th century. We rounded the south-west corner of the city at half past four, noticing the small tower there, evidently built, as all towers are at the corners of the city, as guard houses. Along the southern side of the city we alternated between a brisk walk and a trot. My partner had blisterd his feet, but neither of us thot to use some of the powder that we had received at the temple on the east side. We discovered that there is a moat all around the city, and that each gate, even of the southern city, had little shops at the entrance. We saw men taking ice from the moat and putting up the summer supply on the banks. We had no time to stop at the sacred tree, whose branches of these monarchs of the forest are held up by wooden pillars, nor to stop at the beautiful cemeteries on the south-west.

Across the T'unghsien railroad, around the bend in the city wall and over the stone road brought us to the Tung Pien Men, which is just at the south-east corner of the Manchu city and the north-east corner of the Chinese city. We did not enter this gate, because we wanted to complete the circuit, so we followed the moat on the ice to the Ch'i Hua Men, passing the altar of the sun in the gathering darkness. The lights of the city tower looked inviting. At 7 o'clock we entered the city again by the gate which we had left at 8:30 in the morning. Jogging along from there to Tengshihkou we reached home in time for supper, having covered a distance of 84 li, about 30 miles.

One gets an idea from such a trip of the magnificent way in which Peking is laid out, with tremendous walls around the Manchu city and smaller walls around the Chinese city at the south; with the immense gates on all sides, most of them protected by towers to keep the devils from entering the city; with the long streets running thru the city, the mountains on the north, west and east, the four temple, one in each direction,- all good feng shui (wind and water protection). We also thot, as we saw the temples and the old wall of the Kublai Khan capital that we were living in a city with a history dating way back into the dim past; and then, as we saw the temples, most of them out of repair, we thot of the decadent state of China's religion and yet how the superstitions still hang on and bring crowds to the temples on feast days. We thot of the poor people who were seeking cures for their diseases and help from those blind idols; and then we thot of what Christianity has to offer and how [illegible] people are for it.

(Signed) R. M. Eyres.

and, having eaten nothing except a little candy since 8 o'clock in the morning, we looked around for a restaurant. It was the Chinese New Year season and most of the places were closed; but finally we found an unpretentious looking place, went in through the kitchen and came to a room filled with men,-Mongols, Manchus and Chinese. We noticed men giving the Manchu salute. We sat down at a table with several of the Manchus and asked them what kind of a restaurant it was. One man said, "It is an 'As you please' restaurant." We ordered up ~~meng ts'ai~~ (scrambled eggs), ~~lao ping~~ (a kind of pancakes), ~~pai ts'ai~~ (Chinese cabbage - better than foreign cabbage), ~~chu ro~~ (pork dumplings). During the meal we talked with the men at the table and learned that some of them had been there since half past nine in the morning, talkee-talking (~~t'an-t-t'an~~). As soon as we told them we were Americans they were very ready to talk and to do anything for us. ~~I continued that I had eaten eggs and chu po and~~ yet the whole feast only cost me 33 coppers, including a tip to the waiter! On the way out a workman fell over almost in front of us, and we found, to our surprise that he was drunk, for a drunken Chinese is ~~most unusual~~.

As we went outside the city gate we struck a stone road and passed the ~~Yuan-ming~~ Temple of the Moon; but had no time to go to another famous temple, the Po-Yun Kuan ("White Cloud" ~~Temple~~). Outside the ~~Ch'ang-i Men~~, the West gate of the Chinese city, we saw the ~~T'ien-Ming pan~~, a (13) story pagoda, 100 feet high, one of the most perfect pagodas in this part of China. It contains an image of Buddha said to date from the 4th century. We saw the Ku T's, also, 7 stories high, one of which had almost crumbled away. This dates from the 6th century. We rounded the south-west corner of the city at half past four, noticing the small tower there, evidently built, as all towers are at the corners of the city, as guard houses. Along the southern side of the city we alternated between a brisk walk and a trot. My partner had blistered his feet, but neither of us thot to use some of the powder that we had received at the temple on the east side. We discovered that there is a moat all around the city, and that each gate, even of the southern city, had little shops at the entrance. We saw men taking ice from the moat and putting up the summer supply on the banks. We had no time to stop at the sacred tree, where the branches of these monarchs of the forest are held up by wooden pillars, nor to stop at the beautiful cemeteries on the south-west.

Across the T'ungchien railroad, around the bend in the city wall and over the stone road brought us to the ~~Tung ien men~~, which is just at the south-east corner of the Manchu city and the north-east corner of the Chinese city. ~~But~~ We did not enter this gate, because we wanted to complete the circuit, so we followed the moat on the ice to the ~~Ch'i Hua Men~~, passing the sitter of the sun in the gathering darkness. The lights of the city tower looked inviting. At 7 o'clock we entered the city again by the gate which we had left at 8:30 in the morning. Jogging along from there to Tengshikou we reached home in time for supper, having covered a distance of 84 li, about 30 miles.

One gets an idea from such a trip of the magnificent way in which Peking is laid out, with tremendous walls around the Manchu city and smaller walls around the Chinese city at the south; with the immense gates on all sides, most of them protected by towers to keep the devils from entering the city; with the long streets running thru the city, the mountains on the north, west and east, the four temples, one in each direction,- li good feng shui (wind and water protection). We also thot, as we saw the temples and the old wall of the Kublai Khan capital that we

REC'D APR 14 1919

The New Year's Street ~~Parade at~~ Man Ch'eng.

New Year's in China is not a day but a season. Before the end of the old year everybody is getting ready for this most holiday season and for at least half a month after the New Year business is not going at the usual rate. There are many interesting and strange customs and ceremonies connected with this season, some of them being general thruout the land and others peculiar to certain districts and cities.

During the first days of this recent Chinese New Year's I made a visit to a city called Man Ch'eng, about thirteen miles northwest of Paotingfu. It is not in our field, but I wished to see some of the work which the Presbyterians are doing under the supervision of Mr. Mather, who has been at this country work for many years and therefore is quite an expert. For instance, he has tried all kinds of ways for keeping warm in the country in the winter time and has decided that nothing is quite as warm as duck's down. He has a sleeping tent, a sleeping bag, a long coat and socks, all padded with this material, and, besides keeping warm in the coldest of weather he finds these so light that he can strap the whole outfit on his bicycle and travel with speed and convenience. He was having a station class with twenty or twenty-five men when I visited him, Christians from the country about who had come to the chapel to study Christianity and some of them to learn how to read. Mr. Mather is teaching them a simplified system of reading in Chinese, which is being introduced throughout China and backed by the educational department of the Government, as well as by the China Continuation Committee.

~~But I have wandered far from the New Year's parade.~~ It is the custom in each Chinese city to have a Ch'eng Huang Miao - that means a temple where the god of the city dwells. In Man Ch'eng at least - I do not know whether the same is practiced in other cities - this god makes an annual visit to the villages surrounding the city. While I was there the god returned to Man Ch'eng to spend the night in the city temple. He, like the other images in the temples of China, is made of mud, decorated with gaudy colors, and was carried in a sedan chair, like an official or a bride on her way to her new home, altho, unlike the latter, he was not invisible, for his chair was open to view. The first we knew of his coming was when we heard some terrible explosions which shook the whole chapel; and soon after we heard brass cymbals and large drums. We went to the door and saw a large procession headed by young men who had some sort of large gun, which made a terrific noise. Mr. Mather says that he has been in chapels two different times when the jar from these guns has broken glass in the windows. Following the noise was a row of fanatics, fulfilling vows which they had made, probably when they or their friends were sick or in trouble. Most of them had their arms bare to the elbows and extended nearly horizontal. In order that it might not be too tiresome, sticks from their hips to their hands helped them hold their hands this way for a long time. In the skin on the under part of the forearm were hooked some sort of metal hooks, from which we suspended iron pots, in which incense was constantly burning. These pots were heavy enough so that the skin was considerably stretched below the rest of the arm. Most of the people doing this were men, but there was one woman, also. This is the first time I have ever seen mutilation of the body as a form of religious ceremony in China.

Besides those with the suspended pots of incense, ~~there~~ were other paraders who wore around their neck big pasteboard cards, on which

The New Year's street teasers at San Chieng.

New Year's in China is not a day but a season. Before the end of the old year everybody is getting ready for this most holiday season and for at least half a month after the New Year business is retarded at the usual rate. There are many interesting and extraordinary and ceremonies connected with this season, some of them being general throughout the land and others peculiar to certain districts and cities.

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But I have wandered far from the Newchwang market. It is the custom in each Chinese city to have a Ch'eng Huang Miao - that means a temple where the god of the city dwells. In San Chieng at least I do not know whether the same is represented in other cities - this god makes an annual visit to the villages surrounding the city. While I was there the god returned to San Ch'eng to spend the night in the city temple. The, like the other images in the temples of China, is made of wood, decorated with gaudy colors, and was carried in a sedan chair, like an official or bride on her way to her new home, with, unlike the latter, he was not invisible, for his chair was open to view. The first we knew of his coming was when we heard some terrible explosions which shook the whole church, and going after we heard loud music and large firecrackers. We went to the door and saw a large procession headed by young men who had some sort of large gun, which made a terrific noise. Mr. Mather says that he has been in China to different times when the gun from there guns has broken glass in the windows. Following the noise was a row of tumbles, tumbling rows which they had made, probably when they or their friends were sick or in trouble. Most of them had the large bare to the elbows and extended nearly horizontal. In order that it might not be too tiresome, strike from their hips to their hands holded them hold their hands this way for a long time. In the skin on the under part of the forearm were hooked some sort of metal hooks, from which we suspended lumpsts, in which incense was constantly burning. These pots were heavy enough so that the skin was considerably stretched below the rest of the arm. Most of the people doing this were men, but there was one woman, too. This is the first time I have ever seen mutilation of the body as a form of religious ceremony in China.

Besides those with the suspended pots of incense, there were other paraders who wore around their neck big pasteboard cards, on which

were written Chinese characters. This is one way in which prisoners are sometimes punished in China and these people were fulfiling their vows like this. One of them was a little boy only a few years old, wearing such a card, and another was so small that his mother had to carry him.

I have asked several foreigners if they have ever seen this elsewhere, and none of them seems to have seen it, so I doubt if it is very common, ~~in this part of the country, at least~~. It seems to be a well-established custom in Man Ch'eng, ~~so if you wish to see the sight,~~ come to Paotingfu at New Year's time and we will visit ~~that city~~ again. Mr. Mather says that the greatest celebration is the 15th of the first month, but I had to come away before that time.

However,

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Man Ch'eng

W. W. Robinson

Early in April

Then and Now

at Lu Ho Academy

By Chauncey Goodrich, 1874

Lu Ho Middle School, Peking

~~Two days since~~, a goodly representation from the "Jefferson Academy" came from Tunghsien to visit~~ed~~ Peking, and gave a remarkable and varied exhibition of their talents. As one of a large audience, I listened to their music, and witnessed their acting and their athletic exhibition with great delight.

Meanwhile my mind wandered back to the far away beginning of the school. In August of 1865, after a six months' voyage in a sailing ship, I arrived at Peking. It was the second year of Protestant missionary effort in the Capital of China.

Coming up the Canal from Tientsin in a house boat, Mr. Blodget had taught me to write three Chinese hymns in Romanised form. The day after arrival we met for prayers in Mr. Blodget's study, and I was requested to lead the singing!! What singing! There were already two boarding schools of exceedingly primary character, gathered chiefly from poverty-stricken families; a boys' school of twelve, and a girls' school of six. The boys' school was immediately given in charge of the one day old missionary!!! In order to prepare myself for the office of precentor, I devoted much time to the small hymn book. After about six weeks I commenced a Singing Class for the two schools with meetings twice each week. A fortnight later, by request, the London Mission School boys were added. It is ~~sufficient~~ enough to ~~write~~ say that our musical education began at the bottom.

In my boys' school were two brothers, the younger of whom bore a name - Literary Longevity Perfect - of which his appearance gave no sign, and furnished no prophecy. These brothers were transferred to Tientsin, and a year later to Tungcho (as then named), and were the nucleus of the first school in that city. (It may be said in passing that Literary Longevity has long been a rare teacher, and was chosen as the first Chinese Principal of the Language School in Peking.)

Five years later I followed the "Perfect" brothers to Tungcho, and we continued our efforts in song. I also made some rude gymnastic apparatus, and set it up in the open. There I taught my Theological students some of the stunts we practised half a century ago in our Williams College, five thousand dollar Gymnasium.

Later, under Mr. Tewksbury's enthusiastic training, our then Lu Ho Academy students ~~finally~~ surprised us by singing the "Hallelujah Chorus" of the Messiah. Mr. Tewksbury was followed by Lucius Porter, who gave the ~~college boys~~ students such careful and skilful training that even the Academy boys now appear as a Glee Club with one of their own number as leader; an example of how the impossible is always becoming the historic.

The singing of these Academy students, as they appeared on April 5, this year in the Victorian in Peking in their black gowns and white collars seemed to me wonderful; ~~as did also their various by-products of pantomime, drama~~, and ~~athletics~~. The athletic exhibition, which ~~consisted of~~ included the swing-

The gang "We meet again tonight Boys" for a school song; such sacred songs as "Lift up your heads, O ye Gates" and "The Hallelujah chorus" which had to be repeated, and then the same "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag & smile, smile, smile".

Two days since, a goodly representation from the "Better-on Academy" - Hunanese variety - visited the Yale Band and gave a remarkable and varied exhibition of their talents. As one of a large audience, I listened to their music, and witnessed their acting and their athletic exhibition with great delight.

Meanwhile my mind wandered back to the far away beginnings of the school. In August of 1882, after a six months' voyage in a sailing ship, I arrived at Changsha. It was the second year of Protestant missionary effort in the Province of Hunan.

Coming up the Canal from Hankow in a house boat, Mr. Blodget had taught me to write three Chinese hymns in Romanized form. The day after arrival we met for prayers in Mr. Blodget's study, and I was requested to lead the singing!! Most singing! There were already two boarding schools of exceedingly primitive character, gathered chiefly from poverty-stricken families; a boys' school of twelve, and a girls' school of six. The boys' school was immediately given in charge of the one day old missionary!!! In order to prepare myself for the office of preceptor, I devoted much time to the small hymn book. After about six weeks I commenced a singing class for the two schools with meetings twice each week. A fortnight later, by request, the London Mission School boys were added. It is gratifying to write that our musical education began at the bottom.

In my boys' school were two brothers, the younger of whom bore a name - literary longevity perhaps - of which his so-ancestors gave no sign, and terminated no promise. These urchins were transferred to Hankow, and a year later to Tungcho (as then named), and were the nucleus of the first school in that city. It may be said in passing that literary longevity has long been a rare teacher, and was chosen as the first Chinese Principal of the Language School in Peking.

Five years later I followed the "Perfect" orphans to Tungcho, and we continued our efforts in song. I also made some crude gymnastic apparatus, and set it up in the open. There I taught my Theological students, some of the students we graduated half a century ago in our seminary, five thousand miles distant.

Later, under Mr. Tewksbury's enthusiastic training, our then Academy students literally surprised us by singing the Hallelujah Chorus of the Messiah. Mr. Tewksbury was followed by Langhorne, who gave the college boys such orchestral and athletic training that even the Academy boys now appear as a glee club with one of their own number as leader; an example of how the impossible is always becoming the historic.

The singing of these Academy students, as they appeared in Peking, in their black gowns and white collars seemed to me wonderful, as did their various by-products of musicians, drums, and minstrelsy. The athletic exhibition, which concluded by swing-

ing ~~the~~ Indian Clubs, dumb bell drills, and pyramid building, was nearly perfect. How the whole audience clapped. And, by the way, I never knew a Chinese audience to clap till after the Boxer time!

The Exhibition closed with the dramatic presentation of an imaginary reception to Dr. L.C.Warner of New York City, who has just given $20,000 for a new Gymnasium and Auditorium. (with his son Mr Franklin H. Warner,)

~~It should be added that~~ In Tunghsien the fine grounds, buildings, and equipment, lately occupied by the Union College (now moved to Peking, and forming a part of the Peking University), have been given to the ~~Mission Academy,~~ School which ~~has~~ will honor~~ed~~ itself by the name "Jefferson Academy". The school begins its work in the new surroundings with a fine group of loyal students, and with every promise of a bourgeoning life.

The Principal, Rev. Harry S. Martin, has just returned from furlough full of enthusiasm and hope, and strengthened by the ~~glad~~ thought of the great Church behind him which has taken the new Academy into ~~their~~ its heart. The whole North China Mission unites with Mr. and Mrs. Martin in their new gladness and hope.

Peking, China,

April 7, 1919.

Chauncey Goodrich.

Part of the entertainment was a ~~play~~ pantomime representing the development and hopes of the school. The audience recognized various characters who have had a share in the Academy's life and appreciated the various "take offs" on them.

Apr. 7. 1919

Peking

Chauncey Goodrich

北通縣

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article May 1919

LU HO MIDDLE SCHOOL
TUNGHSIEN, ~~PEKING~~
~~CHINA.~~

The Work of ~~My~~ a "B Account"
by Rev Harry S Martin Principal LHR

It is the beginning of the second semester in our academy. I have been receiving tuition and board fees this week, sandwiched in with the arranging of classes and meeting new students. ¶ I wish you could have been in my place ~~these days~~ to ~~have~~ receive~~d~~ some impressions of what it means for a ~~X~~ Chinese family "to pass over the days," i.e. ~~which, in common parlance is,~~ "to make a living" and at the same time to be able to give their children some sort of an education. Some boys have come with their purses full ~~of money~~ and have easily passed out the bills to pay for "first class food" and full tuition. Between twenty-five and thirty percent of the students have paid everything,-board, room rent, tuition and fees in full. About half have paid board, room rent and fees ~~in full,~~ but have received some help from the school for tuition, at the recommendation of their churches. ¶ But there is a group who are not able to pay even all the boarding fees ~~that are asked~~; and that is the group that puts the wrinkles into one's brow.

Most of the~~se boys~~ are hardworking, ambitious students and are from families, usually Christian, who are desirous of giving their sons an education. But it is utterly beyond their means. ¶ Here comes a young fellow in the Junior class, the president of the Y.M.C.A., who brings only half of what we ask of him. ¶ "Aren't you able to bring more than this?" I ask. "No", he replies, "I have been doing everything I can to get enough money, and finally my father pawned part of the furniture in our house to get together these dollars." ¶ Another young man, a Senior, the most brilliant man we have in school, one who, if he can fulfil his ambition of becoming a preacher, will make a strong one, comes back from his home with a heavy heart because of the pressure brought to bear to have him stop school and begin a business which will bring something into the family coffers. The father has land, but it has been under water for the last six years and what little savings were accumulated have long ago vanished. ¶ A helper from one of the outstations brings his son. The father is a consecrated man, but has never had theological training and so gets but ten dollars a month. One month's salary he donates to the church where he is located, but he wishes to give two months' salary to the support of his son in school, if we can help some. What shall we do?

Further I could ~~go on multiplying examples and~~ tell you of case after case I have ~~been~~ listening ~~to~~ these last few days. ~~I have letters from ten or more students, saying they will be delayed in getting back to school because of the difficulty they are having in finding the money to go on. The~~ parents are willing to sacrifice and the students to work at anything we can give them to do. ~~It is just the difficulty of finding funds which is keeping them down.~~ We do not wish to pauperize, but there are many we desire to help. That is one of the reasons why we are so keen to get our vocational department established.

I have a little account in the bank which I call my "B account." From it I draw in certain cases, and I find the investments I make with

北通縣
路河中學校

friend.

this money often bringing returns thirty-~~fold~~, sixty-~~fold~~ and one hundred fold. A large part of my B account is not my own money. Some ~~of you~~ have said,"Here is a bit of money. ~~I'd like to have you~~ use it in any way you see fit." Some ~~of you~~ have given more than a bit. I put it on my B account and it comes out rapidly, but happily, on such days as these. The cashier tells me this account is rather low just at present. ~~I am not begging, but I thought I'd just tell you of this account.~~ Exchange is creeping up, and it looks as though gold drafts will soon be worth more in silver than they have been during these years of war.

Last week I was in Peking for a day. One of the strong young teachers of our grammar school there is able to do the good work he is doing because of this B account. The teacher of our primary school, for many years an orphan, might be hauling a ricksha or even engaged in less beneficial labor, were it not for the money that has gone through that B account from a generous-hearted Boston friend. Instead, this young man, earnest and self-respecting, asks that he may give me half of his munificent salary of twelve dollars a month that I may save it to go toward the expenses of two years of college work he hopes to take later on. The young theological student I met, who completes his seminary course this year, would not be ready to fill the important place waiting for him, where it not for a B account.

And so it goes, ~~It is not irksome to tell this, for I see~~ one young man after another coming forward to take his place in this newborn Republic because some of you ~~will~~ take an interest in my "B account."

Harry Martin
Tsungchin.

CHINA ASKS CHRISTIAN PRAYERS FOR WELFARE

STRIKING EVIDENCE OF EXTRAORDINARY CHANGES WHICH HAVE COME ABOUT SINCE REPUBLIC

Pekin, China, April 17—An appeal made by the Chinese Government to all the Christian churches in China to set aside April 27 as a day for prayer that China may be guided to a wise solution of the critical problems besetting her, is regarded here as striking evidence of the extraordinary changes which have taken place in the nation since the revolution.

The appeal was distributed broadcast by telegraph today to all the governors and high officials within whose jurisdiction Christian communities are to be found. It was also sent to the leaders of the various missions. Prayer was requested in the appeal for the National Assembly for the new Government, for the president of the republic who is yet to be elected, for the constitution of the republic, for the recognition of the republic by the Powers, for the maintenance of peace and for the election of "strong and virtuous men" to office. The representatives of the provincial authorities are instructed to attend the services. A similar service has been held already in Pekin at the request of the Government. The appeal has given extraordinary satisfaction to mission circles where it is pointed out that this is the first time in the history of the world that such a request has come from a non-Christian nation.

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INSTITUTIONS IN MISSION WORK.

In these days when such a revolution is taking place in Church work and methods of working there is in some quarters the feeling, that at home and on the foreign mission field as well, "institutional work" is crowding out the real work of the church, that of "Preaching the Gospel". Whether this suspicion be well founded or not, it is well that we now and then stand to one side and take a look at ourselves, lest in our eagerness for results, our feet may have found the smoother path, and our eyes have lost the goal.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" was the Master's commission given at the first; it is the Master's command still. And here let us ask ourselves again "What is the Gospel?", and "How is it to be preached?"

While the message everywhere and always is the Evangel, the method of proclaiming it of necessity varies according to the knowledge and intelligence of those who are to hear it. Preaching that would convert a heathen crowd might not touch a Toronto audience, and on the other hand the best-prepared and most orthodox sermon delivered in Toronto, might, though most faithfully interpreted, fall flat if preached in China.

But it is of Evangelism in North Honan we write.

Thirty odd years ago, work was opened up here in absolutely new territory, by itinerant preaching and healing-- itinerant, because no abiding place could be found, but as soon as premises could be secured for missionary residence, dispensary and hospital work were carried on, and so Institutional work struck its roots into the soil. Wonderful work it was too, from the very start. Vast numbers of people, even those [illegible] anti-foreign [illegible] flock[illegible] days of intense [illegible] ed to the dispensaries for treatment, and in spite of lack of equipment, results have all along from one standpoint been gratifying. The blind (many of them) received their sight, many lame were made to walk, many foul with disease were cleansed, and all had the gospel preached to them. None were more ready to listen to the gospel than the patient who found himself benefited physically, his pain relieved, and his life perhaps saved. The "Gospel of Healing" he could understand-- it had met his need. The rank prejudice against the one who had brought it to him, gradually disappeared during his stay in hospital, and he became willing to listen to the "Gospel of Redemption". Many of the Christians in North Honan are the result of hospital evangelism. But in order to have a future as well as a present, hospitals require staffs, and these are trained in institutions, as medical schools and nurses training schools; neither of these has been attempted.

In place of trained nurses and interns we have worked along with medical assistants, young men who received a considerable amount of training in hospital work, and became very useful but who sooner or later left us to practice on their own account. The country is full of "doctors" from those who have spent from a few months to several years as assistant in some hospital, even down to the coolie who carried the water and swept the hospital yard, and they are all "trained in foreign hospital" doctors. The lack of a future was painfully demonstrated by the going of our doctors to France, with the Chinese Labor Corps, when all our Medical work simply winked out and every hospital door was closed, there was no staff to carry on even dispensary work. The medical side of the work we think can scarcely be considered as suffering from too much "institution."

But in other directions institutional work early began to grow. There were converts, and converts required training and teaching. The Christians had children growing up as ignorant as their parents before them. He would be a poor follower of John Knox who would willingly tolerate that condition, so gradually schools for boys and schools for girls grew. For the parents who could not go to school, classes of a month or so at a time were held each year.

In the earlier years all the Chinese evangelists were borrowed from older missions [illegible] also school teach[illegible]ra, but it is neither wise or pleasant to be "the neighbor that's always borrowing", so another institution, a training school for Chinese evangelists, grew up, to which the most likely men with gifts for preaching were drawn and trained for a couple of months each year. Schools called for teachers, but when we needed trained teachers, we were still in the primary school stage with our educational system. So a High and Normal School for boys was established. (continued on page 3)

SCHOOL EXHIBITION AT WEIHWEI.

By Miss E.McLENNAN B.A.

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The Confucian Temple on North Bridge Street was the scene of a unique gathereing this week. A month ago, the friendly relations between the Mission and the Government schools was shown by a request from the local Education Board for permission to visit our boarding schools here. Several gentlemen came and professed themselves greatly pleased with our girls' class- rooms and things in general. Shortly afterwards announcement were received of a three days' School Exhibition to be held Nov. 1 st to 3 rd, and invitations were extended to our Mission Schools to take part in the same.

The Goverment schools had been notified a year ago, so had had ample time for preparation . Our time was short but drawings in pen and pencil, watercolors, maps, letters, specimens of penmanship in English and Chinese, essays and arithmetic problems were prepared, paper-folding, crochet samples, dolls(cut out of cloth, stuffed with sand, faces painted then dressed), handkerchiefs hemstitched, crossstitched, embroidered, dog-tooth edged,--- were also quickly manufactured. From the Government schools in addition to similar articles, clay-moulded fruits and vegetables, carved bamboo vases, pen-racks, boxes and frames, wonderful specimens of crocheted flowers and plants in crocheted pots, figures of men animals and birds carved in stone, bugs and worms bottled in alcohol, were sent in. A box of cocoons, larvae and spun silk, together with cotton bolls and thread, was one of the most interesting exhibits. These various articles along with school photographs were sent in several days in advance, and well arranged on long tables and on the walls of the exhibition rooms, which occupied the front part of the temple. As pupils , teachers and visitors passed along all had a good opportunity to view the exhibition. On the first day the Higher Primary Boys' Schools attended 26 being present. Next day the Lower Primary Schools were received. Only three schools came out, two of them Christian schools. On the last Great day the Girls' Schools had their outing. Five schools, three of them Mission Schools were present. From our Mission Schools 130 girls attended and from the City Government Schools 110. The dark uniforms of these schools, with the chrysanthemum hair badges of the lower girls , and the pink and blue scarfs of the city school gave them an institutional air reminding one of college functions at home with gowned students and professors. Our Mission Girls in their variegated garments lent a pleasing variety to the scene. In keeping with their coats of many colors they carried flags , half of them Chinese, the others of all nations(except Japan).

On arrival we were received first by the gentlemen in charge, then teachers and patronesses were ushered into a side room where several ladies received us, and refreshments were served. Along the walls of this room were scores of tablets of China's ancient sages, With all their wisdom none had forseen the emancipation of China's womanhood, nor dreamed of such events as were now happening in the sacred temple and its precincts.

After all the schools had arrived and viewed the Exhibits they contributed songs, marches, dumbell and flag drills etc to their mutual entertainment and that of all present. The singing of our Boarding School girls was pronounced the best . They shared honors with the Government School girls in drill and marching, but while our maps and drawings were good, we were far behind in the fancy exhibits. Many remarks were overheard to the effect that in humble obedient scholarly appearance, the Mission School far outshone those of the Government schools, and one saw that not education alone, but a Christian education is the transforming power needed by China's daughters as well as the girls of other lands.

The program finished, we marched homewards, flags flying, and the girls marching in time to patriotic songs which they sang till they were past the suberbs. Then they were allowed to break ranks and reached the school at 3.30, a hungry but happy crowd.

The exhibits from each county are to be sent to the provincial capital, and some public recognition given to the schools sending in the best work .

It was a great day, but we hope if the Exhibition is to be an annual event, that next year our contributions to exhibits and program may be better than this year.

Surely a new day has dawned for China, when school-girls of all classes can walk along the city streets, and are received in public by the leading men and women of the city including the officials and their wives.

May the time soon come when every girl in this broad land have through education, an intelligent knowledge of herself, of the wonders of the world in which lives, and most important of all and best of all, that to which she is heir through Jesus Christ our Lord.

(continued from page 1)
With Rev.R.A.Mitchell M.A. as its Principal it has done excellent work in preparing teachers for our schools and young men for college. It has a staff, a trained staff, and in the absence of the Principal on furlough, they are carrying on the work of the school. For Girls, Miss Pyke has arranged High School classes during the past year.

Again as the church grew, the need of a trained Chinese ministry became more and more urgent, and a missionary was for a time put in charge of Theological training, but wisely, later on this work was transferred to the Union Theological College in Shantung, where Rev.J.D. MacRae B.D. has recently gone to take up the work of Professor of Theology and Dean of the Theological College.

The Student Class, always the most influential, was in the early years, as a body, opposed to mission work. In more recent years however the large bodies of young men in Government Schools and Colleges, and their friendly attitude, made splendid openings for work, Christian work, and one man (not an ordained missionary) was set apart for Y.M.C.A. work in the provincial capital.

The exceeding poverty of the community led to the establishment of an Industrial School for women and girls, in which they are taught to earn a livelihood , and they and their children are instructed in the Gospel.

It must not be forgotten that all the institutions mentioned are also evangelistic agencies. They are essentially Christian , and are for the saving and developing of those who will be able later on to take their proper places in the work of a self-propogating church.

The question may her be asked, "Has not the taking away of so many missionaries from the work of preaching, to carry on teaching and other work , greatly hindered the evangelistic work?"

It certainly has reduced the number of itinerating evangelists, and their places have not been filled by new men.

The Chinese long ago discovered that drilling in the grain is away ahead of broadcast sowing. Where the ground can not be properly worked, sowing may still be done by hand. There are those who feel too that where the ground can be got and can be prepared, intensive work such as can be done among boys and girls in school and college, is as likely to be fruitful in lasting results as any other kinds of evangelistic effort. Perhaps even in evangelistic work, the Chinese farmer's rule is not a bad one to follow," Drill in the seed where you can, and where you can't , sow broadcast.

While it is very gratifying to note that the Government is everywhere establishing schools and colleges , patterned in many ways after mission institutions, it yet becomes of greatest importance, that the Christian institutions should if possible be kept at the top-notch of efficiency.

For the sake of efficiency as well as economy, many one-horse institutions as under-staffed colleges etc are closing their doors, and even strong missions are combining their forces, and establishing strong Union Institutions, where the best possible training can be given.

For that reason there will be no Medical, or Arts, or Theological College in North Honan, but our students are sent to the Union Christian University at Tsinan in Shantung, where Dr.McClure represents our mission on the Medical Staff and Mr.MacRae on the Theological.

To recapitulate then, we have a staff in all of about 70 men and women .

Of these there are 8 giving all their time and perhaps 6 more giving part of their time to Institutional work. After 30 years the percentage does not seem large but the thing that is large is this, that there is in Honan the material that can be, and is being moulded and developed and perfected into Christian Evangelists, and Doctors , and Nurses and Teachers, like ourselves, perhaps better than ourselves, and that when our time comes to go home whether to Canada, or to Glory, the doors need not be shut, but the work of the Kingdom will go on and on and on.

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The Messenger is again issued from its old office at Hwaiking, Honan. We hope our correspondents , will in time find out our new address. Some very kind things have come to us recently from subscribers especially money. Though payment is not necessarily in advance" one considerate subscriber has paid up to 1934.

Subscription rates are as follows--

1 copy to any address in China	20 cts	Gold
4 copies " " " " "	75 "	"
1 copy to Foreign countries	35 "	"
4 copies to one foreign address	$1.00	"

Payment in Canada may be made to Rev A.E.Armstrong. Confederation Life Bdg. Toronto.

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BIRTHS. At Weihwei , Honan, on Oct 24 to Dr.& Mrs.Chang of the Hwaiking Hospital staff, a Son.

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THE STRIKE.
AND HOW WE BROKE IT=

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Workmen in China have their guilds and societies as in other lands. They also know how to go on strike, and how to do it decently too. It was in 1900 we had a strike of all our carpenters.

We were engaged in building operations and had a large gang of workmen, masons, carpenters, painters, tinsmiths &c, at work about 30 miles from their home. It must be remembered that in Honan certain feast days must be remembered, as the fifteenth of the fifth moon, the eighth of the eighth, also when buildings are being erected, the heavy work of pounding the foundation, and likwise the raising of the heavy beams, each call for a feast.

The custom is to give each workman an extra day's pay or less. This provides a certain amount of meat and vegetables for dinner, the workmen working till noon and having the rest of the day to themselves. An important point is this- each workman must share in the feast, whether he has been at work several months or only one day, thus no one loses "face ".

Work had gone smoothly for some months when trouble came suddenly, and it all came through a kindly intention on our part. We were excavating a cistern, and the heavy work the masons had to do in pounding the earth, especially as the weather was very hot, suggested the idea of an extra feast for them. Our intention was all right, but alas, it ran up against ancient, unchangeable, inexorable custom. The masons accepted the feast and enjoyed it, but trouble began at once.

I was called out one evening and found a formidable array of about 90 workmen arrayed on opposite sides of the yard. The head carpenter Li accused the head carpenter mason Kwoa, of casting aspersions on the carpenters by saying that they were not as good men as the masons, as the masons had been given a feast that the carpenters had not shared in, and called on one of his men to sorroborate the charge. Mr.Kwoa promptly denied the charge, and called on one of his men to back up his statement. The men then all dispersed, and I hoped the trouble was over, but it wasn't, it was only brewing with the cover on. Soon after the head carpenter told me his men were demanding a feast also. But I said " They are in no way entitled to another feast, they have had every feast owing them haven't they?" "Certainly ". " Besides this feast was for extra work done by the masons only, and besides it was quite apart from regular building ". " Had the carpenters any right at all to a feast I would gladly give it, but you admit that they have no claim to one." "That is quite true" he agreed, "they have no claim at all for another feast, but if they do not get it they declare they will all go on strike."

As matters were becoming serious, we submitted the matter to Arbitration. A few Chinese evangelists and teachers took the matter up and and brought in an award satisfactory to both parties as follows. " We find that the striking carpenters have no real claim to the feast demanded, but as they have suffered considerable in their feelings in being seemingly passed over while others were favored, and as people are talking about on the street, in order to re-establish their "face" we advise that the feast be given.

There was only one cart at that time for hire in the place and we wanted it the next day for one of our missionaries who purposed travelling. The strikers knew that and they wanted the cart too to take home their tools and bedding, and to make sure of the cart, they paid down the money in advance.

But there's many a slip
Twixt the cup and the lip.

To be more exact in China we should say " between the bowl and the lip".

The feast money was given, but not a man of them tasted thereof. That wicked carter had heard that the strike was likely to be called off , and cleared out in the night with his cart and the money the men had paid him in advance. The feast money received , amounted to a little less than the money the cart had taken with him, but the men's face had been restored and they all resumed work as cheerfully as though they had just enjoyed the best feast of their lives.

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THE LLEWELLYN HOME.

The establishing of the Llewellyn Home by the Foreign Mission Board, for missionaries' children at home for education, is one of the wisest and best things we have heard of for a long time , and it will very much relieve the anxiety of many parents, who would like to remain on the field, to know that their children at home are safe. If one may judge from reports coming from Oshawa regarding the Home and the Home-Mother, these self-styled " Poor Grass - Orphans"are at last "in Clover".

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Dr.E.B.& Mrs.Struthers, Mrs.T.A.Arthurs with their little folks have arrived at Weihwei, from home; others are expected in th course of the next two or three months and we all rejoice to know that among them we may soon have Rev.H.M.& Mrs Clark.

Poor Nicaragua

COPY DR. STANLEY

"And tonight our reverence and our praise are deeper as we think how God has spoken to us this week in that news which we read last Thursday in our papers - how that God has taken to Himself one who was the Father in this Church - our beloved Father in God - Dr. Stanley. There are many lessons of his life which those who have lived with him and worked with him for long years may praise God for. The message which is given to us who are younger in this Church is above all one of praise to God for that noblest work in all His creation - an aged Christian. He was one who contended earnestly for the Truth - one whose energy and activity never failed through the long years of a useful life. As he grew old he seemed not to lose but to keep the powers and interests and sympathies of youth while he added to them the mellowed spiritual experience and steadfastness of Age. In him was no barrier between Youth and Age - no failure of sympathy as times changed and his own day and generation, so full of successful service, drew to a close.

"Oh you older people - our Fathers in God - God will some day show you the praise we give Him for the gift of you to us in the midst of our lives. How it humbles us when you trust us - how it strengthens us when your patience and goodness go out towards us. You are rocks of strength and towers of defence to us and your very presence brings to us the reality of the presence of God.

"It is two years ago since our thoughts in this Church gathered round the memory of Mrs. Stanley, - and it is only a year ago this week since Dr.Stanley stood in this pulpit and told us how 42 years ago this Church began. He was the last of those first founders still left with us. What he meant to this Church for those early years fewer remain each year now to tell: but we who come after, we who take up the work of which God has now relieved him - know also the message of

his life - his steadfastness, his zeal, his life built upon those great truths of God's Forgiveness and God's Fatherhood. As time brought changes and new developments his sympathies never narrowed. His children have told how in his home age formed no barrier and failed in no sympathy with the new methods and ideals of a younger generation. And we in this Church know the same. Dr. Stanley was no mere laudator temporis acti - one whose praise is only in the past and whose heart has no faith in the future. He believed in God - he lived the Christian life - he was Christ's true soldier - but in him Faith and Hope were crowned by Love. We are poorer without him - our life as a Church will miss him. It is not what he did alone - it is what he was - the life in which age crowned youth and the matured experience of the Love of God issued in gentleness and sympathy and Love. It is not sorrow which is deepest in our hearts tonight but that reverence which inspires praise for the gift God gave us in him. Yes, and we would hope that God, his God and our God, may give us grace, like him, when our time comes to say our Nunc Dimittis, thankful that unworthy as we are He has shown us some Fragment of His work and given us to serve Him in our day and generation - yet with words of praise upon our lips that there are those who shall follow us and the prayer that he may grant them too, in His love, to see His Glory.

Amen.

Dr. C. A. Stanley. American Board missionary in Tientsin.

1863 (March 13) to 1910. "

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the Junior class, son of the hospital assistant at Tungchou. He was suddenly stricken down with tuberculosis last January and steadily failed until his death on March 23. The second death was that of Chang Hsi Ling of the sophomore class, from the London Mission station at Hsiao Chang. He died very suddenly at the hospital on March 28, having been removed thence from the college only that morning. The symptoms of the disease were puzzling, but Dr. Ingram thought the evidence pointed to a tumor in the cerebellum. The sudden death of this student, so far away from his home, the only surviving son of aged parents, caused a profound sensation among the students. After carefully considering all the elements of the situation the Faculty decided that the remains of this student should be conveyed to his home. Two members of the senior class from Hsiao Chang offered to undertake the journey, the Faculty making the necessary preparations and sending a letter of condolence to the aged parents.

On April 5 the third student passed away, Chang Yueh P'eng of the freshman class. He also was the only son of aged parents, who live in deep poverty at Tungchou. His illness was pneumonia. As soon as he was taken ill he insisted on going to his home, and his parents called Chinese physicians to treat the case. One cannot help feeling that if he had gone to the hospital and received good medical care his life might have been saved. But the two deaths which had already occurred took place, one in and the other near the hospital, and on account of this students who became ill were in great fear of being taken thither. When this third death occurred the students were so filled by fear that any further untoward event might easily have caused a panic. It had been fifteen years since a death had occurred in the college, and to have a succession of three within two weeks was certainly very disturbing. The members of the faculty endeavored in every way to comfort and strengthen the students and stimulate theis faith in the Eternal Father who causes all things to work together for good for his trusting children, and as the weather grew more mild and sickness disappeared from our midst, conditions gradually became normal again.

On account of these events an investigation of sanitary conditions ~~xxxxx~~ seemed desirable and, at Mr. Biggin's suggestion, we invited Dr. Hill, a sanitary expert recently arrived at the London Mission in Peking, to come to Tungchou for this purpose. Dr. Hill spent a day in investigating conditions and, after his return to Peking sent us a full and carefully prepared report. He found nothing which threw light on the unusual prevalence of sickness in the college. but made several useful suggestions and recommendations.

Title New Life in North China Union College 800

~~A REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE~~

~~AT TUNGCHOU~~

By Rev. Howard S. Galt of Tung-chou.

~~close upon them.~~ During the past year much has been heard in North China of the Presbyterian pastor, Rev. Ting Li Mei of Shantung, and the remarkable religious meetings conducted by him in the Union College at Wei Hsien, and subsequently at other places. Thro the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association in Peking, cooperating with the colleges in Peking and Tungchou, Mr. Ting's services were secured for a series of meetings in this region.

Mr. Ting arrived in Tungchou on Saturday, April 23, after several days of very successful meetings at The Peking University. He began to conduct special meetings on Sunday, and continued ~~in our midst~~ with us until Monday evening, May 2. During this period all class-room work was suspended, and four meetings were held each day as follows: At 7:00 A.M. a prayer meeting in the College; at 10:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. general services in the church; at 7:00 P.M. a general service in the College. Pastor Ting purposed to conduct three of the meetings each day, and did so so far as his strength permitted. Toward the close Pastor Liu of the Methodist church in Peking gave

two days' assistance. The college and church united in the meetings and great blessings came to both. ~~The benefits to the church will be reported elsewhere.~~

In the college an earnest spirit of prayer and expectation preceded the meetings. But after they began several days passed before the awakened interest became apparent. Pastor Ting is a man deeply filled with the Divine Spirit. The appeal he makes is simple, yet profoundly moral and religious, being devoid of spectacular and sensational features. His addresses are characterized by deep earnestness and a wealth of pertinent illustration.

¶ After four or five days of meetings a spirit of conviction and consecration began to manifest itself amongst the students. Opportunities to speak were eagerly sought. Hearts burdened with a sense of sin found relief in confession. A large number wished to consecrate themselves to Christian service, many expressing the definite purpose to devote their lives to the ministry.

The last service conducted by Pastor Ting had two very impressive features. All ordained ministers present, both Chinese and foreign were invited to the platform, and all students who had decided to give their lives to the ministry were invited to come forward and join hands with the ministers. Sixty-seven students responded to this invitation, and as this goodly company stood in a circle with hands joined a hymn of consecration was sung, and a prayer of consecration was offered. ¶ Following this an invitation was given to all other students who, while not ready to decide upon the ministry, yet wished to ~~consecrate~~ themselves to some form of Christian service, to come forward and join hands in like manner, and fifty responded to this invitation. As they stood ~~with hands joined~~ this a hymn ~~was sung~~ and a prayer ~~of consecration was offered~~ followed, as in the other case. Out of a total of 144 students in the institution 117 thus gave evidence of having been deeply moved, and, in this definite and impressive manner, consecrated themselves to Christian service. The occasion was one never to be forgotten and a joy too deep for utterance filled all hearts.

After Pastor Ting's departure it was felt that the meetings should be continued, and so during the remainder of the week two ~~meetings~~ were held in the college each day. In these meetings new blessings came to several more students, and a few more names were added to the list of those who had given their lives to the ministry. It was decided to organize this group of students into a Volunteer Band. ~~Some ten days~~ after Pastor Ting went away ~~a photograph of this Band was taken. These days which had passed gave~~ there was ample time for the students to carefully consider their purposes, and two or three whose ~~first expression of purpose~~ vision was apparently due to momentary impulse withdrew from the group. But this loss was more than made up by the addition of new members, so that the number of those who were ready ten days after Pastor Ting's departure to have the camera picture make an indelible record of the purpose they had announced was 76, or more than one-half the student body. (An analysis of this group by places and classes gives the following results: Presbyterian Mission, 5; London Mission, 15; American Board Mission, Tientsin, 4; Peking, 10; Tungchou, 10; Paotingfu, 14; Pang Chuang, 12; Lin Ching, 2; Shansi Mission, 4; By Classes: College, 4th year class, 5 out of 15; 3rd year class, 14 out of 20; 2nd year class, 18 out of 26; 1st year class, 15 out of 23; Academy, 4th year class, 10 out of 21; 3rd year class, 14 out of 33.)

The question that must arise in all our hearts is, Will these results be permanent? ~~As to this matter~~ All we can say is that ~~the~~ conditions during these meetings and subsequently give promise of permanency. The members of the faculty and the officers of the Y.M.C.A. realize keenly the responsibilities of the situation and will earnest-

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ly endeavor, seeking the blessing and direction of the Holy Spirit who has wrought these things in our midst, to extend and conserve these results.

~~We cannot close this report without expressing the keen and constant regret that Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have been absent during the year. If the Principal had been here probably some of the untoward events of the year would not have happened, and the measure of success would have been greater. Now we look forward with great hope to his return in the early autumn and his presence will be again be a source of wisdom and of strength.~~

~~Respectfully submitted to the Mission,~~

Howard S. Galt,

Acting-Principal.

Tungchow, 3 June, 1910

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New life in the Chin Inno. College - H. S. Galk.

Fangchow - June 3 - 1910

Rec'd DEC 15 1909

CHAS. A. STANLEY, JR.
Shantung, Pang Kia Chuang
China.

NO 95.

Mission Prospects in China.

How long will it take to convert China? Many say since it took centuries to convert Rome, it will take centuries to convert China. A few on the other hand say, since the Japanese government has completely absorbed Western civilization in 40 years of their own free will, not only in the universities, the commercial and technical schools, but also in middle schools and in many schools on modern lines in every village in the land, what is there to hinder the absorption of Christian civilization and the Christian religion in a generation? China committed itself to Buddhism in the first century of the Christian era, Korea and Japan committed themselves to Buddhism in the 6th and 7th centuries. What is there to hinder China from committing itself to the Christian faith in a generation? Nothing, except our want of faith and want of adequate methods.

By natural increase 4 millions are added to the population of China every year, 40 millions every 10 years, but of Christian converts not more than 100,000 a year, a million in 10 years.

The main lines of operation in China are four, viz., the educational, the medical, the evangelistic, and the literary.

1. The educational, which opened up the true knowledge of the forces of nature and the secret of the material prosperity of all nations, has accomplished its task by inspiring the Chinese government to adopt it. The Chinese government has already undertaken to mould its future education on the model of the West, which is mainly materialistic and only very partially spiritual. When non-Christian Confucianism takes it up there will be less of the spiritual in it, and probably more of the ethical. The scope of the new educational missionary is thus vastly restricted by government action. The prospect of the speedy conversion of China from education alone is not bright nor speedy.

2. The medical, in its beginning, was only meant as a philanthropic handmaid to aid the missionary to get openings into the respectable homes of the Chinese, which for a long time were hermetically sealed against all foreigners, as they considered them uncivilized barbarians. Medical men and women have shown a magnificent example of their self-sacrifice in caring for the sick. Now that that prejudice is almost entirely removed, medical men can get access to all homes, and the well-to-do are quite willing to pay for medical attendance and the most respectable do not wish to be objects of charity. As a matter of history the main object of the medical missionary is to heal the physically sick, leaving the religious instruction in the hands of his clerical colleagues. From medical missions the speedy conversion of China to a Western religion is not hopeful, as there is no necessary connection between medicine and religion further than it is only in connection with the Christian religion that such noble fruit is produced.

3. The evangelist comes with the form of Christianity which he has been taught the best for the West, and he assumes that it is also the best for the East. He learns the language and goes about preaching. He is a great peacemaker, helping to make the East and the West to understand each other. But after labouring for 100 years in the field Protestants still have only 178,000 converts, say an average of 50 converts per missionary. Romanists, after 300 years of work, have only one million. This amply demonstrates that so far the evangelistic missionaries have not found the key to open the lock of a Chinaman's heart. The conversion of the Daimyos in Japan and the Taipings in China was abortive.

4. There remains now only the literary missionary's work to be considered.

DEC 15 1909

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4. There remains now only the literary missionary's work to be considered.

Organized and systematic literary work was commenced by the establishment of the C. L. S. in 1887, when many of the leading missionaries coöperated.

A memorial, signed by 10,000 students, was presented to the Throne advocating the adoption of the views of these literary Christian men. The Grand Council approved, and by 1898 millions in China advocated reform on Christian lines. In spite of reaction and the Boxer tragedies, the government of China has adopted Western education in preference to their own ancient system, and 400 millions have accepted Western education peacefully. This is the greatest educational reform made at one stroke, on record, in human history—the result of many forces co-operating.

But the work of guiding public opinion not merely of local districts but of the whole empire was chiefly the work of the literary department. How many men are set apart by all the missionary societies for this most promising work? There are 200 for medical work. There are 300 for educational work. There are 3,000 for evangelistic work, but not more than ten men set apart for this! Mission prospects in China may be largely read from the above facts. We have too much neglected one of our most important factors of missionary work.

In view of these remarkable facts it is proposed that the literary department shall be greatly increased. Ten men for each province, each of which on an average equals a European kingdom, would be a very moderate request.

For this extremely important and difficult work we need the greatest literary experts of Christendom. When South Africa needed able men the British government sent out Milner, Lord Roberts, and Kitchener to do the work. When Manila needed men to lift up the population of the Philippine Islands, the U. S. government sent out Mr. Taft, now their President, to do that work. Is not the need immensely greater in China when it is contemplated to uplift 400 millions of people who have a civilization of 4,000 years old? It has to be done immediately or China will go on reforming on wrong lines.

1. We plead that 10 of the ablest and most experienced Christian statesmen in the Kingdom of God be sent out at once to aid in reorganising Christian Missions to meet the new conditions here and especially to aid in guiding public opinion through living Christian teaching.

2. We plead further that some 40 of the best and most experienced among the missionaries already in China, should be set apart as an Advisory and Executive Committee to these men and for presenting the highest Christian ideals before the leaders throughout the land. Aided by such an efficient leadership the prospects are of the very brightest, for in ten years in the past we have been able to change the opinion of millions, and with the highest experts what might we not expect in a few years?

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

SHANGHAI, *September, 1909*.

Organized and systematic literary work was commenced by the establishment of the C. L. S. in 1887, when many of the leading missionaries coöperated.

A memorial, signed by 10,000 students, was presented to the Throne advocating the adoption of the views of these literary Christian men. The Grand Council approved, and by 1898 millions in China advocated reform on Christian lines. In spite of reaction and the Boxer tragedies, the government of China has adopted Western education in preference to their own ancient system, and 400 millions have accepted Western education peacefully. This is the greatest educational reform made at one stroke, on record, in human history—the result of many forces co-operating.

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TIMOTHY RICHARD.

SHANGHAI, September, 1909.

Timothy Richards
Appeal for 40 men

Program of graduation exercises
North China Union College.
Jan. 25 - 1911.

DOCUMAR 4 1911

華北協和文學堂舉行第十六次書院畢業大會秩序一覽表

開會		署院長
歌詩	歌詠之文第十章	大衆
祈禱		管教員
說論	性 Man's Nature.	楊慶魁
談論	大英雄與大國民 A Great Hero and a Great Nation.	安壽增 任文元
時論	時事感言 Spiritus of the Present Hour	于永昶
拊琴	客餘遊覽書院 Organ Solo.	王志華
說論	中國學界之明星安在 What of the future of Chinese Students.	楊春來
說論	The Hope of China.	劉法成
辯論	欲保天下太平在弭兵講兵 Universal Peace depends upon Armament, Disarmament. Debate.	錢家鼎 惠耀廷
唱歌	Song by the College Glee Club.	聚樂部
論說	中國實行立憲 China really adopting a Constitution	王玉貞
聯誦文	國會祝辭 Greetings to the National Assembly	張守仁 徐滙川
代表	辭師別友 Valedictory.	陳毓珊
授文憑	Conferring of Diplomas.	正院長
唱詩	畢業歌 Class song.	新畢業生
唱詩	恭送學長畢業歌	肄業生
祝福		正院長

宣統二年十二月
主歷一千九百十一年正月二十五日 午前十句鐘

設座於通州禮拜堂內

231

North China Educational Union

College of Arts

Class of 1911

Graduation Exercises.

Program.

Enclosure #2.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF A DISTURBANCE IN THE
NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
Nov. 9-12, 1910.

(By Howard S. Galt, Acting-Principal)

For some days preceding Monday, Nov. 7th the head cook of the college was absent from work owing to sickness in his family. During these days the committee of the Faculty in charge of the college dining room were aware that conditions in kitchen and dining room were not quite as good as usual, but knew of no reasons for serious dissatisfaction on the part of anyone. On Monday the head cook returned and was told to bring conditions up to as high a standard as possible. On Tuesday it was decided that certain mason repairs planned for the kitchen should be undertaken on the following day. In order to prevent all possible delay and inconvenience the masons came and began their work at night. On Wednesday morning this work was proceeding as planned.

Soon after the students began their breakfast Wednesday morning, I, as the member of the committee in charge of the dining room for the day, entered the room. Immediately one of the students, president of the senior class, arose and handed me a piece of corn bread which he said was underdone. I examined and tasted it and replied that I though it was a little underdone but still quite eatable. I then passed thro to the kitchen, saw that the mason work was being done as planned, then returned and announced to the students that repairs were in progress which deprived the cook of the use of one of the large kettles, and asked them to overlook any defects in the food until the repairs were completed. Going then to the college office I noticed presently that nearly all the students had withdrawn in a body from the dining room. Observing this I went back to the dining room to look into matters further. While I was talking to the cook two student representatives, presidents of the two upper classes came in to ask what was to be done about the matter. After talking with them, expressing disapproval of the students' action, and investigating further the condition of the food, I promised to make a special a special provision of food at noon in place of the usual light lunch. At this the two students withdrew and I supposed they considered this word satisfactory. After giving orders to the cook regarding the special provision for noon I returned to the college office.

When the bell sounded at 9:00 o'clock for the first recitation period the students entered the building as usual, and I, noticing a little later thro the windows that recitation rooms were occupied, supposed that work had begun as usual and returned home.

Coming back to the office a little later I met one of the teachers who told me that the students had refused to attend recitations. A littl investigation soon revealed this to be the case.

The above account gives in some detail the genesis of the trouble. From here on the account must be more brief.

I had a few minutes for consultation with a few of the Chinese teachers, and a little later discovered that irregular class meetings were being held by the students. Going to one of these meetings, which was being attended by the entire senior class and representayives from each of the other classes, I broke the meeting up by calling the

the students out one by one and sending them to the study hall. Going then to this hall, to which by this time most of the students had returned, I remained there, resolved if possible to send the students to their classes at the next recitation period. This was accomplished with one class but soon, at 10:45, a regular period of 15 minutes intermission stood in the way of further success, for it gave an opportunity for all the students to leave the hall. At 11:00 o'clock very few of them return to their work, but sauntered off thro the compound in various directions

Affairs having reached this stage a special meeting of the Faculty was called for 1:00 o'clock. At this meeting, which was attended by all thirteen members, it was decidedly unanimously that all students who had taken part in the irregular proceedings of the morning should, befor the day was over, appear one by one at the college office and sign a statement involving a confession of fault and a promise not to repeat such an offence in the future, or be suspended from the institution. It was further decided that ~~further~~ four students who it was believed had been especially prominent or offensive in the morning's proceedings, should be temporarily suspended pending further investigations. These decisions were announced to the students by means of a notice on the bulletin board about 4:30 P. M. Before the day closed sixteen students appeared at the office and signed a statement as mentioned above. The opposition and persecution of the other students which these atudents had to meet was something appalling.

Such investigation as we were able to make indicated that there were five students who had taken no part in the morning's disturbances. Besides these there were five students who had been granted leave of absence some days before and who did not return until after the trouble. Thus when work was resumed Thursday morning we knew that we had a total of 26 students in the institution.

On Thursday we learned that there were other students who were ready to acknowledge their fault and return to their studies. Accordingly the Faculty met at noon and decided that any student who had this purpose must first meet some member of the Faculty and make a statement of his case and secure said member of the Faculty as his security. Such students would be required further to make a public profession of their fault and sign in public the statement prepared for the students the evening before. The occasion for this was to be the chapel service on Friday morning. When a notice of this decision was posted on the bulletin board about the middle of the afternoon it was greeted with derision and most of the students who were making preparations to leave on the evening train continued their preparations. A few turned back but when the evening train left it carried away about 70 students, cheering as they left the station.

It was soon evident however that many students had awakened to a sense of the seriousness of the situation, and, after much faithful work on the part of many members of the Faculty and a few faithful Chinese friends of the college, there were 47 students ready to accept the conditions and be reinstated on Friday morning. The following morning four more were allowed to return on the same basis and when these were reinstated the total number in the institution was 77.

On Friday morning a committee of six, representing the Alumni in Peking came to Tungchou to offer their services in the settlement of

the trouble. They announced that all the students who had left on Thursday evening were waiting in Peking to hear some word about conditions of their return. Accordingly the Faculty met at 8:00 o'clock to consider the matter. It was decided that all students who had not taken advantage of the two opportunities already offered should be suspended for two weeks. After that period any who wished to return could be reinstated on the same terms as those last received, provided they sent in or brought with them letters of repentance written by themselves and letters of recommendation written by their home pastors.

The representatives of the Alumni returned to Peking the same evening and reported this action to the students. On Saturday evening representatives of the Alumni sent a letter to the Faculty saying that when the above action was reported to the students about 50 of them announced their determination to accept the conditions and return. The letter stated further that the difficulties of waiting two weeks were very great, both for the students many of whom would be unable to return home, and for the Alumni, many of whom would feel a measure of care and responsibility for the students who would remain in Peking. Because of these difficulties the Alumni asked that the time be shortened one week.

On Monday afternoon the Faculty held another meeting to consider this matter and decided to send a committee of three (consisting of Mr. Porter, Miss Andrews and Mr. Kuan) to Peking, who, with a similar committee of the Alumni, should meet any of the academy students who wished to come individually to make statements before it. The conditions of individual cases thus ascertained were to be reported by the committee back to the Faculty, and all students of the academy who seemed to be in a proper frame of mind were to be reinstated a week earlier than first announced. As to the more mature students of the college, whose part in the irregular proceedings was more prominent, the Faculty did not feel ready to change the conditions for their return.

Besides the various actions of the Faculty already mentioned, decisions were reached regarding certain individual students who, because of prominence or of special offences, seemed to demand special treatment as follows:-

Ts'ao Chün Ch'uan and Wang Shang Te, both of the senior class, to be expelled.

Chai Wen Ch'eng of the junior class and Ch'iao Wen Hsing of the 3rd year academy class to be suspended until the autumn of 1911.

Liu Fa Ch'eng of the senior class and Huo Ping Heng of the sophomore class to receive special reproof from the Acting-principal.

Wang Yu" Chen of the senior class to make special apology before the Faculty.

The above are the facts regarding this matter in brief outline. I cannot take time for extended comment now. There is a deep mystery ~~mystery~~ about the trouble even for those of us who were right in the midst of it. This storm in our little student world, for the groundlessness of its cause, the suddenness of its outbreak, the scope of its action, and the speed and certainty with which it spent its force, is most extraordinary. We trust that all friends who have at heart the good of the institution will give us their prayers, their sympathy and their aid as we endeavor to re-establish the work so seriously disturbed.

Tungchou, 15 Nov., 1910.

Account of Situation at Ed. China Tuscor College

Nov. 9-12-1910

Rec'd JAN 9 1911

Tungchou, 8 Oct, 1910.

To the Members of the North China Mission:-

You are all aware that the construction of a railway in the vicinity of our Pang Chuang Station has raised the question of the removal of that Station to a site upon the railway. Heretofore the cost of the removal has seemed an insuperable difficulty, and the change of site has therefore not been urged.

Mr. Stanley has recently approached the Committee ad Interim with regard to this matter and has reported that a friend of the Mission has made an offer of $10,000 for the purpose of aiding in the transfer of the Pang Chuang Station to a new site-- the site suggested being Te Chou. Mr. Stanley also informs the Committee that the rebuilding and enlargement of the Station plant already planned will require approximately $25,000. A considerable part of this sum is now in hand, and the Mission has already sanctioned requests for the remainder, either from the A.B.C.F.M. or from the W.B.M.I.

The Committee has considered these conditions and believes, as anyone must, that if the Pang Chuang Station is ever to be moved the move should be effected now before these further large sums are expended on the present site. The Committee is furthermore unanimous in the conviction that the present liberal offer of $10,000, which while not adequate to cover the entire cost of removal, yet will go far in that direction, should be accepted, and therefore desires to bring the matter at once before the Mission.

It is not necessary to go into detail as to the reasons for the proposed change. Pang Chuang is nearer the geographical center of the district, but Te Chou is by all odds the strategic center. It is already a flourishing city, and the completion of the railway will bring additional growth and prosperity. Te Chou, being readily accessible both by rail and canal, has strong advantages not only as a site for foreign residents but as a center for medical and educational work. On the other hand, as against remaining at Pang Chuang, there is the extreme difficulty, not to say impossibility, of securing more land at Pang Chuang for the necessary enlargement; and further there is the narrowness and barrenness of the field for local work.

In view of the above conditions the C.A.I. begs to submit to the Mission the following motions:

MOVED--That the North China Mission recommend to the American Board and to the Woman's Board the removal of the Pang Chuang Station to the city of Te Chou and the acceptance of the offer of $10,000 to aid in this removal.

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

Approved by all members of the Mission

Howard S. Galt, Secy.

Moved--that the Mission express its profound gratitude to the friend who has made this liberal offer with the purpose of aiding the work of the Pang Chuang Station.

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

Approved as above.-

Members to No. China Mission

Tsing Chou — Oct. 8, 1910

Vote of Mission re removal of Pang Chuang Station

9

Carried

Rec'd JUN 13 1912

Temporary Constitution of the Chinese Christian Church of Peking.

I. Name. The Chinese Christian Church of Peking.

II. Object. To preach according to the Word of God the Gospel of Salvation.

III. Creed. To accept the Evangelical and Trinitarian creeds of the recognized Protestant Churches.

IV. Nature. To train the Chinese to undertake their responsibilities as Christians. This Church is to be irrespective of denomination or of nationality.

V. Government. To adopt as far as is in keeping with Scriptural teaching, and Chinese custom the existing rules and rites of the Peking Churches.

VI. Finance. To be dependent upon the Regular contributions of all Church members, also Special contributions from generous friends.

VII. Foreign Missions. To pay special attention to the promotion of foreign Missionary work besides Home Missionary work.

VIII. Work. To endeavour to promote all good work of the following nature.

A. Educational.

B. Philanthropic.

C. Social.

D. Church Industries.

JUN 13 1912

IX. Members and adherents, To consist of the following.

A. Chiao Yu 教友. Those baptised in, or transferred to, the Chinese Christian Church.

B. Hui yu 會友. Members of other Churches helping in the work of the Chinese Christian Church.

C. Chiao Lü 教侶. Adherents.

D. Hui Lü 會侶. Non-Christian friends helping in the work of the Chinese Christian Church.

X. Officers. To be.

A. Preachers, Viz; Chinese Pastors, missionaries and evangelists,

B. Elders. Those whose duty will be the caring for the spiritual welfare of the Church.

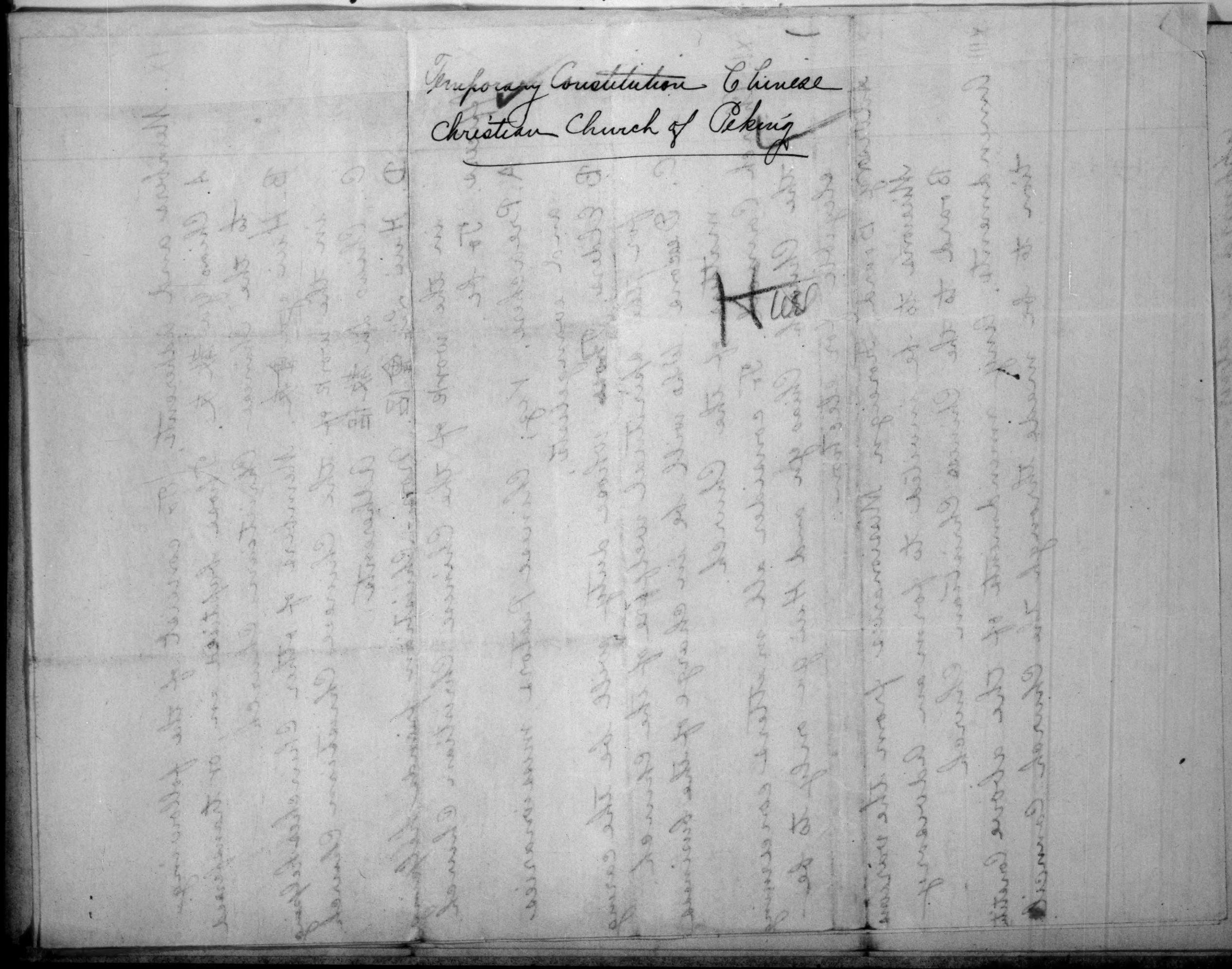
C. Deacons. Who will be in charge of the business matters of the Church.

XI. Church Council. To consider all matters concerning the Church. Chiao yu and Hui yu only to be elegible for election.

XII. Advisory Board. Foreign Missionaries from the various Missions to be invited to form an Advisory Board to the Chinese Christian Church.

XIII. Amendments. Any amendments of the above Constitution to be made through the Church Council.

Temporary Constitution Chinese Christian Church of Peking



Rec'd JAN 29 1912

It is too soon to predict what is to be the outcome of the wide-spread uprising in China, by which that great country seems definitely committed to some form of popular government. Whatever political or social adjustments may ultimately be made it seems certain that as an incidental result of the sweeping changes now going on before the eyes of an astonished world, there is to such an opportunity for the extension of Christianity as has never before occurred in that empire. It is eminently reasonable to expect that the ardently longed for and long delayed gift of religious liberty can not much longer be withheld from the Chinese. Whenever that glad day arrives the pressure of many atmospheres will be lifted from the souls and the consciences of great numbers of the Chinese people. Even during the eleven years which have elapsed since recuperation from the great Boxer uprising began, the growth of the Christian community as a whole has been far greater than ever before. There has been not only a much greater readiness to hear explanations and discussions of Christianity, (as well as of many other related subjects) on the part of the common people, but more particularly on the part of students in government schools, as well as of officials in actual service. These are classes of persons for whom in former days very little could be directly done by missionaries, but this is no longer the case. There are now constant opportunities for social intercourse, as well as for lectures and addresses previously quite impossible.

Good newspapers & magazines, good books of all kinds, find ready ~~[illegible]~~ readers among all classes, es-

pecially among the young and those of open mind and it is by such that the character of the new China is to be determined. That the commercial world will be ready instantly to respond to the enlarged opportunities everywhere throughout China is obviously self-evident. Will those who are interested in laying the foundations of a higher life upon which the real development of China must so largely depend be equally alert and intelligent?

A wise Christian statesmanship requires that objective facts of current history should be recognized. It may have been true at the time of the great Edinburgh Conference of 1910 that all things considered Africa was the most urgent among modern mission fields.

Today, however, there can be no question that China occupies that position. The Chinese are now widely recognized as one of the foremost peoples in the world. Their future is of moment to all other nations and races, but to none more than to the people of the United States. As Americans we should at once plan to double our missionary investments in China, and should multiply by at least two our force by an addition of our best and strongest workers. In this way we may most contribute to the coming of the Kingdom of God upon the earth.

Arthur H. Smith

Conditions in China

H

Rec'd MAR 21 1912

Address delivered by the Representative of President Yuan Shih K'ai at the Thanksgiving Meeting held to celebrate the conclusion of peace and the establishment of the Chinese Republic, February 26, 1912.

The Chinese Christians of the Protestant churches in Peking hold to-day a union meeting to celebrate the establishment of a Republican form of government in China and to thank GOD that North China has been delivered from the horrors of war. You have courteously invited President Yuan Shih Kai to attend the meeting, an invitation which he highly appreciates. But at the present moment, when the old government machinery is being replaced by the new, there are a thousand and one things which occupy the time of the President, who has few moments at his own disposal. He is unable to come to-day, and has commanded me to represent him at this meeting and to make a few remarks on his behalf.

Protestant Christianity entered the Orient from the Occident over a century ago. The progress of the church has been slow and difficult, partly because China was conservative in the olden days and regarded anything new with distrust and suspicion, and partly because the missionary workers-speaking a foreign language - could not make their cause clearly understood. In the p st few years the spirit of reform prevailed among our scholars, who devoted their attention to Western learning, as well as to Western religions. Thus gradually the objects and policy of Christiand became known.

Moerover, the different Missions have achieved much success both in works of charity and in educational institutions ~~institutions~~. On the one hand they have conferred many favors on the poor and the destitute, and on the other they have carefully trained up many talented young men. For doing both they have won golden opinions from all classes of society. The reputation of Christian Missions is growing every day, and the prejudice and the misunderstanding which formerly existed between the Christian and the non-Christian has gradually disappeared, which will surely prove to be for the good of China.

On account of the fact that Christian Missions form a subject of Treaty arrangements, they often take on a diplomatic aspect. It is not necessary to discuss here whether such arrangements were in former days indispensible or not, but it is evident that they must change in order to suit present conditions. Many Chinese Christians, realizing the modification of circumstances and desiring to remove every vestige of difference between Christians and non-Christians, have advocated the independence of the Church, so as to divest it of all political significance. We ~~must~~ admit that they are far-seeing, and they suggest a proper basis for the future of Christian Missions. They are prompted by love of church as well as of country.

So long, however, as the Constitution of the country has not been promulgated and the article guaranteeing religious freedom has not been formally published, it would hardly be wise or proper to ~~contemplate and revision~~ of the Articles relating to Christian Missions. By the grace of Heaven, the Republic of China is an accomplished fact, and in the Articles of favorable treatment the Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Tibetans have been assured of their religious liberty, establishing for the first time in Chinese history a presedent for religious liberty. When the National Assembly meets and the new constitution is drawn up, we can be assured that such an article will be embodied, to include the other great religions of the world. Thenceforth all obstacles to the liberty of conscience will have been removed from the Republic of China.; the five peoples of China will enjoy the blessings of Republican institutions, and the distinctions between Christians and non-Christians will disappear forever. Members of one great family, with one heart and one soul, we shall all exert ourselves to promate the strength and prosperity and the happiness of the Republic of China.

Address delivered by Rev. Yuktao
representative of Chinese Republic
Feb. 26-1912

57

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Rec'd APR 8 1912

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Protestant Christianity entered the Orient from the Occident over a century ago. The progress of the church has been slow and difficult, partly because China was conservative in the olden days and regarded anything new with distrust and suspicion, and partly because the missionary workers - speaking a foreign language - could not make their cause clearly understood. In the past few years the spirit of reform prevailed among our scholars, who devoted their attention to Western learning, as well as to Western religions. Thus gradually the objects and policy of Christians became known.

Moreover, the different Missions have achieved much success both in works of charity and in educational institutions. On the one hand they have conferred many favors on the poor and the destitute, and on the other they have carefully trained up many talented young men. For doing so they have won golden opinions from all classes of society. The reputation of Christian Missions is growing every day, and the prejudice and the misunderstanding which formerly existed between the Christian and the non-Christian gradually disappeared, which will surely prove to be for the good of China.

On account of the fact that Christian Missions form a subject of treaty arrangements, they often take on a diplomatic aspect. It is not necessary to discuss here whether such arrangements were in former days indispensable or not, but it is evident that they must change in order to suit present conditions. Many Chinese Christians, realizing the modification of circumstances and desiring to remove every vestige of difference between Christians and non-Christians, have advocated the independence of the Church, so as to divest it of all political significance. We must admit that they are sincere, and they suggest a proper basis for the future of Christian Missions. They are prompted by love of church as well as of country.

So long, however, as the Constitution of the country has not been promulgated and the article guaranteeing religious freedom has not been formally published, it would hardly be wise or proper to contemplate and revise ~~m of the Articles relating to Christian Missions~~. By the grace of Heaven, the Republic of China is an accomplished fact, and in the Articles of favorable treatment the Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Tibetans have been assured of their religious liberty, establishing for the first time in Chinese history a precedent for religious liberty. When the National Assembly meets and the new constitution be drawn up, we can be assured that such an article will be embodied, to include the other great religions of the world. Henceforth all obstacles to the liberty of conscience will have been removed from the Republic of China; the five peoples of China will enjoy the blessings of Republican institutions, and the distinctions between Christians and non-Christians will disappear forever. Members of one great family, with one heart and one soul, we shall all exert ourselves to promote the ~~wel~~ strength and prosperity and the happiness of the Republic of China.

Address delivered by representative of President Yuan Shih K'ai at the Thanksgiving Meeting held to celebrate the conclusion of peace and the establishment of the Chinese Republic, February 26, 1912.

Letter from Rev. Frank Ohlinger to Rev. Frank Ohlinger, Feb. 26, 1912

B. M. Lonsdale

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--- Personals --- Deaths

CHINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

DRAFT OF INSTRUMENT FOR THE REPUBLIC

Controlling Power, It Is Declared, Vested in the People as a Whole—Government Divided Like That of the United States Into Three Branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial—No Distinction of Race or Religion—Functions of the Various Parts of the Different Machinery

Shanghai, April 1.

The draft of the provisional constitution of the Republic of China presented to the National Assembly at Nanking on Feb. 20, but which has to be adopted by the permanent Parliament when elected, is a document containing seven articles and fifty-five clauses, as follows:

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ARTICLE I.

General

1. The Republic of China has been established by the people of China.
2. The controlling power is vested in the body of the people as a whole.
3. The territory of the Republic of China consists of the twenty-two provinces, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Thibet and Kokonor.
4. The Government of the Republic of China is formed of the National Assembly, the president and executive officers and the judiciary, acting conjointly.

ARTICLE II.

The People

5. There shall be no distinction of race or religion, all being on an equality.
6. They shall have the following liberties:
(a) No infliction of punishment without judicial trial.
(b) No confiscation of house and home without judicial sentence.
(c) Freedom in the possession and use of property and choice of occupation.
(d) Right of free speech, publishing and printing, assembling and forming societies.
(e) Privacy of correspondence.
(f) Freedom of dwelling and removal elsewhere.
(g) Freedom of religious belief.
7. They shall have the right to petition the National Assembly.
8. They shall have the right of appealing to the executive.
9. They shall have the right of submitting all cases to the judiciary for settlement.
10. They sha[illegible] have the right, when officials violate [illegible] law to the injury of popular rights, o[illegible] appealing to the Administration Court.
11. They shall be eligible for Government examinations.
12. They shall have the right of voting and of standing for office.
13. They shall pay taxes according to a fixed tariff.
14. They shall give due respect to the military.
15. The above rights must be limited by legal provision when demanded by public advantage, the maintenance of peace, or times of special emergency.

ARTICLE III.

National Assembly

16. Until the establishment of the Parliament, legislative authority shall be vested in the National Assembly.
17. The National Assembly shall be constituted by delegates from each province.
18. Each province, Inner and Outer [illegible] golia, Thibet, shall each elect [illegible] gates, Kokonor one, the manner [illegible] left to each locality.

[illegible] powers:
(a) To make [illegible] laws.
(b) To decide upon matters incl[illegible] sections 35 and 38.
(c) To pass upon the budget.
(d) To enforce a uniform system of tariff, coinage, weights and measures, together with regulating the public debt.
(e) To audit the accounts of the Government.
(f) To receive and act upon popular petitions.
(g) [illegible] legal and similar matters requiring an interpretation, to decide for the Government.
(h) Five or more members may institute an inquiry from the executive and demand a reply.
(i) Four-fifths of the members shall constitute a quorum and three-fourths of the members present for the purpose may impeach the president for violating the constitution, in which case each local assembly shall elect one person to constitute a special court of justice.
(j) Three-fourths of the members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose and two-thirds of the members present may charge any executive officer with failure to perform his duty or violation of the law; if the president vetoes the decision and it still remains unchanged, the said official must retire from office.
20. The National Assembly shall itself decide upon times for meeting, and the opening and closing of its sessions.
21. The meetings must be public unless specially requested by executive officers, or upon the vote of a majority of its members.
22. A quorum shall require the presence of a majority of the members.
23. Ordinary questions shall require a majority for settlement, but matters involved in section 36 shall require a two-thirds vote.
24. The speaker shall decide the result of the vote.
25. The speaker shall announce the decisions of the National Assembly to the provisional president, who shall instruct the various members of the executive to carry them out.
26. If the president vetoes an action of the National Assembly he must within ten days of the announcement make plain his reasons, and return it to the National Assembly for reconsideration. But if two-thirds of the members still approve it, it goes into effect.
27. Members, during the time of debate and voting, shall not be allowed to have duties that take them out of the hall.
28. Members may not be arrested during the sessions of the National Assembly without the permission of the National Assembly except for crimes committed then, or for matters concerning internal disorder or foreign complications.
29. The speaker shall be elected by ballot upon a majority of the entire membership.
30. The National Assembly shall make its own rules and adopt them.
31. Executive officers and those deputed by the Government may meet and deliberate with the National Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.

President and Vice President

32. They shall be elected upon a two-thirds majority of the electors from the provinces, but each province shall be limited to one vote.
33. The president shall represent the Provisional Government, shall have general oversight of administrative matters and shall proclaim the laws enacted.
34. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy.
35. The president shall establish the regulations controlling officials and shall have the right to employ or dismiss executive officers, but the official regulations, the choice of executive officers and representatives must all be approved by the National Assembly.
36. The president shall, in conjunction with the National Assembly, declare war and peace and make treaties.
37. He may within the legal limitations order defence measures.
38. He shall represent the nation in receiving foreign ministers and ambassadors.
39. He shall propose legislative measures to the National Assembly.
40. He may in times of special emergency issue laws in place of the existing ones, but must afterwards notify the National Assembly and secure its approval.
41. He may confer honors and orders of merit upon those deserving of reward.
42. He may proclaim general remission of taxes, special remission, reprieves and restoration to privileges; but general remissions must first pass the National Assembly.
43. The vice president may act for the president if for any reason he ceases to fill his office, and may temporarily take his place when hindered from serving.

ARTICLE V.

Executive Officers

44. These shall include the premier and heads of departments.
45. They shall help the president to carry on the Government, to put the laws into execution and to perform their own special duties.
46. They shall sign their names to the president's legislative proposals, announcements of laws and executive regulations.

ARTICLE VI.

The Judiciary

47. The president and minister of justice (attorney general) shall appoint the various judges, the regulations for the courts and qualifications of judges to be fixed by law.
48. Justices shall be independent and free from interference by the higher courts.
49. Justices, while in office, shall not have their salaries reduced or be transferred to other duties, nor shall they be dismissed unless because of judicial sentences or charges involving retirement from office, the regulations governing such charges to be fixed by law.
50. Justices shall, in harmony with republican ideals, conduct civil and criminal trials according to statute, but this shall not include trials of the executive or other special trials not included in the above.
51. Trials shall be public, but in instances recognized as affecting peace and order they may be secret.
52. Within a year from the establishment of the Provisional Government the president shall summon a Parliment; the procedure for summoning shall be fixed by the National Assembly.
53. The constitution of the republic shall be drawn up by Parliament, until which time the present "Modus Operandi" shall have the same force as a constitution.

ARTICLE VII.

By-Laws

54. The present agreement ("Modus Operandi") shall require a two-thirds majority of the members, or it may be amended upon recommendation by the president if there are four-fifths of the members present, of whom three-fourths approve the change.
55. This agreement shall go into effec upon its promulgation.

Needs no Constitution

Boston Transcript
Apr. 1-1912

sc'd APR 1 1 1912

CHINA IN DISTRESS

By Lieut. Charles F. Gammon

(Who has spent Seventeen Years in that Land).

We know so little of China and the Chinese, yet have grown so unconsciously familiar with the stupendous calamities which from time to time afflict that great country that only the "intermittent alarm" of frequent famine stories brings to us a real sense of the horrors -- the suffering and death, -- in the great flood-stricken area of China; horrors not alone of mere starvation, but of that stalking, ghastly "famine fever" we call typhus and the raging small-pox which has already laid its black hand upon many of the impoverished, starving multitudes.

In a period of 1,000 years China has had over 800 famines, yet practically all of these have been unknown to the world at large. The great famine of 1878, taking its terrible toll of nine to thirteen million lives, aroused the attention and sympathy of the whole world and the generous response which followed the appeal of a Famine Committee at that time did much to break down the barriers of anti-foreign feeling which up to then had been insurmountable.

The present famine, unlike the drought famine of 1878, has been due to excessive rains, followed by typhoons and floods, affecting an area of over 50,000 square miles and a population of over 3,000,000 people.

Past experience has rendered possible the distribution of famine relief on a most systematic and economical basis. The pauperizing effect resulting to some extent from relief operations in other famines, due to affording support to thousands during prolonged periods of enforced idleness, has been practically eliminated in this.

The famine fund is being largely used in employing the famine sufferers to reconstruct their own dykes and roads destroyed by the floods. Thus the idle and despairing people are enabled to earn a living while waiting for another harvest, and are at the same time helping to restore normal conditions and to prevent future occurrences of this nature. Wages are paid in food only, and this reward is neccessarily so limited as to offer inducements only to those truly deserving. To save and sustain life is the object of famine relief, and since the means never equals the need, the rations must be carefully distributed and those who are suffering least ignored for those whose neccessities are vital. These extreme cases make no demonstration -- they have gotten beyond that. They do not even beg, but are mute and motionless, the spark of life hardly strug gling to retain its hold upon their emaciated forms. Sometimes when they understand that the ticket given them means food and life, tear roll down their cheeks. Tickets for food are given only in the home, except in exchange for labor, the necessities of each family being judged, not by the home, but by the faces of its inmates. A man may be hungry and suffering for food, but unless his face is swollen fro anemia he must be passed by for those more terribly needy. Were it not that through centuries of poverty and extreme hardship only the strong have survived, half the three million now suffering would hav died in the first months of the famine.

It is difficult for us to realize the real horror of these extensive famines, confined almost wholly to China, India and Russi Under the best conditions the Chinese live but a sordid life, devoid of many things we would regard as neccessary to existence and with every form of luxury unknown,-- for what the Chinese know as prosper ity, we should regard as the severest hardship, as it means a coarse

and meager living, a cramped and cheerless hut, and the most trying toil from the rising of the sun until the fall of darkness. Milk and butter are practically unknown, meat is rarely tasted oftener than once a week, and then only under prosperous conditions, and in the fat years, there is little surplus to be saved for the lean years of famine. Hence, when drought or flood destroy the crops, there is nothing for the hard working farmers to fall back upon.

A large family is often divided; part goes off as refugees, part stays at home. Those remaining take stock of what they have. They perhaps find sufficient grain for the five "mouths" that are left for four months if they eat but a small quantity, but the farmer knows that now the four months' supply must last them seven months, and, therefore, they immediately begin to make their food thin, that is, they eat gruel instead of dry bread. Thus tens of thousands live through the famine who otherwise must die. This gruel gets thinner and thinner and contains more and more weeds and leaves and greens, or even roots where they can be found, and less and less of grain. Every resource is used to obtain edible herbs, and everything not poisonous is put into the pot to help fill up. There is however, little in these things to sustain life, and the bodies of the suffering family grow thinner and thinner until finally their stomachs and faces become bloated and distorted from the unhealthy elements on which they vainly strive to retain a spark of life.

In the case of a man of means, he sells first his cow, the water buffalo that plows his fields, then his farm utensils, and finally his household goods. One by one all are "eaten up", as he would say. Then the doors and windows are taken from the mud-brick hut and carried to market, and at last the few timbers that support the roof go to nourish the family. Left at last without a roof, they join

the endless procession of refugees, some to drop and die where they fall, and others to struggle and stagger onward, in the hope of reaching some more prosperous region. Often they gather together into huge camps, huddled into tiny huts hardly larger than a half-barrel, cut endwise, and made of cheap matting, and in these camps pestilence soon finds its way, often in the form of relapsing fever, frequently the deadly typhus, and also in the dread small- pox which soon ends the misery of hundreds in these horrible groups.

These are the conditions existing today over an immense area of China. It is the result of three lean years followed by excessive rains and floods, with terrific typhoons, during all last summer, which wiped out whole towns and villages from the map and turned the roads into bogs.

Mr. Jameson, the Red Cross engineer in the field, writes of processions of gaunt, starving people wandering aimlessly, hopelessly along the roads, and falling and dying in the mud when they can go no further. Day after day he passed dead bodies of men, women and children lying where they had fallen. Famine conditions are indeed so desperate and terrible, so beyond the power of imagination to picture, that the descriptions received from different regions seem incredible. With every day these conditions become more acute and must so continue until harvest. The bark has been eaten from trees, roots have been dug and devoured, and even cannibalism is resorted to in the mad craze and unbearable gnawings of starvation.

The recent state of civil war greatly increased the distress caused by failure of crops and destruction wrought by floods, and the unsettled political conditions, still persisting, make it impossible for the new government to do much in aid of the sufferers. For this reason it becomes imperative that the United States, always

China's friend, should come generously to the front with help. The remarkable patience of the Chinese under suffering makes relief comparatively easy, if only the means are supplied.

So prompt and systematic were the plans formed by the committee in Shanghai that nearly all of the 3,000,000 starving ones might be saved, if but the tender impulse of charity were to touch the hearts of a sufficient number of people in this prosperous land. Each day the cable, with lightning-like rapidity, conveys the dollars sent to the Committee in New York direct to the Committee in Shanghai. Thousands of the helpless ones are by this means given work to do and food to sustain them, and, with the experience gained in famines of the past, the loss of money in administration and all unnecessary ex-expenses are eliminated. Certainly nothing can more appeal to the human heart than the knowledge of starvation, and as the extent of this great famine is becoming better known, so the response becomes more general.

The New York China Famine Relief Committee, composed of representative men, is co-operating with the Red Cross and all money received is promptly cabled to the Committee in Shanghai, without deduction. Thus far, through this channel and others, over $175,000 has been sent, a sum which is accomplishing great good but one totally inadequate to meet the terrible need.

Some of the letters received with contributions to the fund are as pathetic as the sad stories from starving China. The following is typical of these:-

> "Enclosed you will find ten pennies which you will please send to the famine-stricken people of China. This is all we have but God is with us and we are neither hungry nor cold. We will not withhold our

amount because it is small. We have also asked God's blessing upon it and,

'We will remember the story
Of the lad with five loaves of bread,
For he gave what he could, and with it
Five thousand by Jesus were fed'.
From Four Children.

An Ohio pastor, sending an offering from his people, states that he and many others ate but one meal a day, giving the price of the other two to the famine fund, while others cut out meat for the same purpose.

An old lady in Maine, living alone and in very poor circumstances, sent two dollars, leaving only fifteen cents for her own use; but she said it seemed as though she would choke when eating her meals, as she thought of the starving ones in China.

The Relief Committee appeals to all, even those who can afford to give but little, reminding them that every little will help swell the fund. One dollar will save the life of a man, women or child for a month; three dollars will preserve a whole family for a similar period, and there are 600,000 families starving, with no possibility of relief until the summer harvest.

Time is an important factor in this crisis; in a few weeks help will be of no avail. The sooner work and food are provided, the easier it will be to restore normal conditions and to stay the epidemic of disease which accompanies starvation Send your much or your mite--AND DO IT NOW.

Remittances may be sent to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, One Madison Avenue, New York.

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filed
Lieut. Frank F. Lemon

MAY 25 1912

The Past Week Pangkiachwang, Shantung, CHINA, March 24, 1912.

Our weekly bulletin is likely to be rather fragmentary this time, as other matters press today. The last set of several pages (covering the past month) perhaps gave the impression that we are somewhat in the midst of the aftermath of the Revolution, and possibly in the whirl of the looting and the burning that recently visited so many of the cities in North China. Not so, for our oasis is still watered with peace, and the work flourishes much as usual, - though we have a longing that more spiritual life might be manifest.

This mission station has been far less disturbed than any of our Mission Board in North China, and so it was with a degree of surprise that a joint letter came to us a few days ago from our workers in Tientsin, suggesting that a committee be appointed to arrange for the workers from the interior, at least the women and children, to reside at some port city till the whole country becomes quite peaceful. This may become necessary, but does not seem likely at present. We are trying to keep in close touch with the unsettled regions, and the latest reports are that there is less danger from discharged soldiers and other riff-raff than for some time.

The foreigner in China is respected and protected as never before. Thus a few days ago one of the richest men in Tehchow, our large city to the north, asked me to store two large cases of his valuables. A dozen years ago this man (who was cured of his opium habit here in the hospital) would sooner have put his boxes in the street, and with as great safety. Then the Boxers sought to do away with the foreigner, but now all classes unite in affording him all protection, for in accord with ancient custom he is a guest.

The past week there were 49 in-patients in the hospital, and nearly 300 dispensary calls, so our hospital force has been quite busy. A number of days were operating days, most of the minor operations being done by our two quite efficient assistants. As usual the eye operations predominated, two of the cases being cataracts of long standing. These cataract cases are among the most grateful of patients. Numbers of applicants we have turned away, as they come from other mission fields, and our limited funds are sufficiently stretched as it is to care for those who come from our own field, - though of course we would refuse no critical or emergency case. Today a man with a large tumor of many years' growth has applied for admission, - probably a cancer, but easy of removal. Over one-third of the patients are women, so Dr Emma is busy with them, as well as with the usual number of school girls with minor ailments. A number of the foreigners of our colony of a dozen adults and children called for a little attention, - an especially pleasing service to us.

But it must not be inferred that medical work is all we have to do, - for it sometimes seems as though that were but a small part of our duties. Thus the carpenters have been doing necessary repairing, not to mention the masons. Then the extra parts for our useful tablet machine arrived, and it had to be taken apart and put together again with the new portions in place, after which we went ahead with the making of several tens of thousands of tablets; a little gardening was done, the pump repaired, etc. F.F.T.

The Past Week Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, March 31, 1912.

Suicide patients have been more numerous than usual, no less than five cases having come to the hospital in the past week. There does not seem to be any special reason for this wanton destruction of life, that is, no reason where there is more of it now than at other times, save that people have not been especially busy, which condition leads to idleness and family quarrels. Suicide is a favorite method of revenge, especially by the women, for the relatives of the deceased are bound to make trouble for those who are left behind, - some of whom have been the cause of the shuffling off of this mortal coil.

Some weeks ago I wrote of one case, a man, and now perhaps I'll outline a case of a woman. She, as well as two of the other cases, came from a town 2½ miles away known as Bitter Water Shop, and she arrived just in time to be saved, - though they often come far too late. She had quarreled with her 17 year old daughter, which is not usual, for the quarrel is usually with the daughter-in-law, but the "home" in question did not afford such a desirable personage. She finally picked up a bench and struck at the daughter, but bound-footed Chinese women are sometimes agile enough, and the daughter was unharmed. The Chinese have the same expression that the English have of "turning the tables", so now it was her turn to strike with the bench, - and she was more effective, though no bones were broken. Now that a daughter should presume to even attempt to strike her mother, even in defence, is regarded as the height of unfilial conduct, and that she had done it in this case, where the mother had failed to hit her, added huge insult to injury, and a great war of words followed. The father and husband was soon on the scene. According to most Chinese ideas he should have taken the side of the wife, and at least roundly berated the daughter, but, though she expected him to do this regardless of the merits of the case, he did nothing. He did not even fly into a passion, - i.e. a passion of words, at which the chinaman is a past-master. Perhaps he acted on the merits of the case, and perhaps he wise to do the unusual, but his calmness but added fuel to the flames. The mother and wife believed herself terribly abused (though the injury consisted essentially in the loss of "face") and she exhausted herself in vituperation, - merely to fan the fire.

She told us later she tried to find Arsenic (such as is commonly used to keep worms from the millet crops) but could find none. She was being watched, for fear she would do something desperate, so when she found nothing else she recalled a small package of opium there was in the house, - for who would call it "home"? In her haste to get her doubtful revenge, and quite forgetful of the two fine little boys, not to mention the daughter, who might be left motherless, she hastily swallowed the opium, paper wrappings included, for she would have been stopped had she tarried to remove the wrappings. From her standpoint this was her hour of victory, for she loudly proclaimed her deed (or misdeed), and then was commotion let loose, and, at last, daughter and husband were blamed for the possible death of the suicide. Perhaps revenge was sweet, but a comotose condition came soon, and in the usual slow-going way the patient was hurried (by slow ox-cart) to the hospital here, reaching here several hours later, accompanied by a retinue of relatives and neighbors, anxious to assist in preventing the calamity (and expense) of a funeral. She received immediate and vigorous treatment, and rallied quite promptly. The middle of the night I was called 2 days later, and found her in relapse. She recovered and has gone home, - with all pleased and "face" restored. F.F.T.

The Past Week Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, March 21, 1912.

Suicide patients have been more numerous than usual, no less than five cases having come to the hospital in the past week. There does not seem to be any special reason for this wanton destruction of life, that is, no reason where there is more of it now than at other times, save that people have not been especially busy, which condition leads to idleness and family quarrels. Suicide is a favorite method of revenge, especially by the women, for the relatives of the deceased are bound to make trouble for those who are left behind, - some of whom have been the cause of the shuffling off of this mortal coil.

Some weeks ago I wrote of one case, a man, and now perhaps I'll outline a case of a woman. She, as well as two of the other cases, came from a town 24 miles away known as Bitter Water Shop, and she arrived just in time to be saved, - though they often come far too late. She had quarreled with her 17 year old daughter, which is not usual, for the quarrel is usually with the daughter-in-law, but the "home" in question did not afford such a desirable personage. She finally picked up a bench and struck at the daughter, but bound-footed Chinese women are sometimes agile enough, and the daughter was unharmed. The Chinese have the same expression that the English have of "turning the tables", so now it was her turn to strike with the bench, - and she was more effective, though no bones were broken. Now that a daughter should presume to even attempt to strike her mother, even in defence, is regarded as the height of unfilial conduct, and that she had done it in this case, where the mother had failed to hit her, added huge insult to injury, and a great war of words followed. The father and husband was seen on the scene. According to most Chinese ideas he should have taken the side of the wife, and at least roundly berated the daughter, though she expected him to do this regardless of the merits of the case, he did nothing. He did not even fly into a passion, - a passion of words, at which the chinaman is a past-master. Perhaps he noted on the merits of the case, and perhaps he was to do the unusual, but his calmness but added fuel to the flames. The mother and wife believed herself terribly abused (though the indignity consisted essentially in the loss of "face") and she exhausted herself in vituperation, - merely to fan the fire.

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The Past Week Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, April 14, 1912.

"What wonderful changes! What is republican China like ?" These and myriad other exclamations and questions are now reaching us in the American mail. That these are critical times, especially behind the scenes, cannot be denied. The Japanese press refers without lament to the passing of the 25th dynasty, - a total of 4,117 years of written history. Some Japanese publicists are inclined to doubt the success of the colossal experiment upon which China is embarking, despite the fact that many of the leaders received their education in Japan. Meantime (April 1st) in the interests of consolidation of the North as opposed to the South, and in the interests of centralization and advancement, Dr Sun Yat Sen, for just three months provisional president, has resigned. This he has done in the same quiet dignity that has won and retained for him the respect of all. He still has a large work to do, even though he has voluntarily surrendered his great office to Yuan Shih Kai, for he is about the only man who is likely to succeed in keeping the South and North together.

With difficulty a cabinet of ten ministers has been selected, and though nominated by President Yuan, received the approval of the Nanking temporary Assembly, just before the latter was dissolved (only one nomination failing to be confirmed). Now come such problems as nation has rarely faced before, - and some of the ministers are relatively new and inexperienced men. As to a constitution, borrowing wholesale from other countries will not be necessary or wise, for in many particulars a constitution may be framed from China's customs. These same immemorial customs will stand her in good stead, - for the democratic Chinese have long been governed by custom. Honest and capable officials are the greatest need.

The Provisional Government has now been transferred from Nanking to Peking, and something of a spirit of compromise prevails between the North and the South which augurs well. The delay in securing the absolutely essential foreign loan (of magnitude) is serious, but the government has only itself to blame, for a semblance of double dealing on the part of the Premier, Tang Shao I, is responsible. The addicated Manchus are said to be doing some plotting, but who would not under such circumstances ? It takes no prophet to fore-tell that it will come to naught at present, if ever.

A translation of some of the remarks of retiring President Sun are worth quoting "The Republic of China should always aim at the promotion of the world's peace, for only by so doing can the welfare of mankind be advanced. Before this can be done we must firmly lay the foundations of the Republic....Though most of our people are ignorant of the meaning of the term 'republicanism', yet for centuries they have enjoyed peace and been lovers of peace. To instruct them in the principles of republicanism and world-peace should not be a hard task. If this should be successfully accomplished what an effect will it not have upon the world, when 400 million people champion the cause!"

The serious riots are over, it would seem, and now the great and small problems of state must have attention. Let those who will, pray for China, and not give up. Tennyson would not now sing of "fifty years of Europe" in contrast to "a cycle of Cathay", for a few months bids fair to accomplich what it took Europe scores of years to bring about.

One hundred and eight patients in the hospital last week, and we have been busy indeed, for there have been many operative cases besides more than the usual number of dispensary calls. A disappointing word comes from Boston, - but of that next week. F.F.T.

The Past Week Pangkiewang, Shantung, China, April 14, 1912.

"What wonderful changes! What is republican China like?" is the American mail. That these are critical times, especially hee and myriad other exclamations and questions are now resounding ding the scenes, cannot be denied. The Japanese press refers thout length to the passing of the 2500 dynasty, - a total of 117 years of written history. Some Japanese publicists are clined to doubt the success of the colossal experiment upon which ina is embarking, despite the fact that many of the leaders re-ived their education in Japan. Meantime (April 1st) in the terests of consolidation of the North as opposed to the South, d in the interests of centralization and advancement, Dr Sun Yat n, for just three months provisional president, has resigned. This ng done in the same quiet dignity that has won and retained r him the respect of all. He still has a large work to do, even ough he has voluntarily surrendered his great office to Yuan in Kai, for he is about the only man who is likely to succeed keeping the South and North together.

With difficulty a cabinet of ten ministers has been selected, d though nominated by President Yuan, received the approval of e Nanking temporary Assembly, just before the latter was dissolv- (only one nomination failing to be confirmed). How come such oblems as motion has rarely faced before, - and some of the min- ters are relatively new and inexperienced men. As to a constitu- on, borrowing wholesale from other countries will not be necessary wise, for in many particulars a constitution may be framed from na's customs. These same immemorial customs will stand her good stead, - for the democratic Chinese have long been governed by custom. Honest and capable officials are the greatest need. The Provisional Government has now been transferred from Nan- to Peking, and something of a spirit of compromise prevails tween the North and the South which augurs well. The delay in ming the absolutely essential foreign loan (of magnitude) rious, but the government has only itself to blame, for a mbiance of double dealing on the part of the Premier. Tang Shao I, sponsible. The addicted Manchus are said to be doing some thing, but who would not under such circumstances? It takes prophet to foretell that it will come to naught at present, if

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Dr Mitchell's Tangkiewang hospital

April 14-19, 1912

The Past Week. Pangkiachwang, Shantung, CHINA, April 21, 1912.

Some years ago a good woman in Massachusetts agreed to give $5,000 to reconstruct the hospital for men here, and it was expected that it would be named for her brother, in whose memory the gift was to be made. For one reason and another the money was not paid over to the American Board, and it was expected that it certainly would be when we were able to see the donor and show plans to her. This we did a year and a half ago, but now the matter is terminated (somewhat as we have recently expected it would be) by her not giving the money to this work at all.

It seems that, besides business reasons for not making the gift, the prospective donor objected to having the Porter Hospital for Women (or any other memorial) connected with hers. That is, she feared that the memorial for her brother would be dwarfed by having it associated with another hospital. Naturally enough, for reasons of economy of construction and administration, the plans showed the two plants (or hospitals) together, though each with its own yard, etc. As it would cost from one to two thousand dollars more a year to properly operate two entirely separate hospitals, to say nothing of the inconvenience of it, we have been in hopes that the good lady would see that it would be best to invest where, as far as could be seen, it would be an advantage to have her institution associated with another. But we can but rejoice at this termination of the matter, for not only is the suspense over, but the generous woman is genuine in her wishes to give the money and thus honor her devoted brother, and so it comes about that it is expected that needy Fênchowfu, in Shansi Province, will receive the money. We can rejoice almost as much as if we were to have it invested here, and we are earnestly certain that funds will come for the great opportunity here ere long. A few years ago I remember operating in their tiny hospital, as I passed thro Fênchowfu, and hoped that ere long better quarters would be provided. May the funds be speedily at work, for whether there or here, returns will be ample. To build our hospital for men here seems to be a strategic necessity,- especially at this juncture in the history of China. One envies the opportunity of the person who shall see the opportunity. Five thousand dollars would not care for a tenth of the number of patients at home.

The past week has been indeed a busy one here, there being 121 in-patients,- though there are accommodations for less than 100. Some are sleeping on the floor of one room,- and the room itself would not stand a heavy rain. We do not know what we would do if the much-needed shower should come, for we have no place to move them to but the leaky operating room,- and most of them have seen all of that they care to! Extra beds and corners have been fitted up to the literal "limit". Meantime we are glad they are here,- and they are too.

Miss Sawyer acquired a sprained foot four days ago, and so she has joined our "crutch brigade" for a time. The foot was put in a cast this morning, and seems to be doing nicely. Would there were space to speak of some of the patients. Thus one fine little fellow had his leg run over by a cart three years ago, and, as nothing was done, his foot gradually dropped off. After a year or so more the rest of his leg to the knee dropped off, too,- a sort of spontaneous amputation. It has never healed, and now he comes for attention after these years,- and we hope to give him a useful stump so that he can walk once more. Then there are scores of others,- but just now a suicide case calls for our attention (9 p.m.), and we must do what we can for her. F.P.T.

The Past Week. Pangkiaohwang, Shantung, CHINA, April 21, 1912.

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The past week has been indeed a busy one here, there being 21 in-patients - though there are accommodations for less than 100. Some are sleeping on the floor of one room - and the room itself would not stand a heavy rain. We do not know what we would do if the much-needed shower should come, for we have no place to move them to put the leaky operating room - and most of them have been all of that they can to. Extra beds and cornets have been fitted up to the interest "limit". Meantime we are glad they are here - and they are too.

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W.P.T.

Past Week. Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, Apr. 7, 1912.

For the far too few who realize its meaning, Easter is as sad a day in China as elsewhere. The Risen Lord was very real to the hundreds that thronged our compound and overflowed the church today. It was the occasion of one of our quarterly meetings, and church members and friends came from considerable distances. Some of the women hobbled several hours' journey on their bound feet, while all the out-stations were represented by preacher, teacher or otherwise, these latter having come several days early for the usual meeting of the Congregational Association.

The meetings of this latter Association indicated a freshness of spirit, and a desire to enter upon new methods and new fields that is most encouraging. The relative quiet of the country politically perhaps contributes to a revival along religious lines,- and we trust that this is so. Certainly never before were so many men high in the councils of the nation that were favorably disposed towards Christianity. The provisional constitution of the new republic provides for religious freedom and toleration,- and there is no reason to expect that the permanent constitution will not do likewise.

This Easter morning was clear and mild, as at half past six the chapel bell called us to prayer. The helpful service was followed by breakfast, when all the hospital force directed their energies to seeing to the wants of the 90 patients now in the hospital, so that all would be ready for the services of the morning. But I must not forget to say that William and Margaret were hunting for Easter eggs even before the early morning meeting. A rabbit that came in one of the wonderful Northampton boxes, and a nestful of Easter eggs, and other tokens came early to their happy hands, and the opportunity to make clearer the significance of the day we endeavored to make clear to these little ones. They keep well and are out of doors this fine weather except when in school work.

The morning service lasted from ten to 1, and the church was too full to allow people to go home, even had they wanted to do so! Nary an Easter hat detracted from the lessons that all might profit by who wished. A large number of boys and girls from the schools and a few others were admitted on probation, and a few came into full fellowship. A most sacred part of the service was the baptism of some five tiny humanities,- amidst prayer on the part of all that added years may bring the fulfillment of the prayers of their fond parents as they thus consecrated these happy little lives.

In the afternoon another service was held, while in the evening a series of slides illustrating the life of Christ was shown. The remarks accompanying the stereopticon pictures were made by two of the preachers, while I operated the acetylene stereopticon, which instrument, together with the slides, was the gift of Rev. Lewis Gregory, our former pastor at Lincoln, Nebr., who died a few months ago. This was the first time a fine instrument like this had been used in the church, and it was surely appreciated. We are in hopes other friends will remember what excellent use we have for stereopticon slides of any kind.

We had a call from a major in the army the other day, who came to arrange for a wounded soldier to be admitted to the hospital. The man is doing better than expected and may recover. Some ten pieces of lead and brass have been removed, some of them from inside the cranial cavity. His life is in the balance.

F.F.T.

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T.T.T.

Bulletins - Yangchowfu hospital
April 7-1912

The Past Week Pangkiachwang, Shantung, CHINA. April 28, 1912.

One hundred twenty eight in-patients last week in the hospital,- which constitutes a record; at least there have never been so many at any time since we came to China. Hence it may not be strange if this outline of a week's happenings has a somewhat professional odor, for we are literally surrounded by these scores who can get no relief save what the hospital here affords. In addition to the hospital patients of course there are several hundred dispensary calls.

Even our thriving children seem to absorb some of the medical atmosphere. The other day little Margaret was racing around a table in one of the houses of the "compound" when the several children thus engaged in making a noise were advised by one of the adults to "cut it out". Margaret did not understand the expression, but she stopped running, for the tone was unmistakable, and mildly inquired "if you cut it out it's rotten"!

This has been the heaviest week we have had in the line of surgical work. One afternoon our chief assistant, Mr. Hô, and I performed ~~some~~ 18 operations, of course most of them not very serious ones, but it gave us as busy a six hours as we have ever had. On another afternoon Dr Emma and I had as severe a siege with a single patient, for the tumor we removed proved to be not only in a dangerous locality, but most difficult of removal. A large portion of the peritoneum was involved, and at a crisis in the case, as well as at several times since, Miss Sawyer proved her practical efficiency. We were all up with this patient till midnight Friday, and at various times of the night and day since we have almost hourly done something to prolong the flickering spark of life that keeps hope going. How we long for that new hospital and operating room which would so increase our chances for winning in just such cases as this. The week shows over fifty operations in hospital and dispensary.

May no board of health inquire where or how we house all these patients and the sixty others (relatives and friends) who are here to help care for them. On the one hand we are praying for needed rain, and on the other we know that if a heavy rain SHOULD come, some dozen patients now sleeping on the floor of a condemned building would have to move out, though where to we have not the least idea. Part of another building began to lean and has had a heavy prop put up against it this week. It is something of a comfort to realize that these old buildings, under these conditions, must fall outwards when they do tumble!

At night we find the hospital verandas occupied, as well as the bare ground under the gateway. Among the emergency cases there were three ~~cases~~ of suicide, one of them being a man, though that is quite unusual. He had eaten the heads from several boxes of matches, and added a quantity of face powder for flavor. His case was not especially serious, and he has gone home. This is the favorite time of the year for vaccinations, and we have had more applications than ever before in this line,- mostly fat and bewitching babes that become "balls of howl" on being vaccinated.

The finest thing of the week is the beautiful wistaria. There are long arbors of it by three of our houses, and the gorgeous and plentiful bunches of flowers are worth going far to see. The fields and trees begin to look very green, and with Nature so fresh and beautiful all about us it is difficult to realize that we have so many rooms so full of suffering and pain just at hand. The patients as well as ourselves are grateful to the many friends at home who make this work possible. Our corps of religious workers has been increased and is doing splendid work. F.F. Tucker, M.D.

Bulletins - Pangchuang hospital

Last page
Letter

Bulletin

Changchuang hospital
Aug 28-1922

The Past Week

Changchuang, Shantung, China, April 28, 1922.

One hundred twenty-eight patients last week in the hospital. - Much correspondence received at least there have never been so many for any time since we came to China. Hence it may not be strange if this outline of a week's happenings has a somewhat professional odor. For we are literally surrounded by these poores who can get no relief save what the hospital there affords. In addition to the hospital patients of course there are several hundred dispensary calls.

Even our training children seem to absorb some of the medical atmosphere. The other day little Margaret was playing around a table in the dining house of the "compound" when the several children there engaged in making a noise were advised by one of the adults to "cut it out". Margaret did not understand the expression but she stopped running for the tone was unmistakable. And quickly imitating "if you cut it out it's rotten".

This has been the busiest week we have had in the line of surgical work. One afternoon our chief assistant, Mr. Li, and I performed some 15 operations, of which not very serious ones, but it gives us no rest a six hours as we have over had. On another afternoon by himself and I had as severe a siege with a single patient, for the tumor we removed proved to be not only in a dangerous locality but most difficult of removal. A large portion of the peritoneum was involved, and at a crisis in the case, as well as at several times since, the surgeon proved our practical efficiency. We were all up with this patient till midnight Friday, and at various times of the night and day since we have almost found done something to prolong the flickering spark of life that seems hope going. How we long for that new hospital and operating room which would so increase our chances for winning in just such cases as this. The week also saw fifty operations in hospital and dispensary.

May no board of health inquire where or how we house all these patients and the sixty others (relatives and friends) who come late to help care for them. On the one hand we are praying for fair weather, and on the other we know that if a heavy rain SHOULD come, some dozen patients now sleeping on the floor of a condemned building would have to move out, though where to we have not the least idea. Part of another building began to lean and has had a heavy prop put up against it this week. It is something of a comfort to realize that these old buildings under these conditions must fall outwards when they do topple.

At night we ring the hospital veranda occupied, as well as the bare ground under the gateway. Among the emergency cases there were three cases of suicide, one of them being a man, though that is quite unusual. He had eaten the heads from several boxes of matches, and added a quantity of face powder for flavor. His case was not especially serious, and he has gone home. This is the fourth time of the year for vaccinations, and we have had more applications than ever before in this line, - mostly fat and beautiful babies that become "walls of bowl" on being vaccinated.

The finest thing of the week is the beautiful wisteria. There are long arbors of it by three of our houses, and the gorgeous and plentiful bunches of flowers are worth going far to see. The fields and trees begin to look very green, and with Nature so fresh and beautiful all about us it is difficult to realize that we have so many rooms so full of suffering and pain just at hand. The patients as well as ourselves are grateful to the many friends at home who made this work possible. Our corps of religious workers has been increased and is doing splendid work.

P. F. Tucker, M.D.

DEC 21 1911

(Previous pages tell of the Women's Benevolent Society for Protection of Women and Children--organized about two weeks ago. About 1000 have got certificates. Princess Kung has given 100 piculs of rice and $100.00; many individuals subscribe money or rice.)

Peking, November 10, 1911.

Second installment of Journal.
~~(Please copy the first for Claribel or send her in~~
~~such.)~~

At the usual time we went to bed, but some of us were wakeful, listening for some unusual sound. We heard nothing but the movement of trains which were more numerous than usual. I had spent the eveing getting people settled in Tuan Fang's school buildings north of us, and waked early thinking of means to make them more comfortable. I decided on wall lamps to avoid danger from fire, for beside the danger to individual houses, there is the danger of a fire being taken for the signal of lawlessness and thus being the prelude to many more. After breakfast the Contractor formerly one of our printers and of late years builder of our church and other houses came to arrange about stoves and kettles for cooking the rice for the occupants of the shelters. He selected a room near the front where water could be brought from our well, and in a few hours a stove of brick was built with a great kettle of capacity to feed two hundred people was put in place. Bituminous coal dust was ordered, and willow trays to hold the cooked rice and clothes to cover and keep it warm. Next I went with a gentleman to look at a place he offered for a shelter. It lies to the southeast of us a mile away or less. The buildings are mostly new and good, not located near any palace, and we decided to give them the flag and stamp of the Society and let them sell certificates, as they promised to supply rice and fire. The Shun Tien Fu telephoned a grant of Ten Thousand Tuels ($6200.00) to use in the preparation and maintainance of the shelters. This word came last night. We are concentrating our shelters to the south of us. We have given up a number at the north which we do not think can be held, and practically the whole region from our compound to the Legation area will be our care and in the event of the police proving ineffective, the International troops it is an open secret will help us. The area is two miles from north to south, and perhaps three wide. I understand a like area in the west city, including the R. C. Cathedral will also be cared for in extremity. The Presbyterian places and our North Church property will be held as long as possible. Today we hear that Tientsin has not gove over, that the Lanchow troops are in sympathy with the rebels there and are advancing by foot as they cannot use the railway, and will reach Tientsin tomorrow or next day and a fight will be on, and

Other Shelters

Peking will not get their attention till afterward. So we have a little longer time to get a good ready. News of Yuans death is not confirmed.-

Today's paper gave an account of our society giving Mrs. Chang the credit for organizing it, Princess Kalachin's name really precedes hers in the list. Well, Mrs. Chang did speak of a society to protect women and children, but this great growing plan is largely Miss Miners' and we call her our Major General, and are glad to aid whenever possible, without foreign influence the people repeatedly tell us they would have no faith in it at all, and some say "If you will only send two foreigners to stand at the door we shall be safe." Repeatedly they say that they want to be in the shelters near us and when our flags were put up the other day, a neighbor who lives next gave me a friendly embrace, and talked affectionately when two weeks ago she declined tea or left it untasted at my table.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

A gentle rain fell all night, so we slept better for rains are not helpful to incendiaries, and though perhaps rebels from all sorts of climates, principally rainy ones, may not be dampened, people who have been accustomed by nature to the delightful weather of North China would not dream of taking a rainy day to execute an unusual performance such as fighting. So we will gather up our dropped threads and try to catch up with our work. Miss Corbett is to superintend the making of Red Cross pei wo (comforters) to use in case of need. The Emily School girls will have a chance to make some. The work is to be done by the people in the shelters and schools. Did I tell you that we are now to be granted Red Cross badges for the matrons and ticket takers of our shelters, and some one of us who inspect places will have them. We are allowed dispensaries and hospitals which will be under the Red Cross, so this relives of anxiety on that point. We are not informed that we may put Womans Auxiliary on our flags, but that will come soon when the Geneva Convention has been reviewed to see if there is any possible objection. Mr. Ferguson who is at the head of the Red Cross as well as financial adviser to the throne, called yesterday to talk it over. He came out as a missionary with Miss Miners party in 1887, so she knows him very well. He has managed Famine Relief work in the Yang Tse valley for some years or to be accurate has been Treasurer of the Central China Famine Relief Committee.

Eight oclock and a cold rainy morning; I must stop and conduct morning prayers with the household. The servants are behaving splendidly these days. The cook is getting in supplies for a month. Persimmons are the last item. They are placed layer after layer in a stone jar in a cold place,

and are better if frozen. The second boy went to Tungchow and got us potatoes and other vegetables, passed them through the customs and all. ~~The first time he had done that sort~~ of a job. Yen erh our Ming Lun Tang man who usually attends to difficult jobs at the railway is too valuable at the telephone and meeting new people who come to get certificates for their families. Dr. Tsui, Dr. Kao Wan Pi Te, teachers Tan, Li, Kuan, Hsu, Kuo, all are called into requisition. We had just got the reception hall into order; new board floors. It makes a comfortable office these days. Thanks to Mr. Twombly's gift for our work, and if he could see the numbers of new people we are getting in touch with, he would feel it was well invested. We go right into homes never before opened. In their fear of soldiers and the mob they turn to us and we know so much better how to help them after seeing their situation.

At the place where I went last the older sister is an unmarried woman, a strong-willed imperious woman, but on the verge of insanity over her anxiety. Her steward has just come in to say their neighbors are all wanting to come in to their place in the event of trouble. It is right under the wall of the Imperial City, and if we could promise help in an emergency we might succor many people ~~would~~ who would be able to flee from the Imperial City just before the gates were closed, and get to such a nearby place. But so far we have not accepted any place so near the wall, and we will get the un-official advice of some officer from our camp before deciding. There is a good deal of risk. We are offered a large palace in a most desirable position for those fleeing from the Imperial City but do not yet see how to accept. We may have to take the risk of holding it without putting people in, so as to keep mischief makers out, for it is within the area we hope will be held by International troops.

Second part of Journal by
Mrs. M. C. Ament

Peking - Nov. 10-1911
WES

Rec'd JAN 1 1 1913

Tentative Draft

CONSTITUTION OF THE PEKING UNION UNIVERSITY

-#-#-#-#-#-#-#-

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the following Missions of North China, viz., The North China Executive Committee of the United Methodist Mission, The North China District Committee of the London Missionary Society, The North China Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, The North China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, The North China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and The Medical Missionary Association of London, recognizing the importance of Christian education in China, and the necessity of combining our efforts in order to secure greater efficiency, do hereby unite for the purpose of organizing and maintaining a union university in accordance with the following Constitution.

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the institution shall be the Peking Union University; in Chinese, the Ching Shih Hsieh He Ta Hsueh Hsiao.

ARTICLE II. AIM

The aim of the University shall be to promote higher education in China, to aid the youth of China and of other countries in obtaining in the said University a literary, scientific or professional education under Christian influences, and, so far as may be feasible, to unite the Christian schools in the Province of Chihli in one coordinated scheme of education.

ARTICLE III. LOCATION

The University shall be located at Peking.

ARTICLE IV. TRUSTEES

There shall be a Board of twelve Trustees, legally incorporated, representing so far as practicable the home Boards or Societies concerned, which shall hold the title to all University property, control its endowment funds, and administer the same in accordance with the purpose of the University. The Board of Trustees shall exercise, through the mediation of the Board of Managers, general oversight and ultimate authority over the affairs of the University.

ARTICLE V. BOARD OF MANAGERS

Section 1. The local administration of the University shall be vested in a Board of Managers, of which the elected members shall not exceed twenty-four in number, to be constituted as follows:- In the first instance, each of the six Missions entering this union organization shall elect three members; and there shall be six members-at-large elected from the residents of Peking and North China. All of the above elections shall be approved by the Board of Trustees. The term of service shall be for three years, one-third to be elected each year. The President of the University and the Treasurer of the Board of Managers shall be members ex officiis. The Deans of the several departments of the University shall have the privelege of attending the meetings of the Board of Managers, and of speaking on questions affect-

ing the work or conduct of their several departments, but without power to vote.

After the first election the Board of Managers shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and to elect its own successors, but the mission repreaented by the member or members whose term of service has expired may make nominations from among whom such vacancies shall be filled.

No limitation of race or nationality need be observed in the election of members of the Board of Managers, but its deliberations shall usually be conducted, and its minutes recorded in the English Language.

Section 2. The Board of Managers shall nominate the President of the University, who shall be elected by the Board of Trustees. Action looking toward the removal of the President from office may be initiated either by the Board of Managers or by the Board of Trustees, but final decision shall rest with the Board of Trustees. The President of the University shall be ex officio chairman of the Board of Managers.

Section 3. The Board of Managers shall organize by electing a vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen by ballot at each annual meeting, and who shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Section 4. The Board of Managers shall be directly responsible to the Board of Trustees in all matters pertaining to the policy and control of the University, the use of its property and the expenditure of its funds. All matters pertaining to the University to be referred to the Board of Trustees shall be presented through the Board of Managers, or with its sanction.

Section 5. The officers of the Board of Managers and three other members to be elected annually by the Board shall constitute an executive Committee of seven, of which the Chairman of the Board of Managers shall be Chairman. This Committee shall undertake such duties and exercise such authority as may be committed to it from time to time by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI. PROPERTY AND FINANCES

Section 1. The University shall be a centralized institution, with its several departments and buildings in one compound as far as practicable.

Section 2. All current expenses of the University, apart from the salaries of such members of the teaching staff as are provided by the Mission societies, shall be met by tuition fees from the students, scholarship funds, income from endowments, grants from the Missions, or from other sources.

Section 3. The University shall be responsible for the provision of residences for the members of the faculties.

ARTICLE VII. DEPARTMENTS

From the date of the organization of the University the following departments shall be provided. College of Arts and Science for Men; Theological College; Medical College for Men; and a Teachers' Training College. Other departments may be added from time to time as may be deemed wise.

ARTICLE VIII. FACULTIES

The faculty of each department shall be elected by the Board of

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Managers, and shall consist of the President of the University ex officio, the Dean of the Department, Professors and Associate Professors. In addition to the members of the Faculties as many instructors may be employed as may be required.

ARTICLE IX. ALUMNI

The graduates of the colleges heretofore conducted by the Missions uniting to form the University, towit"- The North China Union College, The Peking University, The Union Medical College, and The Union Theological College, and the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, shall be recognized as graduates of the University.

ARTICLE X. ADDITIONS TO THE UNITING ORGANIZATIONS

Missions or other similar organizations not uniting at the outset in the establishment of the University but who subsequently desire to participate in the work may do so upon such terms as may be decided upon by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE XI. HOSTELS AND SPECIAL RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

By arrangement with the Board of Managers any Mission may have the privelege of providing special religious instruction, or hostels, for its own students.

ARTICLE XII. AMANDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by vote of two-thirds of the Board of Managers, written notice of the proposed amendments, having been sent to each member at least six months in advance. But all amandments to become valid must be ratified by the Board of Trustees.

(Submitted to the Organizations concerned by the Provisional Board of Organization for Union in Higher Education in Chihli Province.

Signed- Burton StJohn,
Secretary.)

Constitution - Peking Union University

Dec. 1912

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Peking, China, Aug. 17, 1913.

Dear Fathers of the Church:—

An application requesting the adoption of Confucianism as the national religion has been sent to the Tsan-yi-yuan and Chung-yi-yuan recently by Drs. Ch'en Huan Chang, Yen Fu, Mr. Liang Ch'i Ch'ao, and others. It will be soon under discussion. It would be very harmful for the nation if the application should be granted and become one of the articles of our Constitution. Hence a meeting of the Christian body in Peking with representatives from five denominations of the Christian Church was held in the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association with Pastor Cheng Ching-yi in the chair, and after an address given by Mr. C. S. Liang Chia-yi the matter was discussed very fully with the result that a committee of seven was elected to confer with all the Christian bodies in China with the view of getting up a petition expressing the consensus of opinion in a communication to the National Assembly requesting that there shall be no state religion, but entire religious liberty.

Therefore we write you this letter enclosing with it copies of the announcement in Chinese. Please distribute them among the Chinese leaders in your Church. We ask you also for your help and prayer. The Lord's name only should be praised above all and by all for what He has already done for China. Let us all pray for His Kingdom to come soon in the New Republic.

We are,

Sincerely yours,

Liang Chia-yi, Chairman.

Cheng Ching-yi, L. M. S.

Chang P'ei Chih, Y. M. C. A.

Ch'en Tsai Hsin, M. E. M.

Ku Juo Hsü, A. P. M.

Shih Hung Chang, S. P. G.

Li Pen yüan, A. B. C. F. M.

Leaders - re - religious Liberty

Peking - Aug. 17-1913

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Jan-1913

The Medical Missionary Association of China

The Medical Missionary Association of China calls the attention of Dr. Mott, as representing the Continuation Committee, and also of Home Missionary Societies, to the following facts and suggestions:—

1. Medical Missions are not to be regarded as a temporary expedient for opening the way for, and extending the influence of the Gospel, but as an integral, co-ordinate and permanent part of the missionary work of the Christian Church, as was emphasized in the resolutions passed by the Shanghai Conference of 1907.

2. There are now in China over 500 medical missionaries, but there is a lack of common policy among the Missionary Societies in the utilization and distribution of these forces. The Association would, however, deprecate any independent decision on the part of the Missionary Societies as to policy in medical missionary work without consultation with this Association through its Executive.

3. A most important feature of the work of medical missions in China at the present juncture is the work of training Christian young men and women that they may take their place as thoroughly qualified medical missionaries to perpetuate the work we have begun, and occupy positions of influence in the service of their country.

4. The Association therefore considers that the object of our presence here can now best be advanced by concentrating our energies largely on the important centres approved by the Association, and forming there efficient Union Medical Colleges and specially equipped hospitals. And we would strongly recommend that all such Colleges be affiliated and co-ordinated with other existing missionary educational institutions.

5. The Association reiterates its Resolution of 1907 as to the desirability of each hospital being in charge of two fully qualified medical missionaries, but considers that, owing to the present emergency, and the urgency for medical education, all except large or isolated hospitals should be put in charge of one foreign doctor, with, if possible, one or more fully qualified Chinese.

6. The Association recommends that much of the work done in the less important station should, wherever practicable, be placed under the charge of qualified Chinese ; that missionaries of ability and experience in certain instances should be called in from these stations to the teaching centres to take part in the work of the Colleges and large hospitals ; and that the staffing and thorough equipment of these centres should take precedence of the opening up of new medical work throughout the country.

7. A number of fully qualified men and women are scattered over large areas without proper hospitals or equipment, and this, in the opinion of the Association, is waste of effort and money, as no efficient medical missionary work can be done on these lines. We have arrived at a stage in China when all medical and surgical work done in the name of Christianity should be of the highest order, and we therefore recommend, in the interests of enconomy and efficiency, that wherever possible small and poorly equipped hospitals should unite to form thoroughly equipped institutions.

8. Recent movements in China have developed a natural desire on the people to carry out their own educational reform, and this we must recognise, and make the foreign element in our work as little prominent as possible, by having our Colleges gradually and increasingly staffed and supported by the Chinese themselves.

9. The Association considers that the minimum staff for efficient work in a Medical College should be ten men on the field giving full time. This means, when furloughs, language study, etc., are taken into account, a total staff of at least fifteen fully qualified teachers, foreign or Chinese.

10. The Association recommends that sufficient lecture room and laboratory accomodation should be provided, and as liberal an equipment as possible in microscopes, models, pathological specimens, etc., also that clinical opportunities to the extent cf three beds to each student in the two final years be considered the minimum.

11. The Association strongly recommends that until the undermentioned Union Medical Colleges are efficiently staffed and equipped no new Medical Colleges be started in China. The schools referred to beginning with the North, are:— Mukden, Peking, Chinanfu, Chengtu, Hankow, Nanking-Hangchow, Foochow and Canton.

12. In order to retain in medical missionary service the best graduates from our Medical Colleges we wish to point out that it will be necessary to give a much larger salary than has usually been given.

13. As medical books in Chinese are necessary in order to carry on the instruction in our colleges and to provide medical literature for graduates, the Association would urge on the Missionary Societies the need for arranging that suitable men should devote a large part of their time to the work of translating and preparing such books, and also the necessity for money grants for this purpose.

14. The Association is of opinion that the nursing in our hospitals can never be satisfactory until we have thoroughly trained nurses; that a foreign trained nurse should be associated with each large hospital wherever possible, and that this should be considered indispensable in those hospitals which are associated with the work of Medical Colleges.

15. The following resolution was passed by the Association. Resolved:—

That we, the members of the China Medical Missionary Association, met in conference, let it be known:—

(1). That in establishing medical colleges and hospitals our sole object is to bring the blessings of healing to the souls and bodies of the people of China, and to give a thorough training in Medicine and

Surgery to young men and women of education and intelligence, enabling them as fully qualified doctors to be of the highest service to their country.

(2). That we have no desire to create permanently foreign institutions, and that our aim and hope is that these medical colleges will, gradually and ultimately be staffed, financed and controlled by Chinese themselves.

(3). That we are desirous of bringing our teaching work into line with the regulations of the Ministry of Education, and in all ways to co-operate with and assist the Government of the Republic in Medical Education, so that a strong and thoroughly equipped medical profession may be established in this great land.

16. In conclusion, the members of the China Medical Missionary Association take advantage of this, their first opportunity, to express their profound disappointment that Medical Missions, which have been so largely blessed of God as a missionary agency, were ignored in the list of subjects for consideration at the Edinburgh Conference of 1910; and they strongly urge that Medical Missions be adequately represented in any future Conference.

17. We recommend that two local representatives be appointed to bring forward these recommendations at the various centres where conferences with Dr. Mott are held. These members shall be chosen from those who have attended the Medical Missionary Conference at Peking. Also that a committee of five be appointed to represent the Peking Medical Conference at the General Conference with Dr. Mott at Shanghai; and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Continuation Committee, and to all Home Mission Boards and Committees and Governing bodies on the field.

Rec'd APR 2 1913

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China Medical Missionary Association

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Executive.

OFFICERS OF THE C. M. M. A.
AND
Dr. R. C. BEEBE, Dr. S. COCHRAN,
Dr. A. F. COLE, Dr. C. J. DAVENPORT,
Dr. W. H. VENABLE.

Officers.

Dr. D. D. MAIN, *President.* Dr. C. F. JOHNSON, *Vice-President.*
Dr. H. H. MORRIS, *Sec. and Treas.*

46 Minghong Road,
Shanghai, China, Feby 27th 1913

Secretary,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Boston.

Dear Sir,

At the Triennial Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association held in Peking in January, the following recommendations were drawn up, which I herewith take pleasure in placing before you for the consideration of your Board.

I am,

Very truly yours,

H. H. Morris
Secretary

Dear Sir,

At the Triennial Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association held in Peking in January, the following recommendations were drawn up, which I herewith take pleasure in placing before you for the consideration of your Board.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Shanghai

Feb. 24-1913

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THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA.

Amid the swift and perplexing changes which the Revolution has brought to China, the Christian Church has not only held its own, but has steadily increased in influence. The wonderful contrast between the bitter persecution of 1900 and the careful protection afforded in 1911-12 impressed even the unimpressible Orientals, however accustomed to sudden changes of Fate and Fortune. To the Christians, however, these changes had a far deeper significance as the promise and the potency of a larger and a more permanent triumph yet to come. As we have seen, the Revolution itself was the work of but a handful of Chinese, who for the most part had either been educated abroad or under Western influences. Among these it was the Christians who saw sooner and more clearly than others the ultimate bearings of the movement, and it is not surprising that they exerted an influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength. An interesting monograph might be written upon this subject by one in possession of the requisite knowledge. Should this be done it would probably appear that the number of such Christians had been greatly overestimated. In America, for example, it was-and still is-often represented that this elemnt was so large as to form an extensive "group", which measurably engineered the Revolution and held something like a balance of power. It is also important to remember that the fact that a Chinese youth has at one time been received into a Christian church, does not necessarily mean, either in China or elsewhere, that he is actuated by Christian motives, or is living a Christian life, although it may still be true that his point of view has been permanently altered. Yet with all these necessary abatements it remains true that the contribution of its Christian elements to the Revolution was of incalculable importance. The Christian Church has now a recognized position in China. It is looked up in a new way, and is regarded as an actual and far more as a potential force in the construction of the New China. In the month of April an event occurred which attracted world wide attention. Mr. Lu, a Christian member of the Cabinet, remarked to a mis-

sionary that he should like to have the Christians in Peking meet in a quiet way for special united prayer for the nation. He believed that God could help China at this time of unrest and change. The Chinese pastors took the matter up and appointed April 13th as a special day of prayer. They also sent to the President a notice of the meeting. He then replied expressing his approval, and sent a delegate to attend the service. It was afterwards proposed to hold another special day of prayer throughout China The Government was asked to aid by sending the telegrams free of charge. Mr. Lu consulted with the Cabinet, secured their approval, and sent out the call for prayer from the Peking churches. He also offered to send special telegrams to the same places asking the Chinese officials to send representatives to attend the meeting. On the 18th a Reuter's telegram from Peking was sent out in the following terms: "Yesterday the following message was adopted by the Cabinet and telegraphed by the Chinese Government to all provincial governors and other high officials within whose jurisdiction there are Christian communities, and also to leaders of Christian churches in China both Catholic and Protestant: 'Prayer is requested for the National Assembly now in session; for the newly established Government; for the President yet to be elected, for the Constitution of the Republic, that the Chinese Government may be ~~elected~~ recognized by the Powers; that peace may reign within our country; that strong, virtuous men may be elcted to office; and that the Government may be established upon a strong foundation. Upon receipt of this telegram you are requested to notify all Christian Churches in your provinces that April 27th has been set aside as a day of prayer for the nation. Let all take part.' Representatives of the provincial authorities are requested to attend the services which will be ~~entirely~~ sincerely carried out by the entire missionary and Chinese forces of the nation. This is the first time in the history of the world that such an appeal has come from a non-Christian nation, and it has given extraordinary satisfaction to the Christian communities in North China, while old foreign residents consider it a striking proof of the deep changes that are being accomplished in China

since the Revolution.". Great interest was naturally excited in this request in Great Britain and in the United States, where similar services were also widely held. The Archbishop pf Canterbury and the Bishop of London referred in Convocation to the Chinese appeal with the warmest sympathy, the latter remarking that few things had happened in this generation more encouraging to missionary effort. This striking occurrence might very easily be underrated in importance by the "old resident" in the Far East, and as readily overrated in Western lands. It certainly does not signify that China is officially desirous of becoming a Christian nation; nor was it as in some quarters alleged a covert bid for Christian political support. It was an instinctive cry to God for help in time of national trouble. When the new Constitution shall have been adopted it will be early enough to discuss the legal position of Christianity in China. In the meantime the Chinese Church would do well to recognize on the one hand that the quest for official recognition and for dependence upon it may do the church much harm. In a China which legally, politically, socially, morally, and religiously is in a condition of flux, to keep the Christian Church true to its lofty and its divine ideals is to be no easy task. Popular prestige and the advantage of more or less well defined 'spheres of influence' in Chinese society are indeed a most welcome relief from the often thinly veiled persecution and the authorized snubs of Manchu times; but Christian teachings in regard to sin and salvation will never be popular in China-or anywhere else. A reaction in favor of old ways, old worship, old deities, is from time to time inevitable. Under the so called Rule of the People it will be much easier than before to incite local risings against unpopular and perhaps objectionable Christians now that in order to hold his place in peace the local official is mainly anxious to do what "the People" want done. Is used to be said: The mountains are high; The Emperor is remote. Now the mountains are as high as ever, but beyond them there is no Emperor at all.

One of the most striking developments of the new day in China is the wide-spread movement toward "Independent" Chinese Churches. While this

tendency has been for several years in evidence since the Revolution and the establishment of a Republic it has received a marked development. In addition to more or less reaction against 'domination' by foreigners, and a more or less conscious floating with the racial current of "China for the Chinese" there are other and complex elements involved. There is probably a recognition of the backwardness on the part of the Chinese (especially as compared with Japanese Christians) in assuming self-support and in the assumption of responsibility. There is likewise the general principle so well emphasized by one of the delegates to the Edinburgh Conference that "denominational distinctions do not interest us Chinese". There is also an obvious impatience of the minutiae of credal statements and of the details of ecclesiastical procedure, despite the fact that Chinese political and social life so largely depends upon those Rules and Regulations without which nothing Chinese can be carried on or even begun. In the case of the church this feeling might arise from ignorance of the historical development of that church, as well as from its indifference to the process of that development. Some of these Chinese Independent churches seem to ignore both Christian doctrine and Christian discipline, short-circuiting Church history, and merely postulating the results of whatever form of Christianity happened to be most familiar to the founders of the new independence. Thus one of these prospectuses containing more than seven-hundred characters ranged under thirteen heads, provides for the formation of an Independent Church of Christ, the object of which is to preach the gospel (undefined) and so to instruct and to reform society that all may love instruction, and love their country, with a view to encourage a spirit of self-management, and of liberty. Any one might join, whether previously a Christian or not, provided he is willing to keep the Ten Commandments, but if he comes to have a bad name he may be summarily dropped. Yet in the entire sheet the name of God does not occur, nor that of Christ (except as an adjective defining 'church'), nor is there any reference to the Holy Spirit, to the bible, to a weekly day of rest, to sin, salvation, repentance, faith, prayer, baptism, the

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Lord's Supper, the resurrection from the dead, and the hope of immortality.

All these are probably not so much ignored as taken for granted, nor is it apparently perceived that in default of wise and skillful leadership the effect would naturally (if not inevitably) be to transform the Church into a loosely organized moral and patriotic Club, without initiative, without permanent motive, and without result. There can be little doubt that during the past year the Christian church in China has in many places made great advances, not merely or mainly in numbers, but in the recognition of its unique opportunities and its heavy responsibilities. But in other places it has seemed rather in a state of bewilderment merely marking time.

All accounts agree that doors are now wide open which were never before even ajar. At fairs, at markets, in camps, in many other places where men and women gather it is possible to get not merely a respectful but an interested hearing. The street-chapel, which has said to have become more or less an object of "contempt", has shown that by wise and skillful handling it may be not merely a gospel hall, but a center of intellectual and moral activity gradually penetrating a community. The openings for lectures to officials, to the better classes of Chinese, and especially to students in government schools have been unprecedented, and in the future are probably destined to very large increase.

During the visit of Dr. Mott to China in the months of January, February, and March of the current year, carefully organized efforts were made to reach the students of twelve important cities of China, as well as Hongkong, with evangelitic meetings, and in six of them by preliminary science lectures, by Prof. Robertson, which were of the nature of a huge bell to notify the student world that something special was offered. The report of those meetings showed that the aggregate attendance at the evangelistic meetings amounted to more than 78,000. Special efforts were made to have the same men attend consecutively the series of addresses in each city. At a conservative estimate probably at least 35,000 different men were in attendance at these student evangelistic meetings. In addition an aggregate of more than 30,000 were present at the preparatory science lectures. The

combined aggregate attendance amounted to the vast total of 135,569. In spite of the difficult conditions placed upon inquirers, requiring not only daily bible study, and daily prayer, but in most instances consent to enroll in bible school classes, 7057 took this first step in relation to the Christian life.

It is to be expected that there will be a considerable shrinkage in results as these men are tested by opposition, for inquirers are not to be confused with actual converts, and only the power of God can keep men true to their purpose. Only united prayer and effort can bring them through to baptism. Unusual efforts are being made to conserve the results. Specially trained men have been set aside in each city for this responsibility, and carefully organized follow-up plans are carried on with groups of Christian workers. The sales of gospel portions and of New Testaments to students in connection with these and similar meetings is matched by the steady and increasing demand for the same from schools and colleges. The baseless rumor current a few years since in Western lands that the Christian scriptures had been introduced in the schools of two important provinces as textbooks (a fiction to which was accorded a wider circulation and an inextinguishable conviction with which facts are seldom greeted) has thus at length been automatically displaced by something of far greater promise and significance. The free distribution of small booklets and the use of large gospel posters have received an enormous impulse from the gift of Mr. Milton Stewart, with what result does not appear to be publicly known. Each of the Bible Societies has greatly increased its issues and its sales. That of the British and Foreign Society in China showed a circulation of 1,867,000 copies or portions in 1912, which is 214,000 volumes above the record for 1911. Under any circumstances in any year this would be a remarkable exhibit, but in the present condition of China it takes on overwhelming importance as related to the moral and religious welfare of the country. Among the many forms of activity of the Christian Church in China during the eventful years since the Boxer episode of 1900, none has proved so adaptable in the wide range of its working, nor more fruitful in results than the Y.M.C.A., which continues to combine the vigor

of perpetual youth with the wisdom of mature age. The past year has perhaps surpassed all others in the history of this virile organization. Although it will naturally have a chapter to itself, a few words are in place concerning its relation to the recent general progress of missions. Its international and interdenominational character, its constantly widening base-line of operations, its unique fitness for dealing with sudden and serious emergencies, have made it more and more an indispensable factor in the evolution of a Christian China. The confidence of the leading non-Christian men of China is exhibited in the large gifts of money during the past year from Pres. Sun Wen, Premier Tang Shao-i, Pres. Yuan Shih-k'ai, and many other officials, so that for the first time the contributions of the Chinese exceed those from foreigners. The striking developments by which there was a sudden call for an Association in the remote and little known capital of the province of Yunnan, illustrates a normal expansion which might conceivably become almost or quite nation wide. It is a matter of the highest importance that by vote of the United Societies of Mission Secretaries for the United States and Canada it is recognized that the Association work is rather a method than a mission, in accordance with which several of these societies are loaning a total of twenty men to that work, some of whom are already on the ground and are engaged in language study.

The highly successful sixth general convention of the Y.M.C.A. in Peking was characterized by the hearty participation of distinguished Chinese not themselves members. Pres. Yuan Shih-k'ai welcomed them at his headquarters and made an address ~~just such as~~ like that of the head of any Christian land in like circumstances. Without the extraordinary efficiency of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. the five sectional conferences held by Dr. J. R. Mott in leading cities of China, and more particularly the closing National Conference in Shanghai would not have been the conspicuous successes which they became.

It was the aim of these conferences under the auspices and the inspiration of Dr. Mott, representing the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference of Edinburgh, to collect and to co-ordinate the views

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of important missionaries from many parts of China, upon topics of vital interest and importance. The National Conference in Shanghai unified, expanded, and emphasized these findings, which now stand as the formulated opinions of those best qualified to express them. The selection of a large China Continuation Committee as a permanent body, with specific functions to link more closely to one another the various parts of the complex missionary work and to relate them to that of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee and to the numerous administrative missionary boards in Christian lands-this is the step which will characterize the national conference of 1913. If this effort accomplished what it is expected to accomplish no subsequent issue of the Mission Year Book will fail to afford evidence of that fact. While the perception of the duty and the necessity of united action in Protestant missionary work in China grows steadily clearer and stronger, there are indications from widely different quarters that the practical difficulties even of union already achieved & in operation for a series of years, do not for this reason grow less, but rather greater. This, however, ought to occasion neihher surprise nor regret. Complexity of life implies a steadily increasing complexity of vital adjustments. This is what life means, and to the process there is no perceptible end. Nothing is more difficult than to comprehend the meaning of one's own age. Within a comparatively brief period we in China have witnessed as in a kinematographic display the passage from the China of Marco Polo, the Mongols, and the Mings, to that of Presidents, Parliaments, and (Parties) Tangs. While we do not yet know exactly where we are, yet timing ourselves by the stars we may perceive in what direction we are swiftly, surely moving. The predominant impression made upon the mind of one who habitually studies the multiplying evidences of the uplift of China, and indeed of the uplift of the world, is that it is a process too complicated & too vast to be under the guidance of man, or of men. It may be accelerated; it may be hindered; but it can not be stopped. The upward slope is long and difficult, roughly paved with surprises and with disappointments, yet always it climbs toward liberty and toward light, for this, be it fast or be it slow, is the law of human progress. (Finis)

The Christian Church in China

A. J. Smith

June 1913

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Unpublished

Rec'd FEB 13 1913

St. James Gospel Hall
Tungchou
Jan '13

The work ~~that we started last October~~ has been going on steadily for two months. It is possible now to get a little perspective and estimate somewhat the results secured. When we started work the chapel building was almost the only unharmed building on the street. The first time Mr. Frame and I went out distributing programs we entered many mat sheds occupying the sites of big shops, and but few of the old places had been rebuilt. Now the street is marvellously changed. We did not expect that Tungchou could so completely or so quickly recover from the looting. The new fronts are often of brick, occasionally one sees iron bars anross small front windows with the main shop front secure in an inner court, the signs of a lurking fear of a repetition of the trouble. On the whole business has much revivied. The corner opposite us is finer than before, and very gay at night with new style lamps.

For two months we have had three preaching services each week, a lecture, on Thursday, and current events talked over informally on Saturday, with a Men's Sunday School on the first of the week. There has been a slow change in audiences, now the larger part is made up of better-class clerks, shop-keepers and young fellows from the educated class. Tom, Dick and Harry still drop in off the street, and many a small lad, but most of these slip out after the singing, their places to be taken by more mature and dignified gentlemnn who bring their lanterns with them as tho they had come with a purpose. The attention is excellent. There is no trouble in holding the audience for an hour's sermon. The lecture night still maintains its reputation for banner attendance. The subjects cover a wide range, all the sciences are represented and many political and ethical themes are presented. The lecturers come chiefly from the college faculty but Dr. Kao and Mr. Kung have also put themselves down. The Chinese are more numerous than foreigners on the program for the next two months. ¶ When this second series of lectures was started off we again went thru the city distributing programs. We found a far more cordial reception than on the first distribution. There was nothing unpleasant then but this time greetings were marked with special warmth and many a face was recognised as that of a regular attendant. All seemed pleased to know of the provision for future evenings of intellectual feasting. One result then, we may say, is the winning of a good class of hearers. By natural selection our themes are finding the people for whom they are intended. Then, too, the city as a whole has taken notice of our work. One finds that our talks are discussed here and there, and many look forward to the evenings we provide. We have the beginning of a "social center".

An even more gratifying result is found in the group of young men who have already taken the first steps toward joining the church. More than ten have already done so, and these are eager to learn more themselves and lead others to the truth. Beginin this week we are planning a special Young Men's Club for these fellows. It will be held after the Saturday night talks or discussions. It will aim to give them further instruction in Christian truth, encourage them to do actual work for others or for the city, and provide for simple social gatherings.

For the future we hope to arrange a " follow up" meeting after each preaching service into which may come the many in each audience who seem inclined to stay on after the sermon. A meeting of more personal contact wil result we hope. Thus look forward with hope to a work of growing influence in Tungchou citizens.

The Church Captain

FEB 13 1913

St. James Gospel Hall
Tungchow

The work ~~that we started last October~~ has been going on steadily for two months. It is possible to get a little perspective and estimate somewhat the results secured. When we started work the chapel building was almost the only unharmed building on the street. The first time Mr. Frame and I went out distributing programs we encountered many mat sheds occupying the sites of big shops, and but few of the old places had been rebuilt. Now the street is marvellously changed. We did not expect that Tungchow could so completely or so quickly recover from the looting. The new fronts are often of brick, occasionally one sees iron bars across small front windows with the main shop front secure in an inner court, the signs of a lurking fear of a repetition of the trouble. On the whole business has much revived. The corner opposite us is finer than before, and very gay at night with new style lamps.

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(Signed)

Rec'd NOV 29 1912

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WS 253

LITTLE SIDELIGHTS ON OUR NEW CHINA

Mrs. Arthur H. Smith

FOOCHOW

First in Foochow. It was my first visit to Nanking. It is six hours from Shanghai on the Shanghai and Nanking R. R. We had delightful companions in Miss Pepoon, Prof. in Whitman College, Oregon, who is teaching in the University at Foochow by way of a furlough, and Miss Wiley of our own Mission in Foochow. Our mutual friends cemented us together. The world sometimes seems small enough to play pat-ball with.

After the tantalizing news in American newspapers, it has been such a satisfaction, in place after place, to get at the exact facts in the late convulsion. Things were dramatic enough at Foochow. I will only mention one item--so significant of the gentle soundless way in which God has opened some new doors.

The Manchu women (or Tartars as they are often called) had always been very offish and distant in Foochow. If addressed by the Missionaries they would reply "We do not understand you." The Manchus of course speaking Mandarin, and the Missionaries the Foochow dialect. After the two days of fighting, there was much distress. The very next day found Miss Wiley going around fearlessly in the city, sending the wounded to the hospital, and relieving misery. The Manchu men had gone to surrender, and the Manchu women, left alone with the victorious revolutionaries abroad, were terrified. They flocked about Miss Wliey and clung to her for protection, in the excitement of the moment somehow contriving perfectly to comprehend the Foochow dialect! How

graciously she glided through that door may be inferred from the fact that some of them began coming to meetings and seem truly interested in Christianity.

NANKING

Everywhere we have been shown such beautiful hospitality. At Nanking we stayed with the Y. M. C. A. circle, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. C. H. and Mr. Newton Hayes. A very choice circle it was. Mrs. Stewart is sister to Mrs. John Mott, and Mr. Stewart was for five years Dr. Mott's Secretary, and companion in his travels. Happy China to get such workers as these! The Y. M. C. A. is always doing us good turns. God bless them! .We spent five days here most helpfully to our understanding of affairs. Unlike Canton it has fairly good roads and vehicles. Picture a city laid out on a large plan, with a wall about 24 miles around. About seven-tenths of this space, however, is green fields and crops, and only three-tenths populous city. There is a sarcastic little postal going about, a picture of a little rural hamlet, entitled "A lonely village in the city of Nanking." Perhaps it brimmed over with life before the Tai Ping rebellion. It's hard to say now. This was such a storm center. How I struggled to get the exact facts out of the Tacoma newspapers those days in America. How the newsboys on the Y. W. C. A. corner scrabbled to sell all the papers going to the "China Woman!" Now at last "Lion Hill" and "Tiger Hill" and "Purple Mountain" stretched out right before me, and here was brave, plucky Mr. Newton Hayes to tell us all about it. He was one of fourteen to stay in the city and do Red Cross work all the way through.

CHANG HSUN

Chang Hsun was a Manchu general. He is said to have been a brigand only, but he had a rough military sense of honor. He came to Nanking, cowed the Governor, and ruled as he chose. He kept perfect order in the city. He took off promptly all heads suspected of belonging to revolutionary bodies. The city brimmed over with revolutionary ideas, but for the time the people must imitate "Br'er Rabbit," who "lay low and ain't say nuffin."

The revolutionaries got in touch with "Tiger Hill," outside the city. The garrison promptly went over to them. They could not get at "Lion Hill" inside the city, but the two forts understood each other's sentiments. For bluff, as it was thought, they both cannonaded briskly, taking care not to hit anything.

One day they learned that Chang Hsun and the Governor had gone up on to a little hill in the city known as "North Pole Pavilion." Mr. Hayes saw them fire a big shell at the building on the top of this hill. He showed us the holes it tore through the walls, and parts of the shell which he later had picked up. He said it was a sight to see those two hundred men scamper down the hill. The people in the city were at that time in agonies of apprehension. Chang Hsun had only a small body of troops, but he was so indomitable it was thought he would put up a last grand, heroic defense of the Manchus, sacrificing himself, his army, and the city in one dread holocaust. Those that could leave fled. Trains were jammed, packed--boats also. The rest groaned for anguish, and stayed.

When the end of one's world is apparently at hand all sorts of unexpected events become possible. The Methodist Mission had long needed a very small piece of land, to complete the property of the Girls' College, but the owners obdurately held it for $800.00 gold (I think it was). That last awful night, vest-pocket treasures were the kind most popular, and they sold the land for $400.00. In the siege of Peking there were many things which it was useless to try to explain. People who wished for a reason, must have felt like the little deaf and dumb girl. She said of her small friend, "I why-ed him and he wouldn't because."

Chang Hsun did not make a magnificent page in history. No Balaclava for him! He just stole silently out of the city gates one night with his army, and made for Hsu Chow fu. He commandeered all the cars, took them for headquarters and kept steam up night and day to go north, if that was best. He is still there with that unsurrendered army! President Yuan has been trying, in the last few days, to win over this man, and to prevent having "a strangulated knot of 10,000 soldiers" down there to make mischief. Later they talk of sending him against the rebellious Tibetans. Happy Nanking drew a long breath next morning, but the night before there was a shocking number of suicides in canals and wells.

In many places in China the dispossessed and helpless Manchus are in deep want and suffering, with allowances gone and no resources left.

In Hang Chow, Nanking and other cities the enormous silk industry is almost paralyzed. In the first named city they joyfully received a big order from

Peking, which was cancelled before they could fill it, because Peking had been looted and her merchants were poor. In Soo Chow the same thing happened, I am told. With the new demands some old industries are nearly strangled, and some new ones are creeping in. Some silk weavers bought little looms for three or four dollars (gold) and learned to make Russian (?) bath towels.

CHEERFULNESS

As we rode about in Nanking, the people looked cheerful. From the faces one would not have thought such a typhoon had just gone over them. The soldiers of the Republic, and the new flag were everywhere. One thing struck one forcibly. All the soldiers were so young. Hardly anybody looked over twenty. They had bright young faces and looked hopeful, as if life had a new flavor, in spite of present hard conditions. They seemed to me just dear laddies! Bands of them about seventy strong, were much in evidence, marching through the city singing antiphonally, and very heartily, patriotic songs. One day I felt like adding one new recruit to the ranks, when I heard them sing "Li Pai I," a tune dear to our Christians, probably there were patriotic words. This singing is said to be a device of the officers to keep them too busy and happy to meditate on revolting or looting. Mr. Smith said, in America, "The Chinese think a constitutional government is a magic button, which, when pressed, will yield every heart its own desire. They will find it is a barbed-wire fence."

Some boys in a Chinese school not long ago, wished certain changes made.

They said to the Faculty, "We do not like it as it is, and a Republic is a place where people do as they like."

In one college, a Professor was giving timely and careful instruction on constitutions. The pupils waited on him. "You need not trouble yourself to teach us any thing further about the English constitution. That is a monarchy. We only wish to learn of republics now."

The Manchus are not the only ones distressed in the upheaval. The times are bearing down hard on the priests and nuns in the temples. Wealthy women used to have many prayers said for them at temples, sometimes as high as two or three dollars worth at a time. Priests gave receipts. Those were treasured, as laid-up merit, and buried with the woman. Now one sees occasional bits in the papers here and there, saying that is to be wholly forbidden to the priests in the future. They also have no resource if turned out of doors. The temples were ordered to be used for school houses in 1898, but this was never accomplished. A Buddhist nun in Shanghai was carrying around little yellow slips inviting people to fast and pray to Buddha. She brought one to a Bible Woman, who said "I do not wish it. I only pray to Jesus Christ. He is my Redeemer." Simple words but they somehow stuck in the nun's mind and brought her back to hear more. She was prayed with, and after some instruction seemed to take in the truth, and said with tears, "I have lived all these years at the mouth of hell. I have had enough. I mean to leave it all and come here." Of course the convent will not lightly let her go, so we prayed for her at a Shanghai prayer meeting.

HANKOW

We reached here July 3rd. This is thirty-six hours from Peking--in case the road is not washed out!

Here and in Nanking we are understood all right, and it was a pleasure to speak straight to dear Chinese hearts again. We have been much in prayer for the Summer Conferences of Missionaries, to be held in the summer resorts by our blessed friend, Dr. S. D. Gordon, in connection with Mr. Sloan of Keswick, also for the Summer Conferences of Chinese Christian Leaders in many large centers.

The Y. M. C. A. is beautifully alert to seize the new conditions and utilize them. This hard, stringent year, they are raising money for a building for the boys of Shanghai.

Politically it is very quiet here, at Hankow, but financially they are buzzing. We walked thro the ruins, blackened and dismal. But the people are indomitable. They were living in little mat houses and sheds, in some places, and life was going right on. Steamers thronged the river, and coolies trotted briskly about with their merchandise. General Li Yuan Hung is now governor of Hu Nan and Hu Peh. It was good to see how many warm friends he had, both foreign and Chinese. He seems to be "onto his job" all right. Just before we left he sent 10,000 soldiers into the interior, where other soldiers were making trouble. If possible the offenders were to be peaceably disbanded and sent home. If they refused they were to be surrounded and crushed.

HSI AN FU

This is in Shensi and is where the late Empress Dowager took refuge in 1900.

While in Hankow at the C. I. M. Mr. and Mrs. Shorrock and Miss Mary arrived from there, and we "bailed them out" incessantly on the dramatic doings there. So many wondered why were foreigners killed only there, and why so few in the late uprising. In 1891 there was a fierce dreadful society called the "Ko lao hui." They had a double slogan, "Down with the Manchus and exterminate every foreigner!" They stirred up riots all thro the Yang Zu Valley, circulated vile stories about foreigners, and vile publications, and wrote our word for Lord with the pig radical.

That society is still strong in Shensi. Hearing of hostilities at the South, they at once bore a hand and attacked the family of the Beckmans (Swedish). They killed the mother, four girls and two boys, part of them pupils in Mrs. Beckman's school, from several different families, and a young Swedish gentleman, a teacher. Only the father and baby escaped. At once this society was reined up. "You have exceeded orders! We are only aiming at Manchus this time," so they desisted. These were killed Oct. 22, 1911. In Jan., 1912, a valiant rescue party of about nine young foreign men, including college professors, business men and one missionary's son, made a difficult forty days trip round thro the distant stations of Shensi, to rescue all the missionaries and escort them to Peking. Dr. Robertson, Dr. Young, English; Mrs. Dr. Young, M. D., American, and the Shorrocks, Scotch, insisted on staying at their posts, tho this course was very strongly disapproved of.

THE CHINESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Chinese Red Cross Society came to the doctors and said, "May we do this work under your direction and we pay the bills?" Extra buildings were hired, and soon 600 wounded soldiers were being cared for. These three doctors had not a single "qualified" assistant! The hearts of the bitter Ko Lao Hui soldiers were now won, and the Chinese overflowed with gratitude. There were about 20,000 Manchus there at the start. It was a great Manchu centre, with many fine palaces, rich with great chests of treasures. Early in November came the awful massacre of 15,000 Manchus. Two thousand escaped and 3,000 unhappy survivors remain. The Manchus had had no use for the missionaries, but discovered, in their time of need, where to look for their best friends. Mrs. Shorrock provided about 300 needy Manchu ladies with a good, long, warm winter dress.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT

One of the leading figures in this chapter of history was Sheng Yun, a Manchu, once Governor of Shensi, later Military Commandant of two provinces. His palace was destroyed. Mr. Shorrock walked thro the ruins, and said all that was left of his treasures was the scattered lists of the former contents of the great chests which had been looted. He must have done something good in his career, for they took his family to a safe place, put a guard over them and later returned them to him in safety.

He decided to take the Mohammedan troops, march on Hsi An Fu and avenge the Manchus, by the most condign and dreadful punishment, literally wiping out the

city. He advanced to within fifteen miles of the doomed place. His guns could be heard by the waiting and terrified inhabitants. At that point Yuan Shih K'a at Peking had made peace and stopped fighting, but Sheng Yun knew nothing of it. Here was Mr. Shorrock's opportunity. He offered to send the news to the furious man. The revolutionaries were only too glad. He sent an English letter, a Chinese translation and the dispatches which proved the authenticity of the news. Sheng Yun raged. He reviled Yuan for going over to the Chinese, and giving up the Manchu cause. He fell upon the courier and had him cut to pieces! People wished they could get word to the General of the Mohammedan troops. There were careers more popular than the courier service at that juncture! Somebody bound letter and translation and dispatches on to an arrow and shot it into the General's camp. He read, reflected and did not march on Hsi An Fu!

The revolutionary leaders are said to be much ashamed of the Hsi An Fu massacre. One of them said, "Wo men chen shih pan ti pu shan." "Truly the affair was managed unrighteously." That may have referred to the fact that when the Manchus laid down their arms and knelt to surrender, the Chinese shot them kneeling!! It seems to have been the one place where they nearly or quite lost their self-control.

When the Shorrocks left, a few weeks since, for furlough, the Chinese paid their fare to Hankow, about a month's journey before the railways were built, and they were received en route, with great distinction, by officials of rank, and feasted and sent on their way. So

that door is open too. Truly "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways."

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

There are so many, many answers to that. If you leave out God and prayer, and what God is going to do, it is easy to be pessimistic and many are. The Prime Minister quarreled with the President. When he resigned, the five other men in the cabinet belonging to the same political party resigned too!

Unpaid troops are still restless and make unrighteous requisitions without legal authority. The people in one place in Shensi, when their patience was worn out, rose and killed the next lot of soldiers with their straw-cutting knives, and in turn were themselves punished. The Yang Zu Kiang has broken loose again, and overwhelmed the poor people. There is a struggle to see which party will get most Governors into office from its ranks.

On the other hand-over all North China God has sent a magnificent crop. We must be patient, I heard Mr. Smith say one day: "The Chinese will make good and accomplish this thing if they are let alone and given a fair chance."

In the meanwhile it is not fair in publishing a patient's condition, to take his pulse when coming out of a convulsion, or to describe his complexion when coming off from the operating table.

There are whole piles of new papers in China, forty Chinese dailies in Peking alone, and one English daily. Some of these continually fail and others are born.

The last "National Review" (English) in Shanghai has a good cartoon. The

President has many big heavy weights suspended from his broad shoulders, marked variously "Mongolia," "Manchuria," "Tibet" etc. Over his head is the inscription: "In Yuanity is strength." The different political parties down below have ropes attached to the weights, and are holding them down so hard he can hardly move them.

Help us pray for the President and the country.

While the whole world was looking the other way for an hour, the devil sneaked in again with his opium in some places, but the fight is on again now, and in dead earnest.

A still more ghastly foe menaces. China is fast taking to foreign ways of drinking! During our decades of life here I never saw a drunken Chinese, tho one man fresh from a wedding talked oddly. Now, however, champagne, whisky and brandy are served at official dinners. Western style restaurants are on the increase, and the liquor appetite is daily gaining. There is a whisky factory in Hankow, and in Chefoo and Tsingtao wine and beer breweries. Vile liquors are imported from Japan and other countries. In Swatow and Amoy Whisky is sold at $2.00 per case! In Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang it is fashionable for the Chinese to drink whisky and brandy. Now Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places are learning.

Dear Women, dear Pastors in America, pray that the God who is nerving a nation to save itself from opium may startle it wide awake to its new awful dangers. May the alcohol demon be dashed down before it has forged fetters for our dear New China.

Western Hills, near Peking;

July, 1912.

Rec'd JUL 3 1913

Elmer W. Galt

254/5

PERSONNEL OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CITY Y.M.C.A., PAOTINGFU, CHINA

(As photographed May 5, 1913, one week after organization)

I. Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien, Professor in American Board Boys' School.

2. Dr. Chiang, Professor in Military Veterinary College.

3. Mr. S. B. Harvey, Professor in Chihli Provincial College.

4. Mr. Ch'i, Mr. Galt's language teacher and writer.

5. Rev A. M. Cunningham, Presbyterian missionary.

6. Mr. Sun, Principal of a city school for deaf, dumb, and blind.

7. Rev. A. K. Whallon, Presbyterian missionary.

8. Mr. Wm. Lyon, Professor in a government normal college.

9. Mr. Su Wen Jui, Principal of American Board Boys' School.

10. Mr. Sun Chi Shan, Acting Pastor of American Board Mission Church.

II. Mr. Wang, Professor in Presbyterian Boys' School.

12. Mr. Ting Wan Ch'eng, Called from American Board evangelistic work in the city to be the first paid secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

13. Rev. Elmer W Galt, American Board missionary.

14. Dr. Wang, Assistant physician in Presbyterian Hospital.

15. Dr. Cheng, in charge of a city hospital and dispensary, Pres. Y.M.C.A

16. Mr. Hu Chen Hao, Post-master over a large district in this part of province.

17. Mr. Rob't E. Clack, Professor in Provincial College.

18. Mr. Hu, Druggist and native practitioner.

19. Sec'y F. B. Gailey, Peking Y.M.C.A., here to lecture in interest of our organization and advise with it.

20. Mr. Chao, Presbyterian worker.

By Elmer W Galt

Jul 3, 1913

Elmer M. Gault

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Executive Board Y. M. C. A. May 5-13

Elmer M. Gault

Address given by Dr. Chuan, April 28, 1913,
in Pilgrim Hall, before the
Congregational Ministers Meeting.

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The civilized nations of the world were once amazed to see an old, conservative and imperialistic nation like China suddenly transformed into an up-to-date republic. They could not - some of them at least did not want to - believe that it was ever possible. But there she is today as a republican country, and it is an accomplished fact. As a result of this successful revolution we have been freed from the thralldom of the old monarchical government. We have obtained our freedom, and we are especially happy that we have gained our religious liberty. Simultaneously there have been brought to the surface notable changing conditions in the social, industrial, educational and religious welfare of the people of a startling kind; but it is especially remarkable to see the way in which we have leaped to the front rank in moral reform and the changing of the attitude of both the people and the government toward the Christian religion. This is evidenced by the latest news from China stating that the Chinese Government had issued a call to all the Christian churches in China to set April 27th as a day for special prayers for the welfare of the Republic. You and I who have faith in God do not doubt for a moment that it has been a manifestation of the wonderful power of God and that it is the hand of the Lord that is acting there for the liberation of our people from the bondage of sin.

But this miraculous event has seemed so sudden and startling to some people that they become skeptical and are in doubt of the

sincerity and the truthfulness of the Chinese government. These people have failed to see that this is the outcome of a chain of events that have taken place in the last few years. They do not remember how the life and property of missionaries have been protected throughout the revolution. They are apparently unacquainted with the fact that the first Provisional President, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, his private secretary, his son, at least three of his cabinet members, the President and Vice-President of the Assembly in Nanking, and twenty-five per cent of the members, were professing Christians. They were probably not informed ~~that~~ of President Yuan Shih Kai's declaration that, so far as he understood the principles of Christianity, they were what he was striving for in the new government. They are unaware that there are a large number of splendid representatives of a strong type of modern, Christian man, who are in the most responsible and influential positions of the republican government. They do not know that the government gazette acknowledged that there are, throughout the length and breadth of the country, smart young men who possess a considerable amount of general knowledge, employed in the industrial, educational and other governmental institutions, doing useful work in a conscientious way, and that it is to be doubted whether China could boast of such a large number of educated and intelligent young men, if it were not for the stimulus prompted by the efforts of the missionary enterprise.

Furthermore I may add that when Mr. John R. Mott was in Peking two months ago he was allowed to address meetings in the Government Building, and when he reached Mukden our officials there built a large shed, capable of accommodating five thousand persons, and it is encouraging to say that this shed was not large enough to accommodate his audience, as hundreds of people had to remain outside.

There are many other instances indicating the true and real

attitude of our government in their effort to lead our people to the right kind of moral reform that there is not time to relate. The smallest straw is enough to indicate the direction of the wind. Aren't there enough facts to prove the sincerity and truthfulness of the attitude of our government toward Christianity? Having been in government service for a number of years and personally acquainted with many of the officials and leading men of the country, I could tell you ~~the personalities~~ of these people, had I the time. Suffice it to say that all ~~these people~~ have lost ~~all~~ their former religious beliefs because they cease to appeal to them. On the other hand, the great majority of them have profound respect for and are greatly influenced by the Christian religion.

To illustrate the exact position where most of our non-Christian officials stand today, let me cite two more incidents. I remember, several years ago, the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, who was not a Christian, was going back to China, but he wanted his twelve year old son to remain in America to be educated; ~~so~~ he left his son in the home and care of an American pastor. Mr. Chang, who is now Chinese Minister in Washington, is not a Christian. When I was with him in Tibet and saw the miserable, pathetic conditions in which the Tibetans lived, he said: "How could we save this people? We must get Protestant missionaries here into this country." He asked me to write to two of my friends in the United States, two Chinese students who were then studying in the Middle West, to go out to Tibet as missionaries. Just then the political situation changed, and this question fell through. But I can assure you that most of our officials who are not yet Christians are convinced of the fact that Christianity alone can save our country. We feel the pulse of the republic and we know that there is a general moral awakening in China, and that Christian men in China, who are found in all walks of life,

have taken advantage of this psychological moment and are exerting their influence over the mass of the people. The door is now thrown open for the free access of Christianity.

I must remind my fellow Christian men - those at home and those abroad - that while we rejoice in this splendid opening, we must remember that THE WORK IS NOT YET DONE. It has just begun. It is the time for us to march on and to sing "Onward Christian soldiers" and "The Son of God goes forth to war". We native Christians feel that we are yet too weak to bear the responsibility by ourselves. We pray you to share it with us. We need your help in the final tug of war. An inch of help which you give us today will be worth a mile of it twenty years from now. I was glad to learn that the Presbyterian Board has decided to double their force of evangelists in China this year, and I hope that the other denominations will do the same. The Chinese Government had only appealed to the Christian churches in China to pray for the country, but you have given your prompt and hearty response. We Chinese are grateful to you. We thank you for your prayers and greatly appreciate your kindly interest, sympathy and support. We feel strengthened and encouraged, and our hearts are made warm, and our souls are made to live,as we see the moral awakening in China and the quick response of the Christian world to the possibilities beyond and that are concerned with bringing in of the Kingdom of God into the Celestial Republic and the world.

In conclusion permit me to tell you two more important and encouraging items of news. One is that the idols in all the Buddhist and Confucian temples in Tientsin and Canton have been removed, excepting one in each of these cities which is kept partly for the sake of curiosity, and these idol-less temples have been turned over to the department of education to be used as schools. The other, and

at the same time more important one, is that the Canton Provincial Assembly recently endorsed the suggestion made by the Commissioner of Education, who is a Christian, that in future the public schools should not permit the worship of Confucius or in any way recognize Confucianism or the religion of Confucius as a patron saint of education. All educated men in China understand that Confucianism is not a religion but a philosophy of a high moral teaching. His doctrine was all on the side of virtue and the knowledge of this world, and he declined to say anything about God or the world to come; yet there are quite a few of them who try to claim Confucianism as the religion of China. These men, "convinced against themselves" are of the same opinion still. Nevertheless, from the incidents just mentioned it becomes apparent that the greatest obstacle to the way of Christianizing China is going to be removed, and a transcendent opportunity for the Christianizing of China has emerged from the horizon of the Orient. What a wonderful opportunity! Shall we use it or lose it? Do pray for us! Do come and help us! And let all Christian men of the world join hands for the hastening of the Kingdom of God.

"God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands."

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In Oshkosh Daily Northwestern Feb. 28, '13.

JUN 12 1913

COUNTRY EXPERIENCES IN CHINA.

Wu Ching

WU Ching City is an impressive place to approach, travelling over the flat featureless Chinese country. A great oblong set down in the land, over a mile long and a mile wide, with its frowning 35-foot wall and parapets, it seems a splendid relic of the past. We wind in through the serpentine gateway, and remark that the Chinese spirits can hardly be as clever as our original Enemy. Once within, what is our surprise to find the aspect of things much the same as outside. Houses there are in plenty, but only a little over half the space within the walls is so occupied; the rest is open, with tilled fields, some trees, and great sheets of water, flood water still from last summer. But look at the City Wall, there is the disillusionment. It is a mere shell. The solid masonry is on the outside; the twelve-foot breadth is slipping away from within, and even now a man must walk carefully to make the circuit. And the life of the city seems hollow too. A big place, but no special movement, no stirring of new ideas. It is a market-town and that means much stir on one street, twice in five days. And the District Official lives here in his shabby extensive Yamen, and does his business; and the prosecuters of law suits and the hangers-on in general are here in numbers, but that does not mean city life. The past may have been glorious; now the people seem to be "passing the days", that is all. This expression is apparently the only Chinese verb form, for 'live,' and what it implies is no more than 'eat food'. We have a chapel in Wuch'ing, and a young preacher; but only one other church member in the place and he lives in a village outside!

But if such a view of this old city may seem dull and depressing; the very opposite thought is what comes from about three weeks visiting and working in the country, starting from that centre. The trip was my initiation into country work; and I am sure I never had such a variety of every-day experiences in three weeks before. Waking moments never lacked interest, and we had to sleep hard to catch up with the train of impressions. I wanted the pen of a Stevenson to write down things as they came.

The small villages, isolated by distance and by flood conditions, are well worth study and work. Here we get normal life, community life, and some touch of Christian homes. I cannot get away from the impression of Sunday services in these places. We walked far Sunday morning to reach one, taking a circuitous road of nine miles. We passed a clear river; it was the first time I have been tempted to swim in China, except at the seashore. But I don't know what the stray wayfarers might think; and then the day wears on, and the two Mu Shih's (Pastors) are expected. We get a welcome at the village, look over the plant, somewhat damaged but under repair, and then we worship God together in the rooms of the teacher-preacher. Women and children filling up the space on

the Chinese brick bed, men on stools and benches inside and in the outer room, a row of bright eager school boys; these all gaze and listen, only the small children are restless. Surely we want to give these folk the best we can, they are so ready to drink in what we say. A full morning service, a short interval for chatting and eating a simple meal; then they are all on hand for another meeting, and listen to the new Mu Shih's stumbling Chinese and wonder about him. But something of the spirit catches. And there is no stumbling, no lack of trust, in the simple prayers they offer. ¶ On another Sunday we were in a village where all are terribly destitute; the water is bitter, the soil is poor, the floods drowned last summers crops and have not yet entirely subsided, and many of the villagers begged in Tientsin last winter. POVERTY is a big problem here at all times. We noted the wasted bodies; the hunger with which children scrambled for peanuts. But we were there on April 27, and that Christian community of about eighty, counting the families, simply made us forget that they were poor. In Japan, Europe, England and America prayers were going up for China, especially for her Government; in every province of this land, there were large assemblies for prayer in the cities, officials attending by instructions. And the humble villagers felt the common thrill, and forgot themselves in the thought of country, and prayed boldly and directly, one after another, both men and women. The Father hears such prayer. It is certainly good for the missionary to come in touch with these people, even if they are unkempt and uncouth.

Next morning about seven o'clock a wizened old head is poked in at the window where we are sleeping, and a shrill voice cries, "Aren't the Mu Shih's up yet? Come and eat food!" Sure enough, it's an invitation to breakfast with this gentleman and some of his sons and grandsons. ~~at least they are abroad.~~ A little square table set on the brick bed where we sit cross-legged; common bowls in the centre full of fish, and eggs cooked with leeks, from which we eat with our chop-sticks; a bowl apiece of gruel, thin, brown, absolutely insipid; and then heavy bread-lumps, two dishes piled again and again with these, till the "out-kingdom-man" thinks he can never look upon one again. Oh for a single muffin! The mother who has prepared the food does not eat with us, but in this case she ventures to come and stand over us while we eat, repeating insistently, "Eat bread!" "Eat soup!" She is concerned that the new Mu Shih's food-capacity is so small. Well, there are reasons for that; but the old Mu Shih makes up for him in part; and there is no mistaking the hopsitality of the meal. ¶ We felt it no more when we dined with a young "new China" official later, and he gave us actually fifty different dishes, almost all delicious, if strange. Here we had our chopsticks kindly washed for us, just behind our backs every five or six courses; and finally were served each a cup of hot water with

which to rinse our mouths clean! But the dinner was a very worth while occasion; two heads of schools in that district city, the "Commissioner of Education", the Chief of Police, one Chinese and two American pastors, were the guests.

Another hospitable home was that of the young Chinese Doctor. His family is in comfortable circumstances, owning a good plot of land. The large livingroom has the walls covered with interesting relics such as Boxer swords, along with the usual mottos in parallel columns. The Doctor is about twenty-eight years old; keen eyes, very quick and deft with his hands, whether he is bending a bow, playing a wheezy accodion, or setting out a meal. Always on the move, he must be a nervous temperament; but he would never work on others' nerves, for he has as sunny a disposition as I ever saw. He is childlike in the best sense. But where does the Doctoring come in? Why, he picked that up himself, and does it for the love of folks, glad to help them out, and never worrying them or himself about fees. He can afford to spend a considerable sum of money every year in this way, and he does it. The only foreign medicine he had in stock was iodine. And some of his medicines don't need to be bought, but caught! He lifted a cover and showed me - scorpions! Flocks of them, alive and dead. He even picked them up in his hand, but the old father protested at that. In preparing them for consumption, he does eliminate the tails, but the rest of the body is ground up with other things; and, why, pray, should not the scorpion pills be as efficacious as other pills, if the patient believes? This remedy is specifically for convulsions. I told the Doctor I should avoid being convulsed in his neighborhood. When I think of what he knows, with almost no advantages, and his general quality, I am sorry he was not caught young, and given something more. But I am glad he and his family are Christian, and are living content in their small village.

We had a most interesting call in one place, going to see the Catholic priest, an Italian, in his establishment. The large reception room comfortably furnished in chiefly native style, gave an impression of monastic ease; and there, sure enough, were several Chinese "holy fathers" sitting over their pipes and a quiet game of dominoes. The priest is a keen, vigorous man. We had to converse entirely in Chinese; and his native suavity of speech seemed to have readily flowed into this other tongue. I envied him. We conversed with the company about many things, finally about Saint Peter, the rock, the keys, and so on. We mentioned church union as a possibility; they quite agreed, if we should come back into their Church, of course. In that community Catholics and Protestants have already worked together on several lines, especially the founding of schools; other common public service ought to come.

The schools! How they are springing up, and what live centres they are all through the country ! You unearth a big school in what seems a very small village. Generally it is in some old temple buildings. Many are very crude; the equipment is inadequate. The worst thing of all, is what the Chinese take as a matter of course, rough brick floors. Cracks to catch and hold all the filth; and Chinese pupils are not taught by precept and example to keep the floors tidy, rather the contrary. Also the ventilation is poor. But none of these disadvantages can keep back those boys. They are out to learn. English has to be taught in the country now, it is demanded. Perhaps the teacher cannot pronounce, nor converse himself, but at any rate they have the beginning. In one district city we found a Government school, one of three in the city, where excellent work was being done, in English and other branches. The teacher of English is interested in Christianity, and called on us frequently at the Chapel where we were staying. As for his boys, we could not keep them off if we would; they called on us in groups every afternoon, and twelve or fifteen of them came to evening prayers every night. Their interest was in speaking English and in things foreign, but also in what we had to teach of Christ. We must try to meet all the demands of these minds, and it will take all that we have and the best we have. ¶ Another interesting school was a Christian school started last February, financed entirely by the local church society, and already full to its present capacity with thirty pupils. They pay a small tuition fee and about half the boys come from other villages and board there. We lived adjoining this beehive for some days, and entered into work and play. A real Chinese BOY is almost up to the best American product. He has some of the same foibles and failings. Another thing come into demand now is sports. The district official of whom I have spoken, instituted an athletic meet for the schools of the city - the first event of the kind ever held there. He directed it in person, faultlessly attired in frock coat and tall hat. Some of the races were novel. Small boys, gagged, sat on the shoulders of big boys, blindfolded, and holding their ears directed them to distant posts, where were caps which the small boys wore back. We attended the meet for some three hours, and were cordially invited up into the chief pavilion; in the course of that time I think five different events were run off. Then the teachers of the largest school were disgruntled because their boys had not won the most prizes; and they marched them off. But it had been a great spectacle and an excellent thing for the boys and the city. There was even a girls' school there, another product of this one official's energy; they all attended the Meet, in their school uniform, and occupied their own pavilion. They did not cheer and sing and wave banners, however, but behaved very properly. The official's wife sat with them.

Ordinary straight preaching has not gone out of style nor out of value

in these times. Every market day the Chapels are open. After a man has been bargaining out in the dusty street all the morning, he is ready enough to drop into a hall if it happens to be on his way. He comes in with a sack over his arm, and a pipe and a teapot hanging some where about him. He stares and listens for a while, nods his head and mumbles, 'Yes, that's a good Way, a very good Way;' then accepts some hot tea, and goes along to his village. But some carry a gleam with them, and we never can tell where the fire will shine out.

There is a new line of appeal to the people, since the Republic came in, the appeal of individual responsibility for their nation. My companion took a little mirror along, flashed it on the listeners sometimes, and asked them to look at China's king, - the one who now directs this country, for weal or for woe. They wouldn't quite take the idea in; but it very evidently had interest for them, and started going around in their heads. They will get it; they are beginning to think there are new ideas and new ways in the world. Much of the preaching was done on the street corners, wherever a small group would gather. Under the shady trees, by the river bank - the circumstances often reminded me of the work of Jesus as it must have been. And we started somewhere next to the life of the people; then told them stories and parables, and our Good Tidings. Nowhere was there any opposition or even discourtesy. The Chinese are a reasonable people. They are a most lovable people, I thank God for the chance to work in the Chinese country - and in a Chinese city.

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Rev. Robert E. Chandler
Fountain

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[*From "The Chinese Recorder," August, 1913.*]

In Memoriam.—Dr. D. Z. Sheffield.

BISHOP BASHFORD.

REV. D. Z. SHEFFIELD, D.D., of the American Board, Tungchou, died at Peitaiho, July first. He suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis in October, 1911. The family came to Peitaiho early this season that he might get the benefit of the change of climate, and he was apparently helped for a few days. But on Wednesday, June 25th, he suffered from another stroke of paralysis and quietly passed away on Tuesday, July first. Dr. Sheffield was seventy-two years and eleven months old. He was a soldier in the Civil War fighting for the maintenance of the American Union and the freedom of the slaves. He came to China as a missionary in 1869 and had given forty-four years of uninterrupted service to the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ and of the Chinese people. In 1895 a Chinese carpenter—who had done much work for Dr. Sheffield, to whom Dr. Sheffield was very kind, and of whom the Doctor had not the least suspicion—became somewhat unbalanced mentally, and constraining a carpenter under him they attacked Dr. Sheffield in a lonely spot on a Sunday and left him for dead. With thirteen wounds on his head and face, and twenty more on his body, Dr. Sheffield never recovered from the physical shock of the attack. His name will be enrolled among the missionaries who gave up home and friends and also among the martyrs who gave up life itself for the Master.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has sent some extremely able men to China and Dr. Sheffield takes a front rank among them all. His great natural ability, his high qualifications as a Chinese scholar, his long service in higher education, and his unaffected love for the Chinese placed him among the foremost of China's missionaries. A suitable sketch of his life will be prepared by his colleague, Rev. Arthur Smith, D.D.

Address of Dr. Goodrich at the Funeral of Dr. Sheffield.

The end has come, an end which is only the beginning; the end of a life of untiring, strenuous, fruitful service, and the beginning of an endless and abounding life, and of a glorious service in higher realms.

Shall we grieve for our brother? Ah! we would have held him, if we might, till he had, at least, finished the translation of the Book of books, a work to which so much of his heart and life were given. But when we saw the weary body, we could not hold him back, but the rather sing our hallelujahs with the angels who were waiting at the gates of pearl to welcome him Home.

How well I remember the coming of the dear brother forty and four years agone, the steady and successful study of the

language—albeit under the handicap of a body crippled from the effects of the Civil War. I remember how he labored on and on, growing stronger year by year; how he began with joy the preaching of the glad Evangel: how by and by he was given the Chair of Theology in the new Theological College, a post he held for more than thirty years; how he became by common consent the Principal of the Academy at Tungchou, and afterward the President of the College, a place he has filled so long and so well; how more than twenty years ago he was chosen as one of the translators of the Bible into the Classical Language, having been from the beginning the Chairman of Committee, and giving to this work much of his best life-blood for more than twenty years; how one by one he has prepared many books for the press, the outcome of his studies with College classes; how he has worked on various Committees, and in numerous lines; and how all his labors have been carried on with quiet persistence, and with apparent reserves of strength and time.

I remember how, eighteen years agone, he was suddenly struck down by a friend—a Chinese carpenter, in mad frenzy—receiving numerous wounds, and almost killed. At length, seeing it to be his only chance of life, by a rare presence of mind he feigned himself dead, and so was saved. And ever since he might well say with Paul: "I bear branded on my body the marks of Jesus." Since then, and for nearly another score of years, he has continued to labor on, smiling at weakness and weariness.

But the best of a good man is not his work but himself, the character which by the grace of God he has been building. If I have rejoiced in the work of Dr. Sheffield, I have rejoiced still more in his faith and love, and his consecration to heavenly ideals.

Dr. Sheffield had a logical mind and a masterful spirit, and he was a born leader of men. But, and also, he had his playful moods, with rare touches of humor in conversation, and withal he possessed the heart of a child. When his face lighted up, it was radiantly beautiful. It is only character that can grow such a smile. I loved him best of all in the prayer meeting, when he united with his exposition of Scripture some of the deepest things of his life.

But I think I have admired him most these last few months, the while he has been going down into the shadows. No murmurs have passed his lips; no suggestion that the Good Father was dealing hardly with him, albeit I *have* seen the tears start, when he thought of his beloved Bible work which he must lay down. Sometimes he could not say much, but he could smile that old sweet smile that still lighted up and lingered on his face, even to the last day before he found his wings.

There will be tears on the other side of the planet, as well as on this, when the news is flashed under the sea to the three dear children; but I think I see in the tears the fragments of a rainbow. What a joy, under and deeper than the sorrow, to be assured that the dear father has fought a good fight, has kept the faith, and now wears the crown.

It is worth while to live such a life. It is worth while to build one's self into China.

Rev. Orville L. Sheffield, D.D. Rec'd May 1913. 25.8

In the year 1870 when the northern wing of the Pres.church withdrew from the support of the American Board, three young men had just been sent to the North China Mission of that society. They were given their choice whether to remain under that Board, or to join the Pres. Mission. It was a matter of far greater importance than was then realized, that Mr. Sheffield decided to continue with the American Board-the other two joining the Pres. ~~Mission~~ Presbyterians. At that time recruits for the missions were few and difficult to get. It was a great advantage to Mr. Sheffield that ~~that~~ he was during all his missionary life at a single station, and that that station was T'ung Chou. Mr. Sheffield's two years in the army had led him to omit a college course altogether, but this was largely compensated by the practical knowledge which he thus acquired. He was graduated from Auburn Theol. Sem. in 1868 and went to China in the autumn of that year. The little school which owed its beginning to Mr. & Mrs. L.D. Chapin early became an important feature of the work of the T'ung Chou station, greatly overshadowing all other activities. Mr. Sheffield applied himself to the study of the Chinese language with that dogged perseverance and patient plodding which was a leading characteristic of all his work. Long before "courses of study" had been invented, he had made his own. By indefatigable perseverance, never laying aside his interest in the language, he acquired a mastery of it both in the colloquial and in its literary style equalled by very few.

The necessity for incessant use of every acquisition in teaching was an important aid to success, and set an example of great value to his pupils.

As the "High School" expanded into a real College, Mr. Sheffield's sphere of intellectual activity widened. A great variety of subjects was taught by him, and each one of them with a characteristically thorough preparation. In teaching physics he made his own electrical machine, which sent off sparks of great size (sometimes even six inches in length) and brilliancy. At that period his mechanical ingenuity was never dormant, and his gifts in this line found scope for exercise in handling Chinese workmen and in dealing with many practical problems. One of the by-products of his talent in this line was a bicycle of the old type, not indeed well made, but under such rigid limitations it was a surprise that it could be made at all. The Mission Theological Seminary held intermittent sessions according to the supply of students, giving Mr. Sheffield a still wider range for his careful studies. As a result of these and of his college work he began to publish books in Chinese-an ~~extra~~

Outline of Theology, afterwards much expanded and improved. A Universal History, at that time the only work of its kind which was widely circulated, gave a whole generation of Chinese their first ideas of the great, mysterious outer world. This work, like the theology, while constructed on the lines of a generation ago, was for its time a valuable contribution to missionary literature, comprising with maps and an index six Chinese volumes. It was used as a textbook in the college, and copies in special covers were circulated among officials. In 1889 Mr. Sheffield issued a Church History covering the period to the Reformation. An additional volume carrying the history to the close of the German Reformation has been nearly completed. In 1893 appeared a Systematic Theology, which was a complete revision of the Outlines already mentioned. This was followed by a Political Economy (1896) Principles of Ethics, (1907) Psychology, (1907) and Political Science (1909). When the High School became a College (in the early nineties) Dr. Sheffield was of course chosen President, a position from which he sought retirement in 1909 on the occasion of a furlough. During all this long period every class in the High School and College had come under his personal influence. Dr. Sheffield was for very many years the Secretary of the Mission, a position of honor which is incidentally onerous. Through his intimate knowledge of the educated Chinese of the Mission, he was in touch with every station and with everything of importance in every station, and was thus enabled to give council and in general to act as a balance wheel. In the earliest discussions of the mission-meetings the opinion of no other man had so much weight. His knowledge of materaials and of workmanship made him for many years almost a perpetual member of the building committee of the mission. When the College was removed from the city to the suburbs of T'ung Chou, Dr. Sheffield in the summer of 1895 incurred the hostility of a local carpenter crazed by jealousy, who with a comrade inflicted more than thirty dangerous wounds in such a way that recovery appeared a physical impossibility. Yet from this terrible attack he did make an almost complete recovery. One ~~of his assailants died in~~ prison, and Dr. Sheffield's appeal to the official for the release of the other one, was the occasion of a flowery inscription presented to him by his Chinese admirers lauding his magnanimity. This pair of scrolls and accompanying tablet hang in the hall of the principal college building.

At the bursting of the Boxer storm in 1900 Dr. Sheffield was in the U.S., but he hastened to return to take up the novel and complex burdens of that time in the physical, moral, and spiritual reconstruction of the church and the college, when the strain both upon the missionaries and the converts was almost too great to be borne. In the deliberations which resulted in the present joining of three missions in a Union College, and of as many more in the Union Medical College, and of some in other allied institutions, Dr. Sheffield was a prominent and an important figure, clear in perception, strong in conviction, wise in council, with a ripe judgment, and-especially in his later years-a breadth of toleration which strong natures even after prolonged experience do not always acquire. In all his work he was always richly supplemented and reinforced by his accomplished wife, who has been to the mission as indispensable and her work as efficient as her husband. In the years following the Boxer episode Dr. Sheffield was invited by Gov. Gen. Yuan Shih-k'ai to take charge of the Government provincial College at Pao Ting fu, an invitation which he was impelled to decline, to the great advantage of that form of educational activity to which his whole life had been given. As a striking example of the indulgence of his mechanical tastes already mentioned, it ought to be said that with a view to avoiding the tedious delay in dictating characters to a Chinese writer, Dr. Sheffield made experiments in casting clay type to be dipped in printer's ink and used like a seal. Not being sufficiently distinct they were replaced by wooden type which answered much better. Still unsatisfied Mr. Sheffield determined to evolve a machine which should do the work, an undertaking of great difficulty not only on account of the large number of characters required, but also through the mechanical embarassments in causing each separate character in a large dial to strike the exact center. At length these difficulties were measurably overcome. A working model was taken to the U.S. where a practical machinist ~~1st~~ so far modified and improved it that as a genuine Chinese typewriter pronounced by a typewriter manufacturing expert it was an almost complete success. But the expense of construction was so [redacted] duplicated. At the Missionary Conference held in Shanghai in 1890 Dr. Sheffield was elected a member of the committee to prepare a new version of the New Testament in the wen-li, or literary style of China. At the next Conference in 1907 the completed work was presented, and Dr. Sheffield was appointed chairman of the reorganized committee, which undertook the same ~~work~~ task for

for the Old Testament. This ~~task~~ labor upon which men ~~from men~~ from widely separated parts of the empire were engaged, represents an amount of toil very little understood, and requires a preparation of scholarship which few missionaries in China are able to furnish. At the same Conference Dr. Sheffield was the chairman of the important committee on the training of Chinese workers, his paper being a summary of the conclusions to which his long experience in this line had led him. In the autumn of 1912 Dr. Sheffield's complete failure in health rendered it necessary for him to resign his place on the translating committee, and to give up all other forms of work. ~~at the age of~~. His fertile mind no longer responded to the stimulus of external events. The otherwise melancholy spectacle of the dismantling of our earthly tenement is perhaps one of the finest intimations of our coming immortality.

"Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon light is quenched in smoke;
The silver trumpet's sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill."

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying, write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their works do follow them".

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dismantling of our earthly tabernacle is perhaps one of the finest instances
of our triumphing immortality.

"Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon light is quenched in smoke;
The silver trumpet's sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill!"

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying, write, Blessed are the dead who
die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest
from their labors; for their works do follow them".

Appreciation of Rev. R. G. Sheffield by Dr. A. G. Smith.
Read May, 1913

which should do the work, an undertaking of great difficulty not only on ac-
count of the large number of characters required, but also through the me-
chanical embarrassments in causing each separate character in a large dial
to strike the exact center. At length these difficulties were measurably
overcome. A working model was taken to the U.S. where a practical machinist
so far modified and improved it that as a genuine Chinese typewriter
it was an almost complete success. But the expense of construction was so
great [illegible] Boxer outbreak.

D JUL 30 1914

Packet 31

A.B.C.F.M.
North China Mission.
Chinese and Foreign Joint Organization.
Constitution, English Version.

Note. The connotation of the terms used to indicate the three organized bodies provided for in this Constitution is as follows:-

The Station Association refers to a joint organization of Chinese and foreign Christian workers connected with each Mission Station and related out-stations.

The District Association refers to a joint organization of Chinese and foreign workers in each provincial District.

The North China Council(or, in brief, Council) refers to a joint council comprising Chinese and foreign representatives from each Station in each Province.

The Congregational Union.

1. Name. The name of this body shall be "The Congregational Union of Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli."

2. Object. The object of this organization shall be to promote all forms of Christian work, evangelistic, educational, and medical, in the three provinces.

3. Method of Organization. Each Station with its related out-stations shall organize a Station Association; delegates from the Station Associations in each Province shall organize a District Association; delegates nominated by the Station Associations and elected by the District Associations shall constitute the North China Council.

I. The Station Association.

1. Name The name of this body shall be the --------- Station Association.

2. Object The object of this Association shall be to promote all Christian work, evangelistic, educational, and medical, connected with the Station.

3. Membership. The members shall consist of three classes, as follows:-

A. Elected. (1) Each independent (self-supporting) church connected with the Station shall be entitled to three delegates for the first fifty church members, and one additional delegate for each additional fifty members. (2) Each branch church having twenty-five members, and contributing annually a sum not less than three months' salary of the local evangelist, shall be entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each additional fifty members. (3)Any other branch church having at least ten adult members shall be entitled to one delegate.

B. Ex officiis. The following, by virtue of their positions, shall be members of the Station Association:-

(1) Ordained ministers, Chinese and foreign.

(2) Principals of schools of academy, or higher, grade.

(3) Principals of any schools engaging not fewer than three teachers.

(4) School inspectors, having supervision of not fewer than five schools.

(5) Physicians, Chinese or foreign, holding med-

ical degrees.

(6) Licensed preachers.

(7) Lady missionaries,(married or single)

(8) Chinese female evangelists who are graduates of academies and have had at least two years' experience in evangelistic work.

(9) Chinese Bible-women who have had at least ten years' experience in evangelistic work.

C. Co-opted. Suitable persons may be co-opted as members by vote of the Station Association.

4. Officers and Committees. The Association shall choose such officers and committees as may be deemed expedient.

5. Meetings. The number of meetings held annually, together with their time and place, shall be determined by the Association; but one meeting should be held preceding the District Association's annual meeting.

6. Functions. The functions of this Association shall be as follows:-

A. To prepare annually the Station's estimates.

B. To locate workers belonging to the Association. Cases of transfer from one Association to another should be approv ed by the District Association.

C. To determine the needs of the Station and report to the District Association for approv al and transmission to the North China Council.

D. To initiate action looking toward the ordination or licensure of preachers, and report to the District Association for approval.

E. To dev ise means for the encouragement and progress of all forms of Christian activity.

F. To add to this chapter of the Constitution such by-laws and rules as may be deemed expedient.

7. Amendments.This chapter of the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of a Station Association, for its own use, but all such amendments must be reported to the District Association.

II. The District Association.

1. Name. The name of this body shall be the --------- District Association.

2. Object.The Object of this Association shall be to promote all forms of Christian work, evangelistic, educational, and medical, in the Province.

3. Membership. The members shall consist of the delegates appointed by the Station Associations.

4. Limitation of Membership. In the first instance the District Association shall be organized by all delegates appointed by the Station Associations. Thereafter the District Associations shall determine the number and qualifications of delegates, if any limitation be deemed desirable.

5. Officers. The Officers shall consist of the Chairman, Vice-chairman, Chinese Secretary, English Secretary, and such other officers as may be chosen by the Association.

6. Time of Meeting. An annual meeting shall be held each year between the first and fifteenth of April. Special meetings may be held at the discretion of the Association.

7. Place of Meeting. The place of meeting shall be determined by the Association.

8. Functions. The Functions of the District Association shall be as follows:-

A. To consider the estimates as presented by the Station Associations.

B. To determine the location of workers in cases where more than one Station Association are concerned.

C. To determine the needs of the District and report to the NOrth China Council for approval and transmission to the American Board.

D. To decide, upon recommendation of the Station Associations, what persons should be ordained, or receive licenses to preach.

E. To devise means looking toward the unification and progress of Christian work in the District.

F. In case any Station Association is dissatisfied with an action of the District Association, appeal may, by a two-thirds vote, be made directly to the North China Council.

G. By-laws and rules may be added to this chapter of the Constitution at the discretion of the District Association.

9. Amendments. Any District Association may amend, for its own use, this chapter of the Constitution, in case said amendments are approved by the Council.

III. The North China Council.

1. Membership. The Council shall consist of sixteen members, two -- one Chinese and one missionary -- from each station. The two representatives from each station shall be chosen in alternate years. Each year the Station Association shall, at the annual meeting of the District Association, nominate two persons, and choice shall be made by the District Association. Re-election may take place, if desired.

2. Term of Service. The term of service shall be two years, one-half of the membership being elected each year.

3. Officers. The Officers of the Council shall consist of Chairman, Vice-chairman, Chinese Secretary, and English Secretary, who shall be chosen by vote of the Council. In addition to the sixteen elected members, the Council may co-opt not more than three other members, but these shall not be entitled to vote.

4. Time of Meetings. The Council shall hold one meeting annually between the first and tenth of May. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman, or at the request of one-third of the members, or at the request of all the members from one District.

5. Place of Meetings. Regular annual meetings shall be held in the three Districts in rotation. Special meetings may be held at such place as may be determined upon.

6. Expenses of Members. Expenses incident upon attendance at Council meetings shall be provided for in the estimates of each Station Association.

7. Authority. If an action of the Council be not satisfactory to any District, said District may, by a two-thirds vote, refer the matter to the American Board.

8. Functions. The Functions of the council shall be as follows:-

A. To decide upon the estimates from each District.

B. To determine the transfer of workers from one Dis-

trict to another.

C. To pass upon the needs of each District and communicate them to the American Board.

D. To devise means for the better organization and progress of all Christian work.

E. To consider such ad interim business as may arise during the intervals between meetings.

9. Amendments. This chapter of the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

The End.

Murray S. Frame, Sec.

F To devise & provide means for aggressive Xn propaganda among men.

G To cooperate with the church for its upbuilding

Foreign Joint Organization
of the China Mission

June - 1914

June 22 - 8

6 copies

S. P.

C'D MAY 16 1914

Proposed basis of Union for a "Techou Union Middle School".

1. Missions Participating.
ABCFM and LMS.---Stations,-Techou, Lintsingchou, T'sangchou, Siaochang.

2. Grade.
Middle School(High School) only. Prepare for Tungchou and Chinanfu. Kaoteng grade(Grammar grade) by each mission.

3. Location.
Techou.

4. Staff.
Each Mission shall furnish a foreign teacher who will also have charge of the lower grade educational work of his own mission.

5. Equipment.
(a) Land and Walls.
~~Cost to be~~ equally divided by the two missions. ABCFM has already set apart 63 mu(10½acres) (c400 x 1000ft) to the east of the south suburb of Techou city-approx. cost, gold$750.00. This is to include the Kaoteng or Grammar school of the ABCFM. as well as the Middle school. Estimated cost of wall-3 sides solid brick and one side mud/or P/ei- gold $1,500.00.

(b) School buildings and Equipment.
Cost to be equally shared by the two missions. Plans to include a plant to accomodate 200 students. ABCFM has in hand gold $10,000 for both Kaoteng(Grammar) and Middle schools, including dormitories-exclusive of land and walls Of this sum $6000 or more could be used for the middle school.

(c) Dormitories.
To be provided by each mission according to the number of students sent. Non-Christian students shall be considered as belonging to the mission from whose district they come.

(d) Residence of Staff.
Each mission shall provide a house for it's own representative. Plenty of land in the ABCFM residence compound for the LMS residence.

(e) Running Expenses.
To be divided porportionately to the number of students sent by each mission.(Students shall pay their own board and tuition fees and help given by each mission shall be in the form of scholarships. No distinction to be made in fees between non-christian and christian students.)

(6) Control.
(a) Policy.- By the cooperating missions.
(b) Administration. By a committee of four, two to be ~~appointed~~ appointed by each Mission.

(7) Appendix.
In case of dissolution of Union proper remuneration shall be given to the LMS by the ABCFM for invested interests.
Should this include foreigner residence for LMS representative?

April 15-14

For LMS. W. P. Dawson - Siao chang
For A.B.C.F.M. A. W. Haas - Techou

Foreign Joint Organization

proportions anywhere in China until those people begin to enter its doors

"Proposed Union Middle School"

Rec'd 15-1914

Proposed basis of Union for a "Teshon Union Middle School".

1. Missions Participating.
ABCFM and UMS.---Stations,-Teshon, Inhatingshon, T'sangshon, Siaochang.

2. Grade.
Middle School(High School) only. Prepare for Tungshon and Chinanfu. Kaotang grade(Grammar grade) by each mission.

3. Location.
Teshon.

4. Staff.
Each Mission shall furnish a foreign teacher who will also have charge of the lower grade educational work of his own mission.

5. Equipment.
(a) Land and Walls.
Cost to be equally divided by the two missions. ABCFM has already set apart 63 mu(10½acres) (6400 x 1000¢) to the east of the south suburb of Teshon city-approx. cost, gold$760.00. This is to include the Kaotang or Grammar school of the ABCFM. as well as the Middle school. Estimated cost of wall-3 sides solid brick and one side mud; Pet- gold $1,500.00.

(b) School buildings and Equipment.
Cost to be equally shared by the two missions. Plans to include a plant to accomodate 200 students. ABCFM has in hand gold $10,000 for both Kaotang(Grammar) and Middle schools, including dormitories-exclusive of land and wall. Of this sum $6000 or more could be used for the middle school.

(c) Dormitories.
To be provided by each mission according to the number of students sent. Non-Christian students shall be counted as belonging to the mission from whose district they come.

(d) Residence of Staff.
Each mission shall provide a house for it's own representative. Plenty of land in the ABCFM residence compound for the UMS residence.

(e) Running Expenses.
To be divided porportionately to the number of students sent by each mission.(Students shall pay their own board and tuition fees and help given by each mission shall be in the form of scholarships. No distinction to be made in fees between non-christian and christian students.)

(6) Control.
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In case of dissolution of Union proper remuneration shall be given to the UMS by the ABCFM for invested interests. Should this include foreigner residence for UMS representative

Sec'd 12-1-17

4 2261 China

~~HOW~~ PANG CHUANG STATION, ~~CHINA, PROPOSES~~

TO USE A "SPECIAL" GIFT OF $605. FROM A FRIEND IN ~~MASSACHUSETTS.~~

"I called a conference with the leading Chinese workers and ~~on~~ ~~Tuesday and Wednesday of this week~~ we discussed the ~~problems arising out~~ of this new money. ---- We shall open four new preaching centers putting two men in each place. These strategic centers are county seats and large busi - ness marts. ~~They are strategic centers which I have long desired to see occupied.~~ There are no preachers of the gospel nearer than twelve to twenty miles of these places. ~~Thus each place will have some such con- stituency as surrounds Pangchuang to work upon. Thus this money will supply eight workers.~~ In addition to these Eight workers we shall engage another Christian to assist one of our Seminary graduates at one of our principal out-stations. Thus nine new men are to be employed.

~~In addition to this work~~ Besides this we have decided to reach out for the higher classes in our main cities a bit. These classes never come to our preaching services. They are inaccessible except through the printed page. We have a fine weekly Christian paper published by the Presbyterian Press in Changhai entitled the "Christian Intelligencer." The Chinese all speak ~~very~~ highly of this paper. It deals with world news from a Christian point of view ~~as well as having~~ much reading directly bearing on Christ- ianity. The ~~thought~~ plan is to choose ~~our~~ thirty or so of the principal men in each of our main five county-seats and send them this paper for a year. Thus into the very homes of these reading, intelligent men will go the gospel message, coated in such a way as ~~will~~ make it attractive. They ~~will have~~ friends ~~who~~ will read this paper also. ~~While we plan to send some- thing like~~ 150 copies ~~it~~ may ~~be not~~ wide of ~~the mark to think that~~ at least one thousand ~~men will be influenced what. And moreover they are~~ most in- fluential men in this region. The church will never attain to striking proportions anywhere in China until these people begin to enter its doors

~~NOT~~ PANG CHUANG STATION, CHINA, PROPOSES

TO GET A "SPECIAL" GIFT OF $500. FROM A FRIEND IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"I called a conference with the leading Chinese workers and ~~on~~ Tuesday and Wednesday of this week we discussed the ~~problems arising out~~ of this new money. ---- We shall open four new preaching centers putting two men in each place. These centers are county seats and large business marts. ~~They are strategic centers which I have long desired to see occupied.~~ There are no preachers of the gospel nearer than twelve to twenty miles of these places. ~~Thus each place will have some auxiliary as a center from which to work upon. Thus this money will supply eight workers.~~ In addition to these, we shall engage another Christian to assist one of our Seminary graduates at one of our principal out-stations. These nine new men are to be employed.

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China

and join the church. Thus this money will be a mighty evangelistic force at the very secret and heart of our future success. After counting what it will cost to carry on the above two classes of work we find that we have about $125. left. This amount will be held temporarily awaiting future developments. The idea is that it can be used for engaging students through the summer to help with the preaching if no other use is found for it before the summer time. After all the work I have outlined above is fully underway I shall send you a full statement of the work, including the men's names, their salaries, other expenses, etc., This you will be able to give to Mr. Bates."

(Signed) A.B.DeHaan.

and join the church. Thus this money will be a mighty evangelistic force at the very secret and heart of our future success. After counting what it will cost to carry on the above two classes of work we find that we have about $125, left. This amount will be held temporarily awaiting future developments. The idea is that it can be used for engaging students through the summer to help with the preaching if no other use is found for it before the summer time. After all the work I have outlined above is fully undertaway I shall send you a full statement of the work, including the men's names, their salaries, other expenses, etc., This you will b e able to give to Mr. Reese."

(Signed) A.E.Denham.

Return to Mr. Reese for Pingel Fund 9/24 Crawford

LOCKHART UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, PEKING.

L. M. S. HOSPITALS, PEKING.

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR TRANSFER OF PROPERTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME FOR WIDER MEDICAL UNION IN PEKING

I. The Trust Deed should contain recitals stating the present position and the object in view in general terms.

II. It is suggested that a Board of Trustees should be appointed consisting of the following:-

(a). Six Trustees to represent the London Missionary Society, of whom two should be Society's Trustees, and the other four the Principal Emeritus of the College to represent the Faculty, the Foreign Secretary for China of the L.M.S., Mr. George Oliver Jones, as one of the principal doners of the present properties and as a Director of the L.M.S. and some well known medical teacher to represent medical education.

(b). Two representatives of the Medical Missionary Association.

(c). Two representatives of the S.P.G.

(d). Some prominent Anglo-American.

(It is suggested that it might be possible to get the American Ambassador in London for the time being.)

(e). A representative Chinese. (It is suggested that it might be possible to get His Excellency Alfred Sze, the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador in London who is already deeply interested in the Union Medical College.)

(f) Provision should be made for representation on the Board of Trustees of any other Societies or Bodies coming into the union with an adequate contribution of property, money or staff, and for the increase or decrease of the representatives of the contributing Societies in proportion to the amount of their contributions in property, money or staff.

(g). Power to co-opt not exceeding four additional members of the Board of Trustees. Five Trustees to form a quorum.

III. The property shall be transferred to or held in the names of such persons as the Board of Trustees may appoint to hold the property, whether members of the Board or not, and if thought desirable persons resident in China or Hong Kong may be appointed.

IV. The property to be transferred to:-

A. The Lockhart Union Medical College and students quarters situate on the west side of Hatamen Street, Peking, near the Von Kettler Monument.

B. The L.M.S. Hospital situate on the Hsin Hai Lu off the east side of Hatamen Street, nearly opposite the College.

C. The part of the L.M.S. Compound in Peking now occupied by the Women's Hospital, the Ladies residence, the Girls' Boarding School, also the part of the same Compound now occupied by the street chapel and adjoining rooms, the Dispensary Buildings, the L.M.S. Church Building, and the Boys' Boarding School.

It should be provided that the properties C. should only be transferred on condition that the L.M.S. receives a sum of Tls.40,000 towards the expense of removing its work displaced to other places.

V. Provision should be made for the reversion to the Society of the properties transferred by it in the event of the objects for which the Trust is created being found to be impossible of realization, or if for any other reason the proposals fall through or at any time cease to be carried out.

VI. The property transferred should be held in trust:-

(a). For the purpose of carrying on and developing medical education work and hospital work in Peking and with a view to the College and Hospitals forming the medical department of the proposed Union Christian University in Peking on terms to be approved of by the Trustees.

(b). That the work of the College and Hospitals shall be carried on upon distinctively Christian lines.

(c). That until the incorporation of the College and Hospitals as the Medical Department of a Union Christian University, the Board of Management shall remain as at present, or with such modifications as the Trustees shall deem necessary for the efficiency of the work, but on the establishment of a University and the inclusion therein of the College and Hospital as its Medical Department, provision shall be made for the management of the College and Hospitals on terms to be approved by the Trustees with a view to complete efficiency by a carefully selected Board of Managers.

VII. Power should be given to the Trustees if they think fit to lease the properties held by the Trust to the University Trust in New York with a view to securing unification of administration upon such terms as will make suitable provision for the holding of the property and the management of the work on the lines of the present proposals. Provision shall be made for a due representation of the Board of Trustees on the University Trust.

VIII. It shall be understood that the contributions in property, money and staff of the contributing societies shall entitle each of them to a proper proportionate share in the management and control of the proposed university.

IX. Power to the Board of Trustees to hold any endowment or maintenance funds given for the benefit of the College or Hospitals and to invest the same.

X. Power to incorporate the Board of Trustees according to English law if thought desirable and to transfer the properties and funds to the Incorporated Body on such terms and conditions as the Board of Trustees may think fit.

Transfer of property - for
wider Medical Union - Peking
(F. 14. Hawkins)
Nov. 1914.

COPY

(From Letter of Mr. F. H. Hawkins to Dr. Barton,)
(London, November 28, 1914.)

.....The London Missionary Society, who are the owners of the College property and of the Hospital connected with it, are willing to facilitate the union and to make over the ownership of the properties to a neutral body with this end in view. The heads of the proposed Trust Deed have been prepared and approved on behalf of the Society and also by the Joint Board of the Union Medical College, and I now have much pleasure in enclosing a copy of the heads of Proposals for your information. As your Society is in the North China Educational Union, I should be glad to hear if you have any remark to make upon the proposals.

.....

(Signed) F. H. Hawkins.

COPY

(From letter of Mr. F. H. Hawkins to Dr. Barton,
London, November 25, 1914.)

.....The London Missionary Society, who are the owners of the College property and of the Hospital connected with it, are willing to facilitate the union and to make over the ownership of the properties to a neutral body with this end in view. The heads of the proposed Trust Deed have been prepared and approved on behalf of the Society and also by the Joint Board of the Union Medical College, and I now have much pleasure in enclosing a copy of the heads of Proposals for your information. As your Society is in the North China Educational Union, I should be glad to hear if you have any remark to make upon the proposals.

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(Signed) F. H. Hawkins.

Union Medical College
F. H. Hawkins
Nov. 1914
Peking

Nov. 25 1914

OCT 22 1914

Plans for the

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNMENT STUDENTS

PEKING,

September 23 - 27, 1914.

SPEAKER - G. SHERWOOD EDDY, M. A.

Prepared for all Christian workers in Peking.

FOREWORD.

The names of Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy and Professor C. H. Robertson are not unfamiliar to either the Christian workers or to the Government students of Peking. Both these men preceded Dr. Mott in his campaign of February, 1913, the former addressing the students of seven Government colleges in one and a half days; the latter addressing 15,900 persons, mostly students, in a week of scientific lectures.

The facts connected with Dr. Mott's meetings are well known to us all. He addressed 8.000 students and other young men in three meetings in February, 1913, and 8,00 signed cards to study the Bible. Of these 738 were found to be genuine names of findable people; 428 were actually enrolled in Bible study, and a movement was started which in ayear's time had on rolled over 1300 different persons in Bible Classes for periods varying from one session upwards. Of these up to May 1st, 1914, 52 had been baptized, and 84 others had joined churches on probation.

The results of this campaign, considering the limited number of full-time workers, have been considerable, and the work of voluntary Bible Class leaders has been most faithful. However, the results have not been as great as we have reason to expect they would have been had there been a larger number of workers, a greater co-operation of the Christian forces, and a more complete preparation and organization.

The principal result of last year's campaign, outside of the actual men who have been gathered into the Kingdom, is the preparation it has been for this year's campaign. In May an advisory Committee, with representatives from the Peking missions, was formed, and this committee called Mr. Ch'en Yü Shan, of the Tsuei Wen School and Mr. J. S. Burgess of the Young Men's Christian Association to be chairmen of the Eddy Campaign Committee, to which it was also decided that each mission should give the five month full-time services of one worker. This advisory comittee also guaranteed the expenses of the campaign.

Early in June the Campaign Committee held a two days' retreat at Tungchou, at which the plans for the Fall were fully discussed and the various committees and organization determined upon. In May the two chairmen of the committee visited all the churches and Christian schools of the city and arranged for the opening of thirteen different normal classes in the various missions. These classes were led each week for five weeks by members of the missions in which they were held. These leaders in turn met every Sunday evening at a central Normal Class led by Mr. Chang Pei Chih, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first ten lessons of the twenty lesson course on "The Life of Jesus and Present Day Problems", prepared by J. S. Burgess (which is to beused in the Eddy campaign), were covered in these normal classes. Over 250 prospective teachers were enrolled in these classes.

June 26th to 28th there was held at Wo Fo Ssü a retreat for the Committee men and Bible Class teachers of the campaign. Seventy-five of the leading Christian workers of Peking attended. On the first day's programme was a thorough discussion of the details of the campaign organization, preparations and follow-up work, a discussion led by government student recently won to Christ by the Mott campaign on the relation of the Church to the government student, and another meeting for the discussion of the Peking student field and the peculiar intellectual difficulties and doubts of non-Christian government students.

Mr. G. S. Eddy, just arrived in China, was the speaker for the following day Sunday. In pwerful and inspiring addresses he dealt with the history and the conditions of revival movements, and emphasises the need of the spiritual preparation of the workers. Careful plans and organization, though necessary, will not alone bring spiritual returns. The wholesouled devotion of consecrated Christian men can alone give the Holy Spirit the opportunity to achieve lasting results.

Perhaps few realize the extent and the importance of the non-Christian student field in Peking . In numbers it is one of the largest, if not the largest, in China. There are 6,424 students of middle, high and college grade (sixteen years and up) in the men's Government and Private Schools of Peking (mission schools not being included in this number). Tientsin has long been considered as the great student field of North China. In Tientsin there are only 3,624 students in both Mission and Government schools of the same grades. These Peking students are divided as follows:

	Middle	Higher	University
West City	1040	1908	1310
East City	730	611	835
	1770	2519	2145. Total, 6424.

Many of the Peking Colleges are the leading institutions of their kind in China. The National University, the head Customs College of China, the leading Normal College, are among these schools. The Peking student field is a truly national field. In the Preparatory Governemnt Department of the University there are 549 students. They come from twenty different provinces. The highest numbers are as follows:

Chihli	196	Honan	18
Chechiang	60	Szechuan	15
Fengtien	49	Chianghsi	15
Chiangsu	42	Fuchien	14
Kuangtung	35	Hunan	14
Anhui	23	Shantung	13
Hupeh	19		

In most of the higher schools of Peking there are far more southern students than northern, the Cantonese and Chechiangese leading in numbers. In the North Shansi and Shensi have comparatively few students in Peking schools.

As a strategic national student field Peking can be favorably compared to the Tokyo Chinese student field, to the coultivation

The undeveloped schools are in our own territory.

of which so many of the Missions have devoted their choicest workers, and to which the attention of the whole Christian world has been called

These men are not only from all over China but they are in many cases the prospective leaders in the nation in education, political, business and social life. Not only do the college and university men greatly outnumber the middle school men (4554 to 1770), since Peking draws from the Middle Schools of all the provinces, but these college men are much older than the average student of the same grade in the west. These men are nearly all over twenty pears old, and most of them over twenty-three or twenty-four. They are, many of them, the sons of the leading officials and merchants of the provinces, and not only obtain in many cases leading official, educational and business positions soon after graduating, but are actually engaged in official activities while still in college, or in cultivating the capital's officials with a view to future appointments. A student who graduated from the College of Languages a few years ago was within two years head of the Department of Middle School Education in the Board of Education for the Chinese Republic. Another student of the same college was within two years of graduation, vice-speaker of the Shantung Provincial Assembly. A graduate of the Preparatory Department of the Government University was within one year of gradyation legal adviser to the Governor of Anhui, and one year later was professor of commercial law in the Shensi Government University.

The quality of these men is also frequently of the highest type. Trained by many generations of culture and Confucian scholarship, they come from the leading families of China. They have the inborn scepticism and hatred of sham and superstition, which characterizes the Confucian student. This natural scepticism has been intensified of late years by a wide reading of the works of Huxley, Darwin and Spencer, in excellent translation by Dr. Yen Fuh. A materialistic philosophy supports their natural sceptical bent. The more recent and more spiritual interpretations of science are not generally known by China' students. Intellectually, they are keen and alert, reading more widely, if not as thoroughly, as the western student, and far more seriously interested in economic, political, social and international problems, than the western student is. Their country is in the formative period, and they are not unappreciative of the momentous problems involved. I new and growing patriotism has greatly developed in the last few years. and although the vision of the students often does not go extensively and clearlyfar beyond the political and economic problems, there is a growing soberness and tempered enthusiasm for moral and social progress.

Many of these men are born leaders, their forebears having been so before them, and they themselves at an early age having assumed leadership in organizations both within and outside their colleges.

Is it then at all remarkable that these students, when they are once won, body, mind and spirit, to Christian faith, are, as some of the students in Peking have proven themselves to be, men eager for every grain of Christian truth, who read widely and go deeply into the foundations of the Christian faith, who want answers to

the constantly recurring questions of the relation of religion to science, and men who when once satisfied have a courageous Christian faith, and who are capable of witnessing acceptably to their non-Christian classmates? Is it surprising that these men are earnest personal workers and are eager for all lines of social service that will help their country and give an expression to the new faith that is in them? It is not surprising also that they are often critical of the old methods and often hard to assimilate into organizations not primarily formed to meet the needs of the educated classes. But such young Christian students, if properly and tactfully, guided, may develop into the new and strong type of Christian leaders seen in a few of the leading men of China who have already become Christians.

We need not trace the history of the development of China's strongest lay Christian leader, Mr. Chang Po Ling, the great educational leader of Tientsin. Won from scepticism and pessimism to a new life, and exerting a powerful influence for Christianity among the student class throughout China. A Tientsin Congregationalist.

often attends church.

Mr. Chin Pang Ping, a well-known Chinese scholar and official, and legal adviser to the President, had just come into the Christian life through Mr. Chang's influence. He is eager to serve the Christian cause in any way he can and has already made testimony of his Christian faith to the Presidential offices before Liang Chi Chiao, Minister of Justice.

We recall Chen Che Fu, proctor of the Higher Normal College, formerly head of all the primary education of Chihli province, standing on the platform of a theatre in Peking, addressing an audience of government college students, met not to consider religious problems, but to organize a club for social service. Mr. Chen drew out a New Testament from his pocket, held it up to the large audience and said, "If you want to do social service and helpChina follow the teaching of this book."

A deacon in our church, faithful to his Christian profession

I think of General Chang, Military adviser to the President, the great national leader against the opium traffic, a man truly interested in all works of public welfare, standing before a group of the officials of the National Athletic Association and giving in a meeting, not religious in any way, a direct testimony of the benefits of Christianity.

We do not mean that all these young students will immediately become Chang Po Lings and General Changs. But we do mean that these students are from the same class from which these leaders have come, and many more such leaders can be gained.

These men were gained direct from the literati and official class. They are among the strongest Christian leaders of China and are influential among large circles in which the church's influence is little felt. Their Confucian training made a good preparation for Christian leadership.

Not only are we facing an opportunity of gaining large numbers of Christian leaders, but we are approaching this campaign at the time of greatest crisis in the moral and spiritual life of these students. We are in a time of flux and change for the Chinese students. Old land marks are being swept away, and while on the one hand there is an unprecedented chance for the winning of men to Christian truth, on the other hand there is the possibility of our losing them to a moral collapse. Theyare to begin without the usual restraints and safeguards that come from a religious faith. In talking with large numbers of students in five years the writer has never met one who claimed to believe in Buddhism, Taoism or Mohammedanism. I am told that there are some few students who really believe in Mohammedanism, but I have never met any. They are all Confucianists, but it is dafe to say that not one per cent of them look at Confucianism as more than moral code. On the other hand many of the remaining ninety-nine per cent are beginning to doubt the adequacy of the old Conducian code which seems not to have brought to China the freedom and social progress which China's youth demands.

One day last year when teaching in the Higher Normal College I asked a class of twanty student to tell me the factors that made for a great nation. Wealth and Industry were the favorites; education, an army and navy, and many other factors were mentioned, but not one mentioned morality and virtue, much less religion. I asked them why they had left out virtue, the one clament on which Confucius layed the strongest emphasis. One student rose and replied: "For many generations we have follwed these moral precepts. China has not progressed. Confucian doctrines have not brought us progress but failure. Now we seek for the things that have made the West great - wealth, knowledge, an army and navy, power."

It is a sign of a revolution in attitude that would allow Confucianist students to have so far lost faith in the great Sage's teaching, that the virtue which he made the foundation of the State should not be considered by them as a factor worthy of notice in national progress.

There is also actual evidence since the revolution of a growing are of immorality and misdirected "liberty". The Police Department reports an increase of the official and student classes who frequent houses of prostitution. A hospital reports an fifty per cent increase of venerial diseases among its patients (mostly among students and literati). A student of a Government College tells me that fifty per cent at lest of his college mates frequent houses of ill-fame. One could heap up illustraions. We are upon perilous

times.

The new sense of liberty, as in the case of America and of France after their revolutions, has brought much misunderstanding of these freedom. The old restraints on social intercourse are considered pedantic, and the reading and misunderstanding of western love stories has been the cause of moral ruin of many of the young men and women of the new Republic. Gambling is said to have increased, and also the drinking of foreign intoxixating liquors. Billiards, unknown five years ago in Peking, is now played by nearly every student, and the Billiard Parlors are frequently places for drinking and gambling.

We do not mean to make these generalities for all Chinese students, nor do we mean to assert that Chinese students are any worse than those of other countries. We simply point out certain well-marked tendencies which are as appalling as they are significant.

In view of these matchless opportunities - where in the world is a greater? - and in view of the great crisis now upon China's students, shall we not consecrate courselves more fully to this united effort to capture these seven thousand young men of Peking, not by the scores but by the hundreds and by the thousands.

J. S. Burgess

And it is our duty to get these men into the churches and hold them there by giving them something to do right away. That is why we need help. Pray for us.

H.S.M.

For government Students
Peking

Sept. 23
27 1914

An article written for "The Chinese Recorder." One in a series of six articles on:

DENOMINATIONAL POLICIES IN THEIR RELATION TO MISSION WORK
CONGREGATIONAL

REC'D OCT 22 1914

If there is one policy that has had preeminence in Congregationalism it is the independence of the local congregation. The name itself implies democracy. Government by the congregation is the ruling ideal. This, theoretically, leaves the local church a law unto itself. The right of the people to govern themselves is considered a sacred trust and any infringement of that liberty is looked upon with disfavor. Such has been the ideal of the home churches from which Congregational missionaries come.

This principle of the independence of the local church when transmitted to Mission lands has not always found a soil ready to receive it. There must be cultivation before the congregation is prepared to assume the responsibility that goes with self-government. During the time of growth the missionary has had not only to be the ruling power in the church but at the same time he has had to develop the spirit of self-government among the people. While he has directed the affairs of the growing church he has sought to raise up those who could direct for themselves. The task of persuading the church to launch out independently on the sea of self-government is often more difficult than to continue to supervise; yet to be true to the Congregational ideal he must delegate whatever authority he may have to the congregation as soon as it is ready to assume it.

From the liberty given to the individual congregation and the influence which a missionary may have over the church which he organizes it is readily seen that there may be a great variety in stages of development in independence. One leader may nourish his people in such a way that the whole fabric of church government is dependent upon him. He is not only their spiritual leader and the bishop of their souls but the general manager of all the affairs connected with the congregation. Such a church may have the semblance of Congregationalism but in reality it is far from the ideal. Another leader walks along with his congregation giving them counsel and in-

spiration but insists from the first upon their assuming the responsibility for the well-being of the church. If they fall he is at their side to help them rise. He goes with them but only as one of them. He suggests but does not command. Such a leader develops a wholesome esprit de corps among the members, however few they may be, which makes for activity and progress. Between these two extremes there are all grades of independence. However, whatever may be the methods used by the makers of the church, the aim is to create self-supporting, self-governing bodies as soon as possible.

This emphasis upon the independence of the local congregation has shaped the general policies of the church. In recent years, however, there is a growing tendency to lay stress upon getting together. In America this feeling is so marked as to make "get together" one of the watchwords of a new denominational movement. It is true that in the past there have been associations of local churches for inspiration and counsel but the idea is developing that these associations should have more of corporate power and authority. This present tendency is modifying our polity and general policies and even out theological statements. The emphasis of the old Congregationalism was on the individual, of the new on the individual as related to a social group, of the local church as related to the sisterhood of churches.

The effect of this co-operative idea of cooperation is seen in the coming together of the Chinese churches. It is also playing a part in that delicate and pressing problem before the Christian church in the East at present, the relation of the native church to the mission. The Congregational churches are moving toward a closer union between the foreign and native workers. The native church when it becomes self-supporting does not leave the mission but the church and mission merge into one united organization. As soon as the church has developed leaders of ability these leaders be they pastors, educators or laymen, take their places in the counsels of the administration. The voice of the Chinese is coming to have as much authority

as that of the missionary. Obviously in many cases the missionary still holds the control because of his power over funds from the Boards. Yet increasingly these funds are administered by joint committees and even where they are not the missionary who is tactful and sincere in getting at the honest thoughts of his Chinese fellow workers is able to make them feel that their judgment in the distribution of the funds as well as in the general policy of the station is the final word.

As evidence that the Chinese church does not wish to be rid of the influence of the foreign worker the example of a number of self-supporting churches might be cited. While in these churches the congregation has perfect right to manage its affairs independently of the missionary, in a large majority of cases, his counsel and aid is sought as in the case of the church dependent upon the home Boards. And this is a condition devoutly to be desired. The missionary is usually a man of the training and experience that should fit him to assist by counsel and advise and church no matter how independent it may be. The closer the feeling in the individual congregation between the natives and foreigners as co-workers, not as overseer and overseen, the more healthy will be the state of that church. "Neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free; for all are one man in Christ Jesus".

It is true that the ideals of Congregationalism have not been attained in actual practice. The missionary hitherto has as a matter of necessity been compelled to do a larger part of governing and planning than he would were the churches better organized. But in recent years there have been rapid strides toward a more democratic policy with the missionary and Chinese worker on the same footing. The London Missionary Society churches have been working hard on the problem and have come to a large measure of co-operative management. The Foochow churches of the American Board have recently made a great advance in this policy and in many matters there is full co-operation.

To show more concretely how this policy works out in practice we may review the recent action taken by the North China Mission of the American Board. In past years each station has been working out its policy of local self-governemtn and co-operation as fitted the conditions of the several stations. There has, however, been a growing feeling that some definite feeling of co-operation should be adopted by the Mission as a whol Accordingly, at the Mission meeting last spring with a full representation of Chinese and foreign workers present the following plan was adopted. No attempt is made to go into the details of the organization. The plan has nothing to say with regard to the individual churches. It has to do with the organization of these churches into groups. There are three units; the Station Association, the District (province) Association and the North China Council. The membership of the Station Association is of importance as it is the body that elects members to the higher organizations. This consists of elected and ex-officio members. The elected members are chosen by the churches on the basis of num members and self-support. The members ex-officio by virtue of their position are ordained ministers, Chinese and foreign, principals and inspectors of schools, physicians holding medical degress, licensed preachers, lady missionaries and Bible women of experience. Among the stated functions of this body we find, "to locate workers ~~workers~~ belonging to the Association, to prepare the Station's estimates, to determine the needs of the Station and report to the District Association". The District Association consists of members elected by the stations and performs for the district the functions that the Station Association does for the station. In addition it acts upon recommendations of the Station Associations. The North China Council consists of one Chinese and one missionary from each station. This Council acts authoritatively for the whole Mission on questions delegated to it by the lower associations and is the link between the churches and the home Board.

In the above outline it is important to note (1) that Chinese and foreign workers are placed upon the same footing; (2) that while the highe

organizations finally decide debated questions the ultimate authority lies with the Station Assocaitions which elect the membe rs of the higher bodies; (3) that all questions connected with the management of the Mission (save those which have to do only with the relations of the missionaries ~~and~~ to the home Board, as, for instance, missionaries' allowances) are put under the control of these organizations. It is also of interest to note that the stated object of these associations is the promotion of <u>all</u> forms of Christian work, evangelistic, educational and medical. Such organizations mean not only the co-operation of foreigner with Chinese but also of Chinese with Chinese The missionary body used to deal with individual churches and pastors. By the new rules these separate units have been brought together and are on the way of attaining a solidarity which they did not possess before.

As the Congregational ideal has led to different methods of work so again it has led to different statements of belief. The individual church is left free to formulate its own creed so long as that is true to the ideals of the historic church in making Christ the supreme power in the world. But Congregationalism is not adverse to changing the wording of its creed from time to time as was done at the National Council of American churches last year. The Congregational Church stands at the forefront of progressive, constructive theology. She believes that while truth remains forever the same, the expression of that truth must change to meet the times. The Christian leader is a prophet of the new as well as a preacher of the old. Religion, the most vital force in the world, is the great need of every age. But to meet that need the forms and outward expressions of that inner force must change with the age.

Again, the Congregational church has always laid great stress upon education. The Pilgrim fathers in going from England to America carried with them a desire for learning great enough to cause them to plant schools which have become the New World's most influential universities. It is only natural then, that Congregational missionaries from those countries

H.S. Martin

should consider education of prime importance in mission work. Congregationalism aims at an educated church membership. Not that it does not welcome and seek to reach the lowest and most ignorant but it is not content to leave its members ignorant. This emphasis upon teaching has led to the founding of schools in every community where the church carries on work. In laying stress upon education it does not minimize evangelization, for it holds that leading men and women to Christ is the end and all of missionary activity, but it does believe that education is one of the most potent forces in evangelization.

As the schools develop many of them grow into academies and college The church considers higher education one of its special fields of operation and sets aside many of its strongest men to this work. As a result the church is securing a body of trained ministers and educators to help it meet its problems in this land of scholars. Many of those trained in Mission schools enter government or other secular employ but keep the mark of their Christian training with them.

One outstanding feature of Congregational polity has made it natural for this church to take the lead in striving to attain that desired goal, the union of all the Christian forces of the nation. The Congregational churches of China are not organically connected with the churches in England or America. This gives us a freedom to develop an indigenous church in China. We are not working to found a denomination, but a Chinese church which shall develop its forms of worship, its polity, and theology in accordance with Chinese ideals.

This enables us to take part in all sorts of union movements. Thus far the greatest attainment in the way of union has been among educational institutions. But the trend of the times is toward a closer union of all the Christian forces throughout the land. Whatever may be the organic form of the ultimate Chinese Christian Church the Congregational Church is ready heart and soul to enter that one common communion of our Lord.

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H.S. Martin

Congregational Church
Kiangsu Station
Nanking, China
Mary H. Brownting
1914

REC'D JAN 10 1914

THE ~~MAIN EVENTS OF THE~~ YEAR IN CHINA AS RELATED TO MISSIONS.

~~It has long been recognized that~~ the relation between political conditions in China and missions is analogous to that between climate and agriculture, ~~floriculture, and horticulture.~~ When the mercury falls to a definite point everything is frozen, while at the other extreme it is scorched up. Last ~~The~~ year ~~1913 has~~ was ~~been~~ characterized not merely by "unrest" but by such a calculated ~~and careful~~ stimulation of dissatisfaction as was meant to lead to " a second revolution". The controversies over great foreign loans, which seem likely constantly to recur, ~~evoking national feeling and racial antagonism~~ do not, to say the least, constitute a favorable background for a gospel of peace and goodwill. The actual area involved in the summer rebellion was large, embracing parts of nearly all the more important provinces, ~~the North, the South, the entire valley of the Yang-tzu~~, including remote Szuchuan. ~~For a considerable period~~ and Shanghai itself occupied the middle of the stage, and so also simultaneously or in turn did ~~Kiukiang~~, Wuchang, ~~Wuhu, Chinkiang~~, Canton, and ~~important tracts of the Fukien, Hupeh, and Honan provinces.~~ The complete suppression of the rebellion no doubt greatly strengthened the government. ~~It has been an object lesson, and it is to be hoped a convincing one, teaching the necessity of lodging in the President the power to "see that the Republic receives no detriment". If this should prove to be the case, great as was the loss of life and the destruction of fixed capital, the rebellion will have been worth all it cost.~~ The dangers to foreigners and especially to missionaries during this period of fighting have been serious enough. Even in the International Settlement of Shanghai where if anywhere absolute security might have been expected, it was not found. ~~The wonder is that far more damage was not done by reckless bullets and deadly bombs, the latter having now become entirely indigenous in China.~~ But it was in Nanking that the strain was longer and more exhaustive than elsewhere, becoming indeed a modified rehearsal of the dismal days of the Boxer madness. ~~"terror on every side", the streets strewn with corpses, pillage and rapine rampant-a complete reversion to the barbarism of the past.~~ The manner in which this terrible calamity was met by the missionaries left in Nanking

~~Reformulated~~ Missionary of the American Board in Peking, China

constitutes a noble example of Christianity applied which ought to make upon the Chinese ~~of all ranks~~ a deep and permanent impression.

The imprisonment of the members of the Lutheran mission in Taoyang, Hupeh, afforded a frightful instance of the recurrence of the days of 1900, but happily without the final catastrophe ~~then the rule.~~ Of an altogether different type was the experience of our friends upon the plain of Hsinghua, Fukien, the detailed particulars of which even now ~~at this time~~ have not come to hand sufficiently ~~as as~~ to make it clear what inferences are to be drawn from them. ~~It may, however, be taken as certain that~~ the establishment of " a Republic" will often mean a freedom from restraints hitherto felt; ~~and this fact combined with the diminishing influence of the Central Government upon the provinces may have most injurious effects upon many aspects of foreign life in China.~~ That lawlessness which has always been exhibited in bands of "tu-feis" roaming and pillaging at will, has seldom in time of nominal peace been more widely prevalent in China, or more difficult of remedy than at present. Authoritative notice to missionaries to ~~leave China~~ abandon their stations on this account is of ominous significance.

The discharge of ~~many~~ scores of thousands of soldiers ~~during the past year and more~~ has ~~thus~~ turned loose upon the provinces armies of potential ruffians, immune to industry and inured to indolence, well equipped with the most modern weapons and ready to serve under any leaders whose plunder should be abundant. The suppression of this ~~great and growing~~ evil is one of the greatest problems which China has to face. ~~The declaration of martial~~ law, with its arbitrary methods and its contempt for individual and personal rights, has had a distinctly demoralizing effect upon China as a whole, resulting at its worst in social chaos. It is hoped that this period has come to a period, yet the least manifestation of brewing trouble brings back again martial law and repression, the ~~answer~~ to which is more bombs and still ~~planes.~~ The friction with Russia over Mongolia, and with Japan over the Nanking and the Changli "incidents" called forth more bitterness than any like events for many years. The abrupt declaration of "independence" on the part of several cities and some provinces, follow-

ed by the equally abrupt revocation, ~~must have~~ kept the minds of all classes at an unwholesome tension. The ~~stagnation~~, interruption, or complete cessation of trade has contributed to unsettling the ~~physical and moral~~ equilibrium of the country. While no general returns are yet available it seems probable that floods and ~~especially~~ drought ~~has been~~ were worse ~~and more prevalent~~ than in 1912, and the winter and spring are sure to be times of great economic and social strain. The long talked of meeting of China's first Parliament (April 8th) was welcomed by patriots with joy and by all the world with interest. Unfortunately there was at no time anything in the conduct of this body to justify the high hopes placed upon it. ~~For many weeks it was unable even to elect its officers~~. Months passed without a vote of importance. Its most energetic and harmonious action was the fixing of its own salaries at a figure ($5,000.00) which whether gauged by the previous income of the members or the value of their services, was enormous. ~~The irrational rule requiring a majority of members of a body far too large for effective business as a working quorum, so multiplied the obstructive opportunities of small minorities that day after day no meeting was possible. As each of the literally unnumbered parties supposed itself to be a gainer by this state of things, it could not be altered.~~

The committee set to ~~[illegible]~~ frame the new Constitution for China, completed its labors early in November. The resultant draft was critically examined by foreign experts who agreed in pronouncing it unworkable. Its leading idea was the limitation of the power of the President so as to bring him under the control of the Parliament, an incompetent body without experience and without any qualifications whatever for superintending a government, since they could not even govern themselves. The election of President Yuan and of Vice President Li Yuan-hung ~~(Oct. 6th)~~ although long expected, was a welcome relief from acute suspense. The inauguration ceremonies (~~Oct. 10th~~) on the natal day of the republic had to be closed to the public owing to the timely discovery of a plot on the part of an important police official to assassinate the President ~~by an important official~~. The sudden and totally unexpected disso-

lution of the Peoples' Part(Kuo Min Tang)is one of those striking acts by which history will judge Yuan Shih-k'ai.From one point of view it was arbitrary and "unconstitutional",while from the point of view of the common sense of those acquainted with existing conditions it was imperative.

The implication of Dr.Sun Yat-sen in the rebellion is regretted by his many friends in every land,and ~~evidences~~ that lack of ~~balance~~ balance of mind which has long been obvious except to ~~the color-blind~~. The ~~vigorous~~ efforts of a small but active Confucianist party to secure recognition of Confucianism(whatever that may connote)as a State Religion,have been antagonized by other Confucianists who are able to foresee the inevitable divisive results,as well as by Christians,Buddhists,and Mohammedans.The outcome is uncertain,but it is not unlikely that some general phrase directing that the teachings of Confucius be made the basis of instruction should become either a law or a rule..What this might amount to would depend upon the temper of each successive administrator of the law,or interpreter of the rule.

From the missionary point of view the event of the year which attracted the widest attention was the request of the Chinese Government for the observance of a day of prayer for China,which met with a hearty response not only in China but in other lands ~~as well~~,and was ~~rightly~~ regarded as an evidence of the ~~greatly~~ changed attitude of ~~both~~ government and people.

The Medical Conference held in January at Peking marked a ~~distinct~~ step forward in unification of action,and in raising the ~~medical~~ standards for medical education in China. The meetings for students held by Dr.Mott and Mr.Eddy and others,attracted ~~a much~~ unprecedented attendance,and were followed by a concert of bible study which can not fail to impress the coming generation of Chinese scholars. The sectional Conferences followed by the National Conference in Shanghai in March,all under the chairmanship of Dr.Mott,afforded ~~a~~ fresh and ~~a~~ conclusive evidence of the tendency toward union everywhere felt. ~~The "findings" of the~~ local conferences,~~in which~~ is to be included the medical conference ~~just~~ mentioned,provided the material for ~~the~~ conclusions arrived at in the National Conference,which carries the weight of numbers ~~and of extended experience~~. The most important single act of the year,and the culmination

Main events of the year in China as related to missions

A. J. Smith

Dec - 1913

of all the conferences, may prove to have been the choice of ~~a large and~~ a thoroughly representative China Continuation Committee with two permanent ~~permanent pair of~~ secretaries, Chinese and foreign, whose entire time is to be ~~devoted to~~ given to the service of ~~all the~~ missions along the lines ~~of~~ ~~[illegible]~~ marked out by the National Conference.

It is too early to estimate the missionary outcome of these twelve months of stress and strain, but it is not perhaps too much to expect that in future years we may look back as to a turning-point upon the year 1913.

CHINA HOSPITAL FUND

Memo - March 1914

Total receipts $3406.65

Of this $884.32 was designated by donors for Fenchow.

April 22,1913 Prudential Committee took following action: An additional appropriation of $1200 from funds collected from Sunday Schools and now in hand for the purpose was appropriated for the purchase of land for the hospital at Fenchow, Shansi Mission.

This grant was two hundred dollars more than the amount originally asked of the Schools for Fenchow.

Due Diongloh from the fund $2206.65

9/ Mar. 1914

CD FEB 19 1915

The Manchu Reckoning in Sianfu, Shensi, in 1911.

The English Mission Hospital swarmed with wounded, irrespective of race or sex, but the Mission's other premises were taxed in sheltering, feeding, and caring for these fugitives, and this though proclamations were out against harboring the proscribed Manchu.

Rich Manchus who held office in neighboring towns were sometimes not killed outright, but seized, dragged to Sianfu, and thrown into prison awaiting ransom. The fate of these prisoners was appalling They were left for days without food, in cold and filth. One of these, the magistrate of Lin Tung, was released thru the intercession of the missionaries. His family were sheltered in the Mission compound. It is interesting to note that his wife was the daughter of the former governor of Shansi, Yu Hsien, who in such cruel manner put to death so many missionaries in 1900. The Mission to which they went in their distress was the English Baptist, one of those which suffered so terribly in Shansi in Boxer times. Then, devoted men and women were cruelly done to death by the Manchu governor, the infamous Yü Hsien, and now after eleven years, the Manchu reckoning had come. Hunted and in despair they turned to the foreigner they would have exterminated, to the friends and colleagues of the murdered missionaries of Shansi.

From "The Passing of the Dragon" p. 50 by J.C.Keyte. Hodder and Stoughton, Publishers.

This book is the story of the overthrow of the Manchu rule in Shensi and the relief expedition sent out to rescue missionaries who were in great danger owing to riots. Eleven missionaries were killed by maddened mobs before the expedition arrived.

~~The Manchu Reckoning at Sianfu.~~

~~The English Mission~~ at

Sianfu - Shensi 1911

F. B. Warner

Jan. 1915

W 57

Chaney RECD MAY 28 1915

A Visit to the Fenchow Women's Hospital.

Before entering the gate let me disillusion you so you will not expect clean wards with long rows of white beds and trimly dressed nurses moving with silent tread to ease the suffering patients. It is hardly fair to designate our Fenchow place as a hospital, with the mental picture that word carries to the western mind. But if the term simply implies a shelter, where lame and blind and diseased come for healing then it is appropriate, for into these tumbledown wrecks of buildings have thronged those bowed low in pain, just as long ago they thronged into the humble Judean or Galilean homes to come near to Jesus. Many a time when I have looked on one of these groups of suffering women and children, I have wondered if Jesus would not feel very much at home in their midst as he did among the suffering people by the Galilean Sea.

You must first meet our dear "Elder Sister" Jen as we delight to call her. To fail to see the patients thru her Jesus-love filled eyes is to fail to see them as potential powers in saving China's women. She is little of stature and moves with a slow stilted tread, because her feet have never gotten over their early binding. Her eyes have a modest droop to them, but never fail to see those in need of love and sympathy. There she comes now, from the little prayer circle at the chapel where she goes every morning to get new light on the Gospel story that she may in turn carry its message of cheer to her women. No day can seem dreary or hopeless when you have looked into her eyes and seen the sweet simple faith that holds her life true to its course of ministering love. Yes, you must go in first, for her gentle breeding will not allow ~~you~~ her to go before you, save to lift the course blue curtain from the door. Take care! the doorsill is high ~~high~~ after the usual Chinese fashion, and do not turn your ankle on the old rough brick floors. How do you keep them clean? you ask? We dont. It is quite impossible. The only furniture in the room is a bed and that is a big brick platform with a straw mat on it. In the corner of it is brick stove which keeps it warm and that helps to make up for bedding. On the same stove is the kettle in which the coarse morning meal of millet was cooked. The only window is covered with paper save for a little ~~4x6~~ piece of glass that serves as a peep hole to the doings of the courtyard outside. No life-giving, purifying sunshine ever enters this little room. The walls have been white-washed but there former black surfaces show thru giving them a dull grayish color. Yet your eyes wont be held by these details long if they once see the little lad on the k'ang. See how his face lightens up at the sound of "Elder Sister" Jen's voice! Can it be that those little eyes are sightless? Yes, look at the tender pleading mother as she watches over her boy. He was only a wee babe when she left him to go out as a wet nurse for a wealthy family. Deprived of his birthright, of natural food, and left to the care of those more ignorant than his mother about the dangers of dirt and filth, a disease fastened itself on him so that when she returned she found ~~that~~ an even greater burden than the debt she had been trying to relieve in this sightless child. It is heartbreaking to have the little mother beseech us to do something more forher child just as that Jesus "Elder Sister" Jen has told her about did so long ago. And we can only speak words of comfort and hope that the kindliness of our spirit may lead her to that Love which alone can lighten her burdens.

But we must not linger here for word has already gone around that we are in the court and all those who are able to be out are thronging about the door. The next room has ~~the~~ k'ang

a frail gypsy-like girl, with large liquid eyes that are wonderfully luminous as we come in the door. "Please sit on the k'ang" she urges. For two years she has fought the battle with tuberculosis and against fearful odds. Yet amid these surroundings she has brought joy to all who know her. She has eagerly learned to read the simple little books of the "Jesus Way" and loves to sing in her sweet quavering voice "There is only one God, who gives me food, who gives me clothes, who loves me" The little mother who ministers to her needs has a ~~[illegible]~~ cataract over one eye, but in the remaining one we may see the joy and satisfaction she has in her girl's progress, and the joy they take in the chance the little brother has in going to school seems almost to offset the suffering. The few postals and bright pictures on the wall are as precious to them as a masterpiece to any artist. But this girl must go on thru her life crippled by the ravages of disease, because neither she nor her mother had ever been told of the danger of foul air and heedless expectoration in the ~~[illegible]~~ passing on of disease, and because no one had ever made it clear to them that they could not destroy the form of feet God gave them without ~~[illegible]~~ effecting their whole life.

~~As we go on visiting the~~

In the next room is a baby who has crawled off from a k'ang on to the stove and whose little body is covered with horrible sores resulting from dirt being added to the burns. In another is a woman whose neck is wrapped up with bandages and cotton. This is the fourth or fifth time which she has attempted suicide. True her face is hard and she has a desperate look in her eyes, but perhaps if we had passed thru her experiences ours might look hard also. It is her mother that is beside her and she has just been saying "You are to blame for it all". Yes, even the sin of ignorance has its fearful penalties. When she was only twelve years old her mother sold her to a forty-year-old tailor for his bride. And even in this land of China where girls are supposed to have no say whatever, this girl ~~[illegible]~~ heart rebelled at giving her life into the keeping of a man who was old enough to be her father and who had become badly disfigured by a disease that had taken one of his ears. Her soul cried out against it, nevertheless she had to submit and the days dragged on as her mother's before her had dragged. At times desperation held sway and life seemed too great a burden to be borne. One day she flung herself into the well, but she was rescued and her purpose thwarted. At another time she took poison, but, alas, it was not enough to kill her. ~~Then her husband~~ hired someone to watch her. But young blood that knew no fear coursed in her veins and when all other means seemed to failx she took her belt and tried to strangle herself. After this attempt she lived on for a time almost giving up hope of being able to die. One day a young cousin came into her life. The girl unblushingly found joy in his presence & after a time they eloped, a most desperate thing to do in conservative and convention-ridden China. Their bliss was short, however, for they were soon found and summoned back to face the law. But this they did not wish to do so they both cut their throats, and, not dead, but in a serious state, they were brought to our hospital. It is likely that even now the woman will live. And for what? we may well ask. It is probable that this girl's mother was but a child when she bore her, and this girl in turn was but a child when she was married. Can China ever learn the sin of child marriage? Probably not, save thru the Christian woman doctor who, precept upon precept, line upon line, can slowly lead these women to a knowledge of their own lives, not only spiritually but physically as well. You cannot separate the two in making women capable of being mothers of a strong nation.

And so on we go from one room to another, each room having its sad story to tell. Back of almost every case we find its cause in ignorance and poverty. There are none from the better class homes. They would not come to such a dingy place even though it were to save them from pain, and one can hardly blame them. But the place is the best we have and we must use it until a better one can be provided. The foreign man-doctor has little chance of helping the women here. We know that in lands where there is a free intercourse between men and women it is often true that women suffer much before consulting a male physician, but in China it is generally too late to do much before the women can bring themselves to the point of doing it. Surely no greater need, nor greater opportunity lies open to a woman trained for the task than may be found right here in Shansi with its fifteen million people and as yet no woman doctor. Who will be the woman to claim this opportunity for a loving and a life-giving service?

Hospital

Woman's

Gertrude E Kaney
Nov-1915

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RECD MAY 28

Abstract of lecture delivered at the Educational Lecture Course for Government School Students at the American Board Mission, Peking.

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THE REAL NEED OF THE REPUBLIC.

China for thousands of years was restrained under the yoke of a monarchy. The most brilliant government was in the time of Yao. (Ed.2357 B.C.) There is a very famous song which is considered to be a representation of the peoples idea of that period, and reads something like this:

Rise when the sun rises,
Rest when the sun sets,
Dig a well then drink,
Plow the field and eat;
What is it to us of the Emperors burdens?

This song is said to have been composed by an old countryman who hoed the ground as he sang. It shows that the government of Yao was really beneficial to the peasantry, and the people did not feel any anxiety about the welfare of the whole country. But the real meaning is that the monarchy assumed the whole responsibility and the people were not concerned in the least with the government.

China has now become a Republic. What does the Republic mean? We can easily find an explanation from America, which is "Of the people, by the people and for the people." A republican government is, and ought to be, a matter for which the whole population are responsible. Although at the present time in individual cases we can expect the actual performance of the democratic principle in China, still we must realize the need of training all of our people as a whole to be effecient in republican government. For this reason I wish to speak on the real need of the Republic.

We may begin to enumerate what we need from the material point of view. For the benefit of our people we may count as important: Railways, Mining, Navigation, Post, Telegraph, Aerostatics, Army, Navy, Finance, etc. Already we have all these. Some we have had for decades. We at least have made a beginning. But the country at present is far from being out of danger. Moreover our weakness is emphasised by the fact that these very achievements which are so conspicuously beneficial in other countries upon their appearance among us have wrought havoc. We must therefore consider this matter and endeavor to find out why we are thus unable to take advantage of these material aids to progress. Let us go on to think of moral and spiritual conditions.

Formerly we were critiaised for lack of patriotism. Some foreigners thought ~~###~~ it strange in 1900 that we should have been so indifferent in the provinces where the Yangtse and the Chukiang flow, while the Capital of our country was being taken by the allied army of foreigners. When the revolution broke out in 1911 there was manifest evidence of love of country. We do not lack patriotism.

We have patriotism, but we sometimes misuse it. Huang Hsing was patriotic before the accomplishment of his work. I knew him when he was a

teacher twelve years ago. He would not have braved so many dangers in promoting the Republic if he had not had a true patriotism. Many others who are now driven away had true patriotism in their hearts when they volunteered to undertake the perilous rebellion against the late monarchy. But once they were crowned in their triumph they could not maintain their original idea, for which high purpose of trying to free their country from a autocracy they had with splendid abandon dared death and more.

We greatly need the heart of volunteers. We often try to avoid the responsibility which we ought to assume. This is quite different from the foreigners who usually stick to the work no matter how difficult it is, or how dangerous it will be if one obstinately insists upon his own opinion.

We are in need of Mutual trust. It often occurs that when a man takes up public office others begin to think that he will make opportunity to work for his own personal benefit; and unfortunately such a thought sometimes becomes a ##### real fact. It is very largely the result of the ## want of mutual trust. Many a man has been brought to think that it would be altogether foolish to be pure-handed when others are from the beginning casting doubt upon him. A real pure man is thus almost compelled to become corrupt.

We need a fixed purpose in doing anything once we deem it proper and ought never move however our best friends dissuade us or try to turn a huge stone in our way. The great revolutionists after all were weak in their purpose because they could not maintain their reputations and did eventually bring so great disaster upon the whole country. I once advised Huang Hsing to go abroad for the sake of maintaining his own name and to acquire a world wide knowledge, and I suggested that perhaps after ten or fifteen years he might become a candidate for the Presidancy. He was willing to act upon my advice but he did not, because many persons insisted in detaining him in China simply to use him for the accomplishment of their own selfish plans. He would not have fallen had he not been lacking in steadfastness of purpose.

The above needs are frequently discussed. It is not necessary for me to mention them further. But I want to draw your attention to the question: Knowing these needs , why is it that we fail to achieve? Real patriotism, voluntary service, mutual trust, and unswerving purpose, these are essential for any people, and yet we are without them. This is a pathetic confession.

You who hear my speech will say that I am too pessimistic. But I venture to say that the future of the Republic will surely be very doubtful if we do not attain these indespensible spiritual characteristics which we now lack to a lamentable degree.

I should like to enumerate what I deem to be the obsticles in our way to obtain the above characteristics, and we shall eventually become helpless unless we can eradicate our evil tendencies. What then are they? I should first of all say the lucrative ambition.

Every one who holds some important office usually turns out a rich man after a little time. Of course we can not live without money, but we should not be too ambitious to put it into our own purse. It is true that there are no proper methods adopted by the government so that those holding office for the country need not have to give excessive care to considerations as to their own life after retiring. But we must refrain from being extravagant during our official careers, and by frugality in personal expenditure save money for future personal needs. We must keep our virtue pure when we are working for the public good.

The second thing which I deem to be a weakness in our character is Ti-

midity. Columbus who gained renown did not fear anything as he worked his way across the wide ocean. The Chinese people have for centuries been taught to take vigilent care of their bodies, and in particular have been warned against standing on a high pinnacle from which there is danger of falling. These traditional instructions are naturally the mother of such timid character . We should alter this.

Thirdly I should like to mention a weakness which almost all of us should endeavor to reform, namely: Non-responsibility. There is now a wide spread opinion that the Responsible Cabinet is not suitable for China, and Presidential Government should be put on trial. I should like to ask whether there has been in reality a Responsible Cabinet since that term has been introduced in our country.The members of the cabinet one after the other have been unable to bear the responsibility and the President has been compelled to assume it in their behalf. If another had been President and our present President had been the Premier, I am sure that he would not have faltered under the responsibility and a Responsible Cabinet already would have shown many good results.

Lastly I mention the character of suspicion which we often maintain against one who is in a high position. Sometimes even a mans father withholds confidance from his own son. One who straightforwardly strives to achieve in many cases is absolutely ruined by others and that without any tangible evidence which would lead to his conviction. Under such circumstances it is natural that men should become so non-responsible.

I have shown how our material civilization does not save our country from difficulties, and told you what we need and what we should eradicate in order to grow in virtue. We all know it and it is upon the lips of every one who has common sense. But no one can tell why it is so hard for our Chinese people to reform our characteristics. ¶ In Japan they have their principle. They are proud of their Buhsido. The cherry tree is their national emblem. Those blood red blossoms when fully opened like of the tree one huge plume of georgeous fire. Within a few days even with no stirring wind all have fallen and not a single bloom remains clinging to the tree. The ground is then covered with the brilliant petals as with a carpet. And the Japanese say that just as those blossoms at the appointed time fall from their proud position and not one remains aloft, so every citizen of Nippon in the time of his country's need will pour out his life blood, until not a single man or boy remains upon the island. This is their exultant pledge that in the hour of their country's ~~need~~ danger all will fight to the death until not a single man remains. With this heart for battle they conquered China and Russia and they firmly believe they will overcome any enemy who attacks them. ¶ In Western nations there is the sole principle of Christianity. They use it to preserve their high character. They use it to promote their morality. They mutually trust. With this they stamp out their lucrative ambition. They encourage their mind while we are timid. They achieve their patriotism through this burning idea. They believe firmly in God and walking with Him it is easy for them to find out what is good and what is bad, and rarely can they be misled by dissuasion or persuasion. They do not readily cherish suspicion against others because every one of them has Christianity in ~~their~~ his heart. The tendencies which we have and which we find it difficult to drive away are unable to invade them , and the character which we are unable to attain abounds among them. Why? Is there an unparellelled superiority in the characteristics of foreigners? Never. We can easily achieve what we could not if we adopt the same way by which the Westerners progress.

Confucius has taught us many good doctrines, which are greatly appre-
ciated even in Western countries. He told us to call to mind justice on
eeing lucre. He taught us to love the country and to love the people. He
aught us to be faithful in our relation with friends and to know well
he preciousness of family ties. We find that he did not teach anything
hich is not good. We have read his books for thousands of years, but we
re not able to put his precepts in practise. Why? Because he did not
ive us a motive for work.

I am not a fool. I have read a considerable number of Chinese books.
was converted to be a Christian not long ago. I strongly advocate that
should study the Bible which Jesus gives us. The main object of Jesus
not entirely different from the doctrine of Confucius. But He gives us
motive which is superior to any other religeon. He gives us a hope which
to come. He gives us a faith which we can maintain by unceasing prayer.
equate explanations concerning all this would take thousands of years.
want to tell you with all frankness that if we do not make a sharp dis-
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-member these thoughts.

Sch. students - Peking

REC'D OCT 13 1914

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PEARL GROTTO

Western Hills

Near Peking, Sept., 1914.

My Dear Friends;

It is a long time since last summer, but I'm glad I can at least shake hands once a year! If loving thoughts only skipped out and recorded themselves, and if loving prayers stole their quiet way into your hearts like sunshine, you would know that we two love you. I am sorry you have to wait.

We are again at Pearl Grotto, a lovely mountain retreat 14 miles from Peking, living in temples, with our dear, renewable, Presbyterian host Dr. Martin. He is hale and hearty tho eighty-seven. Nearly sixty-four years he has spent in China! Mr. Smith is getting from him materials for his life. A few miles away in different directions are English and American missionaries in other temples and houses. Our temple is the highest, about 1200 feet, and commands a beautiful view of the plain, the Summer Palace, and of Peking. It is most quiet and restful, and in this hottest summer for 40 years, we have not suffered from the heat.

Since coming up here, working with a bright college boy, I have finished and sent off to the Publication Committee, a little Chinese book on the tongue.

How have we two ''played the game'' this year?

Sch. students - Peking

A NEW ''UPLIFT''

Mr. Smith last autumn rewrote the ''Uplift of China'' for a new English edition, (of 17000) mostly subscribed for before it was published. They expect to get out another edition before the year is out. It is accepted by High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, and Free Churchmen. The title page of the book, as used by the London Missionary Society, bears its ''L.M.S.'' imprint likewise the Church Missionary Soc. its ''C.M.S.'' and the Soc. for the Propagation of the Gospel (tremendously High Church) also stamp theirs ''S.P.G.''!

He has preached in English in Tientsin, in Chinese in numerous places, given lectures, and been thru the country field of Tung Chow. In April he went to the important meeting of the China Continuation Committee in Shanghai—a big step forward in the unification of all the missionary interests in China. Last year the Mission Secretary was greatly overburdened and Mr. Smith wrote much for him. This year Mr. Smith himself has that office.

OUR PRESIDENT.

In Oct. 1913 Yuan Shih Kai was elected. The air was electrical for days. One sat on the edge of one's chair waiting to see if there would be enough left of one to sit down after the election! His soldiers confessed later that if the vote went against him they meant to sack Peking! That of course at once setting it all right, and making a fine and natural beginning of a Republic?

On Inauguration Day, sleepy cities were wakened by schools and schools marching to the

music of brass-bands. The country has needed drastic measures against sedition, and has had them. We aren't ready for a Republic. Without a Dictator we must have had ''Chaos and Old Night.''

''WHITE WOLF.''

For nearly a whole year our shame and sorrow has been ''White Wolf,'' the fierce irrepressible Bandit, who has plundered, burned, massacred, in seven provinces! He bought up some soldiers of the Southern army with his loot, in one case even buying the weapons of the gov't troops! The immense reward offered has finally brought down his head, thank God!

Many parts of the country are still seething with sedition, but Yuan has kept the Upper Hand. Therefore his flatterers have persuaded him to take the title ''Shen Wu'' or ''Divine Commandant''! Of course divine here only means 'like the gods.' A Christian official gave him a Bible. He proposed giving it to his son. A lot of us are praying that God will make him read it. Won't you join us? Many people at the north are still cautious and keep their queues. The little Emperor still lives. Who knows they perhaps think, but some dark night the cat may jump to the other side of the fence! The short-haired ones have the new, stiff manners, an abrupt little bob of the head. In meetings a penitent man would say, in the old times, ''Brother——'' I beg your pardon, Forgive me, ''making a deep graceful bow, down nearly to his knees, with hands down together in front. A man said the other day in a meeting. ''I'm sorry I did it. It was wrong. In accordance

with the etiquette of the new Chinese Republic I beg your pardon'' and he stood up straight at ''Attention'' and just bobbed, and sat down! I thought it must have been much harder to forgive him!

The Wine of Liberty.

The Wine of Liberty is fermented here, and most young folks are getting too much. In one theological seminary, and in one lower school, some of the pupils, not being suited with something, refused to come up and receive their diplomas, in one case 9 out of 12 holding off! Some of them were very sorry and ashamed of it later. Ask for us wisdom, tact, and love to be able to throw a rope to those who now cut adrift from the all safe moorings.

PAO TING FU TOUR

On Oct 16th 1913, I went by rail five hours from Peking to spend six weeks touring in the Paoting fu field. The first tour pulled on ones heart-strings. The Pao ting fu Angel had poured out his three woes impartially. Grasshoppers, Cotton-worm and a Flood! They had had scarcely any crop for three years, but were so brave and patient. One day we had a praise meeting. One man said, ''I do want to praise God. We have been cold and hungry for three years and might have expected to be sick but God has kept us splendidly well. Praise the Lord. When the Pilgrim Fathers had nothing to eat they had a day of fasting. So Lo Chia ying set apart Sunday for their fast day. A sudden chance to cut straw and earn money presented itself. About a dozen went, but with a wistful

longing for the blessing the others might get, they did their strenuous all day of work fasting. Some of the Christians were deeply moved, the one educated young woman confessed weeping that her tongue had hindered the whole church. She seemed very penitent and gentle, and meant to go right to work for the women. These poor things promised God with one heart if they ever had any money again, they would give God 1/100th of it.

Later three months were given to

A LIAN CHING TOUR.

The better-off people had their assorted varieties of miseries too! In two places a womans husband had been locked up in jail for weeks. In each case the church fasted and prayed, and he was let out—thank God! In each place the church was all women, and they were praying so hard for some men. One woman wanted to feel right toward her daughter-in-law, who was unfilial. She had heard that if a daughter-in-law pulled her mother-in-law's hair, the daughter-in-law must, in the next life, live on as a donkey. She had been to a fair and bo't a picture of it, hoping to bring it to pass, in their own family! In four places they were distressed over insane relatives. One is invited to pray for rather unique circumstances. ''There's Mr. Joe.'' said one woman, ''his family are all heathen. He was so worried because folks stole from him, and bullied him, that he got bewildered. The family put up a ''coal-hill god,'' and a heaven and earth god,'' and a ''kitchen god.'' That night the devil came and shaved off his full beard and he's been crazy ever since!''

One woman found it so hard to feel right toward her husband. He would'nt let her help her poor old parents. Her mother froze, and her old father was sick and starved. When they died, he had them each rolled up in millet stalks and buried, before she knew they were dead, lest she urge him to buy coffins. Thank God for a Christ who can sweeten even such griefs, and for a Comforter equal even to China's woes.

One dear, gentle, sweet-faced woman about my own age had a unique grievance. Her husband left her for thirty long years. No word and no money from him reached her. She supported the children and brought them up and—became a Christian. Now he suddenly returns, will have none of her Christianity, will not let her go to church, nor even to market in that town, lest she get in a Church service unknown to him. If she sits quiet in a corner trying to pray but not making a sound, he will perhaps suspect her secret cup of consolation, and roar at her to know what she's ''keeping so still for.'' ''I told him I was going to take my jacket to my daughter to-day'' she said ''and then I came straight here''! One day the worm turned—she said. ''I brot up the family with honor and without stain upon your name for thirty years, in your absence. How is it I can not be trusted a moment in my old age, and after that record!'' ''Who is among you that walketh in darkness and hath no light, let him trust in the Name of the Lord and stay upon his God.''

Two such husbands—one in America and one in China—have been brot to God by such a wife. ''Is anything too hard for Me?''

This was rather the hardest touring of my life, and in some ways the most blest. There were strenuous activities, and for weeks one could almost never be alone—some partitions only 5 feet high. In one place I had pneumonia and excruciating pain. The Christians prayed hard and I was absolutely healed the same night. In another place my head was tired and I had to rest three days and let the world drift past. Then I was restored. When I reached home after the long, hard weeks, to the astonishment of my friends I wasn't even tired! I was conscious of a great wave of prayer supporting me thru all the months. Praise God for such glorious help, and will each one who prayed take my heartfelt thanks. Several women in the Lin Ching field were baptized, more were received on probation. Some men repented of old dishonorable debts, and determined to try to pay them. One elderly man felt that in a business he once conducted he must have cheated, probably to the amount of three hundred strings of cash, ($75.00 gold nearly.) The exact amount came to him after prayer. He is praying and striving to wipe that out. The Dove of Peace seemed nestling back into some neighborhoods timidly. He had scarcely dared fly over them for years. O, may they keep Him!

Many things we sorrowfully left in the middle. But it is something to have begun them and one can go right on praying them thru.

CHINA'S DISAPPOINTED YOUNG MEN.

Ask wisdom, patience and grace for them. They lost their hero, Sun Yat Sen, in merited oblivion. Their ideal Republic seems to have

slipped thru their fingers. They are sore, and must blame somebody, and are many of them bitterly antagonistic to President Yuan. Life is hard on them and very, very hard for him. But still

"Standeth God——
Keeping watch above His own."

Europe makes us feel, these days, like a forgotten fleck of dust on the far horizon, but He will still "keep watch" and you will pray?

Surely "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh" and Europe and Asia are not ready. Is America?

Faithfully Yours
And His,
Emma D. Smith

Mrs. Arthur Smith
T'ung Chou, Peking, China.

Mrs. Arthur H. Smith

Peking

Sept. 1914

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RECD SEP 15 1915

vNeeds of the Chihli Distnict of the
North China Mission - 1915-

Introduction.

A need is "an urgent want", and the urgency of the appeal in China today is difficult to voice. The "need" as seen by one with a prophetic vision will be left to one of the members of the committee to write later. This report must be concrete, restricting its vision to limits defined by definite votes at the 1915 annual meeting of the Chihli District. For convenience, we will arrange our wants in two divisions:-

I. The American Board.

A. Recruits:

From the list as sent to the Board a year ago, we can cancel but two needs, a secretary to the Principal of the Union College and a tutor of English for the College. We understand that the Board is seeking for a man "for supervisory educational work in the Chihli District", the need for whom was set forth in last year's report, The vote at the June meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union Theological College, to the effect that this college should if possible get a new location this autumn near the prospective union university, makes more imperative the call sent last year for another teacher. "The opening vision of a larger Theological College on a wider basis of union than before increases our responsibility for this important institution, the very center of the life of the Mission."

Turning now to the stations, three repeat their call for one ordained man, made more urgent in Peking and Tientsin by the immense increase of work for student classes, resulting from campaigns conducted by Sherwood Eddy, and by the more imminent danger of complete physical breakdown of the over-burdened workers. We have only

one man for our great Tientsin field, with its centers in city and country, only two for Peking, where the great country evangelistic work demands one and the educational work and the great city work at least the full time of ~~one~~ two. This is now the most strategic student center in the world, with an "unoccupied field" of hundreds of thousands of people in the district allotted our Mission in the heart of the capital. The general work of the T'ungchou station for years has had no special worker, and the fact that the college men devote part time to it raises objections from the other Missions in the Union. It is important that a man be sent to T'ungchou for the general work.

To the requests of 1914, Pao-ting-fu now adds "one ordained man", in view of the immensity of its country field.

Medical. Physicians are wanted for the following places,- Tientsin, T'ungchou (a woman preferred) and Pao-ting-fu. Tientsin also asks for a Hospital nurse. The increase of medical work on the Rockefeller Foundation calls for an enlarged force on the American Board staff. In Tientsin a large Union Hospital is proposed, and the T'ungchou Hospital should have two physicians, especially as Dr. Love goes to Peking three days in the week for work in connection with the Medical College. The supervision of the work of new graduates from the Medical College, in city and country, and the work of "internes" makes urgent this call for three physicians and one nurse.

B. Increased Estimates.

Tientsin. For 1916, Tientsin asks for $105 more than in 1915, the natural growth of the evangelistic work calling for the largest increase, and the educational work being much crippled for lack of funds.

Peking asks for the same as in 1915, self-support keeping pace to some extent with the increasing work, but for any expansion there must be added appropriations, and to meet to any extent the opportunity, these must be large.

T'ungchou asks for $500 instead of $300 for educational work, but reduces the other estimates, so that the total increase is only $45."

Paotingfu cuts evangelistic work to $1166 for the sake of increasing the educational grant from $660 to $791. But it was voted "Should the appropriation for 1916 exceed that for 1915, the excess shall be divided by the District Committee, who shall, however, recognize that Pao-ting-Fu has first claims upon such excess."

Coming to the union institutions of the district, the College of Arts asks for $1700, the Academy at T'ungchou for $800, and the Theological College for $230. The total for the District is $11,505, a slight reduction from last year's estimate. Each estimate is reduced to the lowest possible terms for any degree of efficiency, and it is hoped that notwithstanding the war in Europe, we may have the joy, not experienced in many years, of having them granted in full.

In Personal Estimates we mention the $500 asked for the running expenses of the North China American School for Missionary Children.

C. Specials.

The list of "Specials" is long, but each item pleads a real need. For the whole Mission there stands the items of $750 for equipment for the North China American School, which opens in its new building in T'ungchou in September, and other requests have already been present-

ed to the Board by the Mission Treasurer in his letter of May 14th regarding the Tientsin Property Fund. In addition we would present requests for grants for the Tientsin Station amounting to $5505 to be taken from this Property Fund, if available. The most urgent need, both for sanitation and the preservation of property, is $550 for drainage of the compound at Hsi Ku.

$275 for Chinese preachers' house of four rooms. For health, efficiency and creating a proper respect for our Chinese associates, more attention should be given to their proper housing. The other items:- $180 for new gate and keeper's house; $3000 for Parish House; $300 for rebuilding Pei Ts'ang Chapel; $1200 for Kindergarten and Day School building,- have been, or will be described in letters from the Tientsin station. The work in this great commercial and student center should be built up to be a power in the community.

Peking Specials. These all provide for work which is bursting its bounds, not for any new work. The street chapel of the North Church is most unsuitable, and better buildings and equipment for this live church with its newly ordained pastor are a necessity, if the church is not to be stunted in its growth. For this $1000 is asked, and the same amount is asked for the domestic chapel at the "Gate of the Rising Sun" compound. This sturdy child of four years growth started by using for its chapel a long narrow room forming one end of a line of ordinary Chinese rooms, and with the rapid growth of the church, room has been added to room until it has become what the ~~teacher~~ evangelist in charge calls "a tube". Even this long tube is overcrowded. This church ministers to a very large but poor community and the enlargement of the church by some radical changes seems imperative. Were it possible to erect an entirely new church building seating two or three hundred and planned for enlargement, this sub-

urb church would greatly rejoice.

$5000 for land and buildings for the Boys' School at the main compound would provide for the primary grades, which are now scattered in small, unsuitable Chinese buildings, and relieve the crowding in the larger buildings. Nowhere is there a suitable playground for the boys, and the growth of the school makes the problem of where to put boys at study, at play, or asleep, most difficult of solution.

$500 for registration of deeds must be used if we would have our property secure under the new laws of China.

Tungchou, Specials "For equipment for Hospital, $3000." Of this Dr Love will write more fully.

Pao-ting-fu, Specials Mr. E. W. Galt writes -

1. "1. For chapel at Kao I $350. Kao I is a live county-seat on the railway about 115 miles from Paotingfu. It is the marketing center for a large area of excellent agricultural land. We have no converts as yet in the city but within a radius of ten miles there are about 125 Christians. These Christians have come to see the importance of having an evangelistic center in the city and are ready to support the project. Our evangelist already occupies temporary quarters rented there. Through a misunderstanding an effort was begun there last autumn to secure funds for a permanent equipment in the city with the expectation that we would match with American Board funds whatever might be ~~pledged-on-th~~ raised locally. In a short time about $115 had been pledged on the false understanding. But we have been compelled to disillusion them by saying that we have in sight no funds for this purpose. If the Board will grant the funds asked for we are confident that the Christians will nearly if not fully match the sum dollar for dollar. Thus we can hope to provide good chapel quarters and house for an evangelist and land enough to provide for future expansion.

4 2. For city chapel, or rather evangelistic plant, in Paotingfu, $1000. After 1900 the Paotingfu native church secured a chapel in a good location in the city. This has served a good purpose these 15 years, the work there proving especially ~~frft~~ fruitful during the past two years. But the building is old and too small for present needs. And there is only the land on which the building sets and no more adjoining that is for sale. The church will be glad to sell this property, probably for about $350, and use the proceeds along with the sum above asked for to provide the plant sorely needed to meet the present excellent opportunity for a varied program of city evangelism.

2. 3. Teacher's house, Boarding School, Paotingfu, $200. We are building this year a house for the head teacher of the school, but one is much needed for the second teacher. The two teachers are young men recently from college, and it is very desirable that both should have their families with them.

3 4. For furnishings and repairs, Boys' Primary School, Paotingfu, $50. This school, reopened a year ago in February, has flourished until now it enrolls 28 boys. It is housed in one of the buildings in which Mr. Perkins formerly conducted an English School. But the equipment of the school consists of a heterogeneous lot of old tables and benches very unsuitable for the small boys. We want to make minor changes in the building and to equip the school so it will be somewhat in keeping with the good work the school is accomplishing.

5, 5. For chapel at Tingchou, $600. The situation here is very similar to that at Kao I except that the Christians near at hand who are in circumstances to help at all are very few. The city is larger and more important than Kao I. There has been an intermittent work there for years. without much to show for it. But within a year the pros-

pects have brightened wonderfully. There are new converts and a great deal of interest. Through some special lectures we have gained a keen interest on the part of the pupils in a new government preparatory school for 15 or more counties. Property is not high in Tingchou and we ought to provide a very good plant, well situated, for the above sum.

6 6. Parish house at Paotingfu, $750. This sum we want, provided the W. B. M. can provide the sum asked this year for buildings at Paotingfu. Part of that sum, say $500 or $600, would be used along with the American Board funds to provide a building, on an excellent location beside the church, to be used for kindergarten purposes, for various kinds of class work for men and women, for small prayer meetings, etc.,etc.

We would urge very strongly as of first importance Nos. 1,3,and 4 above, and almost as strongly 2 and 5. The 6th is very much needed, too. But we could wait another year or two for it without too serious consequences.

II. The Women's Boards.

A. Recruits. One Copy

W. B. M. T'ungchou, Tientsin and Paotingfu all call for women for work on general lines, sometimes called "evangelistic". This set term includes not simply what we call "preaching" but most lines of social settlement or "extension" work. In these days of enlarging work it means the training,guidance and inspiration of Chinese associates evenmore than direct "preaching", and in many aspects is more educational than evangelistic Miss Leavens since the marriage of Miss Browne and the removal of Miss Andrews to the Union Theological College in Peking, is the only unmarried woman

left in T'ungchou, and the care of the boarding school and day schools furnishes enough work for one. This call to T'ungchou is most urgent if Miss Leavens is to be saved from overtaxing her strength.

In Tientsin, the educational work in city and country can occupy Miss Sewall's time, and Miss Davis' success in working with students from government schools, especially in Bible classes and conferences, points plainly to the desirability of removing other burdens by the appointment of another woman for the general work, especially in the country. In Paotingfu, the situation is ~~similar~~ imperative. Before 1900, Miss Morrill and Miss Gould were overtaxed with schools and general work, but now the city, then closed like an oyster shell to all efforts, invites many lines of work for all classes, and the opportunities in the outstations are no less inviting. over

The calls for a woman doctor for T'ungchou, and a hospital nurse for the Union Hospital in Tientsin have already been mentioned.

W. B. M. I. Peking calls most loudly for a woman to do the same kind of general work needed in the other stations. No one has yet been sent to take up the work laid down by Miss Russell and Miss Porter four years ago, and this country field, the largest in the Chihli District, with the exception of Paotingfu, with its many prosperous outstations, demands a worker. Railways and little steamers have banished some of the hardships and delays of touring. Some time could also be given by the new worker to the great city field with its boundless opportunities. Peking's second need is a woman ~~to take charge of~~ for the Union Bible Training School for Women. It opened last year with 42 pupils, and many more are looking forward to entering this year. No work can bring richer fruition than this of training women workers for the many missions in North China. Women from three other Missions are

Miss Phelps writes: — "When one realizes that the Paotingfu country field is larger than the combined country fields of Peking, Tientsin, and T'ungchow, it becomes evident that for the educational and evangelistic work of Paotingfu city and its attached country field the present force of two women is painfully inadequate. A strong, consecrated woman to help in the evangelistic work is urgently needed."

on the faculty, and the comradeship is delightful.

The North China Union Women's College is happy in the prospect of welcoming ~~three~~ two recruits for the ~~musical,~~ kindergarten and medical departments, ~~and so needs to~~ but must repeat ~~only one~~ Two calls ~~a~~ which are most pressing, One is for a woman specialist for the Normal Training Department. If Miss Elizabeth Wagner of San Jose, Calif., could return to the land of her birth to take up this work, she would receive a hearty welcome. The second is for a specialist to take charge of the Musical Department, which since the marriage of Miss Corbett has been calling desperately for her successor.

B. Estimates. W. B. M.

Tientsin asked for $840 for 1915, but not all was received. This year the total is $856. It is most important that the Boarding School should have $450 so that it may not be necessary again to close it for part of the year. For day schools $100 is asked instead of $60. A little increase is necessary in the appropriations for Bible women and for station classes, and for scholarships $75 is asked. Now that women are appointed as delegates to the annual meetings, it is necessary to ask for $10 for each station to pay their travelling expenses.

T'ungchou estimates exceed those asked for 1915 by $75 asked for kindergartens. As the 1915 estimates exceeded the amount appropriated by the Board, Miss Leavens pleads that the full amount may be sent. "For the day schools we are asking for $250 as against $215 received this year and for several years past. This would provide for a raise in salary for a very valuable teacher who has been with us for ten years, for a slight raise for one or two other teachers who are getting a pitiful sum, and for an item for necessary equipment and supplies for each of the schools. We are running six schools on this amount, and we have to think twice before we decide to buy a new wash

as asked and $765 received

for educational work

$180, which is $80 more than was estimated

an necessary last year (Mrs)

Mrs Phelps thinks there is a mistake in this figure.

basin and several times before ~~we decided to~~ feeling justified in ordering a new desk or bench, even when the children are crowded so that their elbows touch.

"In the evangelistic department, we are asking for $125 for Bible women as against $90 received, for we very much need more Bible women, especially for the country work. We have only one Bible woman living in an out-station and one who gives her whole time to country work. If we are to keep hold of the women reached in the annual station classes in the country, we must have someone who can give a little help to them between times. We are anxious to open a lecture room for women in the city. A number of educated and well-to-do men have been reached by the street chapel work, the last few years, and we feel that much might be done for women of the same class, if we had a place nearer to their homes than our church is, and someone who could give her time to teaching and visiting. We want $100 for this purpose.

"As the hospital in T'ungchou was started first as a woman's hospital with a woman physician in charge, the Woman's Board has contributed to the expenses. $290 is the sum that has been asked for and received until two years ago, when, on account of some other source of income, since removed, only $150 was asked for. Last year thru mistake this amount was reduced to $75 which is wholly inadequate to pay for the treatment of over three thousand women patients. In order to care for these women we must have the old appropriation of $290."

The Paotingfu estimates total $1161, as asked and $765 received against $1000 for the current year. For the growing boarding school $548 is necessary, but * only $28 is asked for day schools, so the total increase for educational work is ~~only $19~~ a small. ~~The two~~ For Bible women we ask ~~for are an increase of $50,~~ $180, which is $80 more than was estimated as necessary last year, (Ques) for station classes an increase of $25, ~~and~~ $20 more for touring, and $25 more for lecture room and worker. The request for money for kindergarten is

* Miss Phelps thinks there is a mistake in this figure.

In regard to the need for a larger appropriation for Bible women Miss Phelps writes:- "The $180 for which we ask will enable us to employ five women on full time and another on half time. This would give us an average of only one Bible woman for each ten cities with their dozens of surrounding villages throughout the country field, and half time of one Bible woman for Pasting fu city."

since that has been promised as a special
withdrawn for the year, but $75 is needed for rents. Work cannot be kept within the old bounds because of the abundant life which forces the expansion.

Altogether we ask from the W. B. M. for the three stations $251 more than our estimated wants for 1915, and if granted in full for 1916, there will be rejoicing all along the line. There is only one special request for buildings,-in Paotingfu, for woman's work buildings, $1000, the need for which, as already explained to the Board, we heartily endorse.

W. B. M. I. Estimates.

The W. B. M. I. now finances in the Chihli District only the station of Peking. Omitting for the present the three institutions in which the other stations have as large an interest as does Peking, we find $1200 asked for the work, $150 less than last year. $50 of this reduction is on elementary schools, which are growing and climbing to self-support, but $100 on the general work means shrinkage because Miss Reed and Mrs. Ament cannot do the work which Miss Russell and Miss Porter joined them in doing a few years ago. So less is asked for touring, station classes and other lines of work, tho the opportunities beckon as never before.

For the Bible Training School, including repairs, $300 is asked, $125 more than last year. With enlarged dormitory accomodations and the great need of workers, we want to increase the number of our students. Last year for College and Academy, including medical, $1615 was asked; this year the two institutions are separated, and $1140 (including medical) is asked for the Academy, and $750 for the College, an increase of $275. It is, of course, more expensive to run two establishments. $100 of this increase is for repairs on buildings.

C. Peking Specials. Requests for Land and Buildings.

First on the list stands $3500 for Girls' Elementary School, to add to the $1500 already granted. No property is available for the sum in hand. The school, driven from the Kindergarten Building by the growth of both departments, preempted the Angell Memorial Bible School rooms, and this autumn, driven from them, it will make shift in rooms belonging to Bridgman Academy. The three upper grades number 70 pupils, and growth will soon send some of the four primary grades, still harbored in the Kindergarten Building, to seek another shelter. We need a building with at least four grade rooms now, so planned that three rooms can be added. This school is now self-supporting, needing only to have buildings and equipment supplied to greatly increase the permanent efficiency of our elementary education.

"$1500 for Bridgman Academy to purchase Angell Memorial Rooms", so that these rooms, now occupying the end of the Academy Building, can be used exclusively for it, and the $1500, added to the "$3500 for Administration and Recitation Rooms for Woman's Bible School", will give us $5000 for land and a new "Angell Memorial Hall". It may be best to use part of this for better dormitory accomodations. If we could get $2500 of the $3500, it would be possible to erect part of the building at once. The Angell Memorial Rooms are too small for this Union school, which this past year doubled its former membership, so this need is almost as urgent as that of the elementary school These rooms are also much needed for Sunday School rooms, offices and library. Our woman's work has no proper equipment in this great city.

$200 was requested for finishing the school sanitorium at the Hills, but by renting the new building this year and by economy in construction, the debt can be cleared, so this "special" need not be

granted until we find it desirable to add more rooms."$4000 for land and completing Jane Chapin Hall" need not be pressed until the Academy grows, as the removal of the College gives it plenty of room for the present. Last year $50,000 was asked for "Land and Buildings for the Woman's College." $14000 of this has already been granted, so we ask for $36000.

Last year $3500 was asked for additional house room for missionaries. We merge this now with our requests already mentioned, for Bible School and College, as rooms for teachers should be built in connection with each establishment. As this is on the "Golden Anniversary Building Fund", we suggest that if granted it be divided between the two establishments, or the request for Bible School Building can be substituted for it in that fund.

"$150 for Sleeping Porch for the Ladies' House" was first called for in 1913, and the request was renewed this year, tho by mistake it was not copied into the list ~~which~~ in its final form. Some women always stay in Peking thru the sultry heat of summer, and nights in side the house are almost unbearable. There is no veranda connected with the upper story, and only a tiny one below.

So we send our list of "needs", and it seems so material that we must add that we know this is only the shell of it all. More workers,— but with the Lord "many" and "few" have little meaning; more buildings,—but only that the Lord may build His House in China. It is all "by My Spirit", and, as Dr. Mott says, the primary need is intercessors.

The Committee on needs of the Chihli District.
L. Shiner.
Rev. M. S. Frame,
Miss Davis.

granted until we find it desirable to add more rooms."$4000 for land and completing Jane Chapin Hall" need not be pressed until the Academy grows, as the removal of the College gives it plenty of room for the present. Last year $30,000 was asked for "Land and Buildings for the Women's College." $14000 of this has already been granted, so we ask for $36000.

Last year $300 was asked for additional house room for missionaries. We merge this now with our requests already mentioned. For Bible School and College, as rooms for teachers should be built in connection with each establishment. As this is on the "Golden Anniversary Building Fund", we suggest that if granted it be divided between the two establishments, or the request for Bible School building can be substituted for it in that fund.

"$150 for Dormitory for the Ladies' Home" was first called for in 1917. As the request was renewed this year, the by mistake it was not copied into the list which is the final form. Some women always stay in Peking thru the sultry heat of summer, and nights in the houses are almost unbearable. There is no veranda connected with the upper story, and only a tiny one below.

So we send our list of "needs", and it seems so material that we must add that we know this is only the shell of it all. More workers--but with the Lord "many" and "few" have little meaning; more buildings,--but only that the Lord may build His House in China. It is all "by My Spirit", and, as Dr. Mott says, the primary need is intercessors.

Needs of the Chinkiang Bible School.

Copy for Committee on Needs of the Bible School.

Copy for Miss Dwelle

Miss Dwelle

Miss Dwelle

Mrs. Murray

Mrs. Franz

Edith Davis

Mrs. Davis

Mrs. Davis

CDMAY 13 1915

COPY

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Miss Miner.1915.

A few months ago under the title "The Future of the N.C.U. Woman's College," it was stated that this college must re-organize owing to the prospective merging of the North China Educational Union in the large union university, as well as the necessity of leaving the buildings belonging to Bridgman Academy which have harbored it for ten years. How shall we re-organize, and to whom shall we make our appeal for funds?

There are now four missions in the union. If each would give fifteen thousand dollars (U.S.Gold) the sixty thousand dollars thus provided would furnish a new plant for the college which would accommodate about a hundred students. If this sum were assured, we could plan about ten years into the future, and work with a fair equipment. To make this one Christian college for women in the northern half of this country of four hundred millions what it ought to be in the more distant future, we should reckon in millions instead of tens of thousands. But the practical matter for us now is to plan to meet the needs right at our doors with means which it may be possible for the Mission Boards concerned to provide. At the American Board Mission meeting in May it is proposed to bring forward a motion that the American Presbyterian Mission and the London Missionary Society be asked at once to provide fifteen thousand dollars each to add to the fifteen thousand dollars which the Woman's Board of the Interior (American Board)

has already voted. The Woman's Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church is providing plant for the Union Woman's Medical College, and unless that load is removed by the China Medical Commission of the Rockefeller Commission we can hardly appeal to them for funds at present.

The first report of the Commission just mentioned states:-

> "It would hardly seem wise to take active steps to foster medical education for women until the underlying educational structure has been considerably strengthened."

This Union Woman's College is now the only institution which furnishes to women as good a preparation for medical studies as the missions arts colleges give to men. Previous to 1914, of the three women from the American Board Mission entering the Union Women's Medical College, one had completed the full college course, and two had taken the two years' pre-medical training following the Academy (or Middle School) course.

When this Union Woman's College was established in 1904, its curriculum included a "Scientific Course of two years to follow Academy Course," and a note stated "It is recommended that those who are preparing to take a medical course first complete the college course of four years. In cases where this is impossible, this briefer course may be substituted." The faculty of the Union Woman's Medical College has not held to this high standard, and the large class which entered a few months ago were only Middle School graduates. But ten years ago the Union Woman's College both recommended and provided the two pre-medical years of scientific study which the Rockefeller Foundation requires for institutions which it supports.

Should not every possible effort now be put forth to sustain and enlarge this only institution nowmin China which can furnish a full college course for women? We must not only prepare pupils to enter medical college but to fill the many waiting positions in middle schools and those of more advanced grade, that this "underlying structure" may be strengthened.

Peking, China March 29,1915.

(Signed) Principal of N.C.Union
Woman's College.

to H.B.M.S.

Peking Mar. 29-1915

Developments of No. China
Union Woman's College

MAY 13 1915

Extract from letter of Miss Luella Miner, dated

Peking, March 29, 1915

"One of these enclosures relating to the college you will recognize as in part a campaign document, to help you in raising your fifteen thousand dollars. But I call the attention of the W.B.M.I. especially to the proposal to ask the Presbyterian and London Missions to contribute also fifteen thousand dollars for equipment. If this is to continue as a union college, the other missions in the union should bear their part of the financial burden. Probably the London Mission will soon have a large fund in hand from the Rockefeller Foundation from the sale of the Men's Medical College and the London Mission property near us, and I think we should early request them to set aside a sum for the Union Woman's College."

Luella Miner
to H. B. M. D.

Peking Mar. 29-1915

OCT 28 1915

Tatting.

The industrial work here at Lintsing, Sung. grew from the desire to help the poor. We desired to do something practical for the neighbors. Our women have very few opportunities to find employment outside of their homes aside from washing and sewing. Overcasting bits of fur together, scraps left over from the large pieces used to line the better class of garments, is a common industry for women and girls. We seldom go down a street in our part of the city at any time of the day without seeing several sitting in gateways putting together the tiny slivers and wedges of fur. I counted in a piece eight inches square fourty eight pieces. For this they receive from five to twenty coppers a day and buy their own thread. For washing they receive their food and a day and for sewing a little more.

We decided on tatting partly, I suppose, because it was the women of the station who started the work, and partly because it was our desire to give these neighbors women a chance to earn something. It occurred to us that some of them might receive better treatment at home if they were able to bring in a little hard cash each week. We chose tatting too because it is popular in the foreign communities and at home and a fad that pomised more of permanency than some other styles of hand made trimming. It is work that can be done at home, takes a small amount of capital relatively, induces cleanliness and is not too heavy or bulky to be sent by mail.

When we started the work two years ago we knew of no one else undertaking the same line so we had to establish our own precedents. A comparison of the amounts that women get for work they do including the heavier work in the fall of picking cotton and what weas foreigners have to give our sewing women so that it will pay them to hire their own sewing done, gave us twelve coppers (about nine cents Mexican) as a fair rate. Counting eight hours a day at this rate gave a basis. Then one of our number sat down to see what she could do in an hour with each of various patterns, and the price for work was set in this way on thirty odd patterns in four numbers of Coats' thread ranging from number eight to number sixty. Some of them acquire skill enough and put in long enough hours to double the twelve coppers.

The question of material had been largely settled by what is used at home-- Coats' thread and the various crochet cottons.

Tatting lends itself to both fine and coarse thread so that problem was not difficult. Where to buy thread took longer to settle but was also not difficult. James McMullan, Chefoo is the best place to buy Coats' thread, I might add for the benefit of those who are thinking of introducing lace making.

It was very easy to find two or three women near us who knew us well and were so poor they welcomed any chance to earn a little money. They were disappointed in the amounts they received at first and we were disappointed in the work but a very few weeks gave them a speed that satisfied themselves and an accuracy and cleanliness that delighted us. After that it was very easy to get as many tatters as we wished and the number now is about forty. We asked them to pay for their shuttles from the first but furnished the thread even for trial, discounting for soiled work. Later we had each new worker buy two 200 yard spools and work that up before she was taken on as a regular worker. This plan took off our hand hands the untidy pieces that came as a result of first efforts, and were unsaleable except perhaps as some of us bought them up for the price of of the thread and work. It is hard to keep them up to the standard in cleanliness and the only way to do it, is to refuse the work and drop the worker if she does not improve after a certain length of time, depending on the poverty of the woman and the leniency of the one who measures the tatting. Sometimes pieces are accepted at half price with the hope that they may be disposed of privately to some one who has faith in the efficacy of soap and water.

Record is kept of the thread given out. The best plan to insure its return in the shape of tatting- since they are not asked to pay for the thread- is to weight each spool on a good pair of apothecary scales and to accept work only when a spool is finished. The amount of thread each ~~each~~ woman takes weekly has to be watched too or some will be farmed out.

Since they do the work in their own homes it is necessary to know about their homes, especially as to illnesses and to see the workers as often as possible, so it was decided they should bring in their work once a week. This gives an opportunity to correct mistakes before any great quanity of thread has been spoiled and also the coveted means of keeping them to study for a few hours.

It has been very easy to dispose of the work done by the forty women here. Friends at home offer to help and we send them ten or twenty bunches and theys sell it and send us the receipts. One friend asked for a monthly consignment and has tried herself to see how much she could sell. The matter of profit puzzled us at first but after sending it to

several places at home widely separated, the amount of profit being left in each case to the judgement of the friend, and receiving one hundred percent on the labor and material, that seemed a fair guide. This opinion was confirmed by others who exclaimed over its cheapness as sold here in China. In sending home the duty is sixty percent. This however is over and above the hundred percent they send to us. It is a fair estimate, I think, to say that after reckoning postage, spoiled work and expenses we have received fifty percent profit.

The net results have been work for a few of our neighbors, contact with their lives day by day, an inducement to make them wish to learn to read, and best of all the opportunity to illustrate Christ's doctrine of neighborliness.

For more information address,

Mrs. Minnie Case Ellis
Shantung, China

To several places at home widely separated, the amount of profit being left in each case to the judgement of the friend, and receiving one hundred percent on the labor and material, that seemed a fair guide. This opinion was confirmed by others who exclaimed over its cheapness as sold here in China. In sending home the duty is sixty percent. This however is over and above the hundred percent they send to us. It is a fair estimate, I think, to say that after reckoning postage, spoiled work and expenses we have received fifty percent profit.

The net results have been work for a few of our neighbors, contact with their lives day by day, an inducement to make them wish to learn to read, and best of all the opportunity to illustrate Christ's doctrine of neighborliness.

For more information address,

Mrs. Minnie Case Ellis
Shantung, China

Embroidery
Knitting - Tatting
Mrs. E. Ellis
Sept. 1915

REC'D JAN 13 1915

SIGNS OF PROGRESS AND OF PROMISE IN NORTH CHINA.

It must be distinctly understood that any attempt, however rudimentary, to conform to the desire of the Editors of the Recorder to get a view of the "progress" of the year now past, can be only relatively successful. Even the single province of Chihli is too large and too diversified to be conveniently summarized except by one who has extensive, first-hand, and recent knowledge of the work of thirty mission stations. Tientsin has a dozen different missions, or organizations of mission type, and Peking has these and half as many more besides. Every station, every mission compound is a busy hive of activity, and even with frequent meetings for prayer and conference it is constantly found difficult for any individual to keep track of the many lines of work.

All that can be done therefore in the present article is to gather up a few objective facts selected from varied sources and to endeavor, however imperfectly, to interpret them. The Recorder for November last, especially devoted to the Evangelistic Movement contained five articles, one of them with a general and the others with an especial reference to North China, and each of interest and importance. Mr. Bryson's brief account of the literal exploration of the two fields of the London Mission in Ts'ang Chou and in Chi Chou counties, suggests (1) how very little we really know about the territory which we theoretically "occupy"; (2) how very little has as yet been done for most of it; and (3) what an opportunity there now is both for extensive and for intensive work in rural regions.

Mr. Tewksbury's report of the Summer School at Pei Tai He (the text and the illustrations of which are alike illuminating) indicates the line along which improvement of mission effort must proceed; a line ages ago distinctly marked out in the Chinese Classics: "The workman who wishes to do his work well must first sharpen his tools." The wonder is that so much has been accomplished in the past with such inadequate agents so imperfectly trained. It may first be said that in general the trend in the direction of an extension of union efforts of every kind is even more marked than in the past, and each year sees an advance. In Peking, for example, the different missions in alternation have taken different days for preaching at the large city ~~city~~ and country fairs held at certain fixed dates in the month. After this plan had been definitely adopted it was proposed to enlarge it by holding preaching services for women by separate women in matted sheds ~~separate~~ not accessible to men. For several seasons girls from the different schools under suitable escort have also engaged in this work, which certainly ought to be a valuable preparation for other and [illegible] forts after leaving school. Encouraging advance has been made in the coming Larger Educational Union in Peking, although many preliminary

matters remain to be adjusted. The plan has been adopted in principle by the three Home Boards in the U.S., and the arrangements with the London Mission are now under discussion. The Peking Language School has become a fixed institution which is certain to expand. It has recently been inspected by a committee of three appointed for that purpose at the May Meeting of the China Continuation Committee. The Union (Foreign) Church in Peking has within the year secured a long hoped for Pastor, Dr. C. F. Hubbard, who has already struck down roots and is making his influence felt not only in the foreign community but among the returned Chinese students.

By the aid of the American Boards interested a long planned for School for Missionary Children has been begun, at present conducted in Peking by two accomplished teachers, the Misses Beard, sisters of Rev. W. L. Beard of Foochow. For the more advanced scholars a permanent building has been erected at T'ung Chou which will be occupied next year. It is expected that a primary department will be permanently conducted in Peking. The present attendance is 27, representing not the missionary community only, but several others. The meetings held in Peking at the time of Mr. Eddy's visit in Sept., have been already dealt with in the Nov. Recorder, yet a few peculiaities of this year's experience may be mentioned as signs of progress.

An interview of half an hour was granted to Mr. Eddy by Pres Yuan, and a dinner was given to Mr. Eddy and to Mr. Robertson by VicePresident Li. A site was granted within the Forbidden City for the erection of a mat-shed, and 100 tents were loaned by the Board of War for this use. The Board of Education gave permission for students to attend the meetings. In April 1913 a request from the Chinese Gov't. for a day of prayer for Chiong attracted world-wide attention. This year a similar request, to which the Presidnnt gave his cordial approval, for a day of prayer for World Peace was taken as a matter of course and excited very little comment. Very helpful interest has been shown in the Y.M.C.A. by prominent officials. In the recent (successful) campaign to secure a thousand new members, 34 prominent men of the city became "sustaining members", which means giving $50 apiece to the Association. The Government also made a grant of $5000. This favor toward the Association is made in full knowledge of its being a Christian institution designed to propagate the Christian religion. During the campaign a prominent general was asked to speak in a meeting held to induce men to join. Though not a Christian his speech was entirely devoted to an explanation of Love as embodied in the teaching and the words of Christ.

There is a small group of recent Christians who are in important and more class. There are many men not in official positions who are favorable to Christianity and are influenced by it. One such has bought 5584 copies of the New Testament, many of them costing two dollars a copy, to

present to his friends, each copy with a personal note from the donor written on satin, and expressing his own opinion of the value of his gift.

The same enterprising gentleman is taking steps to erect in Peking ten large stone tablets at a cost of several thousand dollars, upon which he desires to have religious instruction ~~carved~~ engraved. Besides plans for a campaign against concubinage, with public preaching by himself, this unusual reformer has supported four schools (one connected with the Y.M.C.A.) containing four hundred students.

In each city where the Eddy meetings were ~~MXM~~ held one of the most important concomitants was the definite planning by the entire Christian community for special work for students and government classes, as has been elsewhere reported on in detail. In eleven of the churches in Peking extensive preparations for work of this kind has been made, the undertaking of which has everywhere infused new life, and in some cases practically revolutionized the life of the church itself.

The outline of this work in Tientsin for October is as follows:

	Classes.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Percentage.
Middle & Upper Schools.	75	755	490	73
Elementary Schools	29	494	272	59
Business Men & Gentry,	14	118	95	81
	118	1367	857	64½

These varied and fruitful activities would have been impossible of attainment but for the existence in complete running order of the Y.M.C.A. plant manned by an experienced and able staff. One of the most important events of the current year was the completion and opening of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. Building in Tientsin, which is finely situated on the East Wall Street not far from the former East Gate. The land was given by Chinese officials and merchants at a total cost of Tls.31,500 ($23,625 gold). The ~~funds~~ money for the building were provided from the ("White House") fund raised in America for the erection of buildings in foreign lands. The building is thoroughly modern in all respects, having practically all of the features which are found in the best Association buildings in other parts of the world. It is considered by good judges to be the finest and the best equipped Association building in the Far East. In the basement are included the Boys' Department, with its lobby, reading, and game rooms, and lockers; the public and private dining rooms, the bowling alleys and the billard rooms. The

main floor contains the reception lobby, reading-room, and library, secretarial offices, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 530, and a large gymnasium. The second floor is given over to educational class and lecture rooms; also a club room. The top floor is divided between class rooms and dormitories with accommodations for more than 20 men. An added feature is the roof garden where during seasonable weather various social functions will be held. This building was opened on Oct. 16th with addresses by Dr. Paul Reinsch, Am. Minister to China, and others. The President of the Republic was represented by Admiral Tsao Chia-hsiang who read a letter from His Excellency congratulating Tientsin on the completion of this building which he considered would be another force in the city for the betterement of its young men. An appreciative letter from the Govenor of Chihli (who was prevented from being present by a period of mourning) in which he expressed the opinion that the Y.M.C.A. had improved the social conditions in the city, and hoped that its teaching would be spread afar to help the young men of China, morally, mentally, and physically. Another new structure deserving mention is the building for the Wesley Church of the Am. Meth. Mission in Tientsin. This is octagonal with windows on all sides, seating with the gallery 1001 persons, and having excellent acoustics. There are well arranged S.S. and class rooms in the basement. There is a dwelling for the pastor, Dr. Mark Liu, who is also the head of the large Tientsin Intermediate School. This enterprise cost Tls. 14.000 of which the membership of 300 aims to raise Tls. 400 within three years, the remainder being a grant from the mission from the funds received from the sale of the former property on the Taku Road.

The International Reform Bureau which has been energetically prosecuting its work during the year along many lines has been able with large help from Chinese sources to secure a very eligible site on the so-called "Morrison Street" in Peking into which the Bureau was moved in Feb. last. There is a large hall capable of seating about 400. With the help of the Am. Board ladies close by a weekly Sunday School of about 100 street children is held there. A reading-room fronting on the street is open daily from 9 am. to 5 p.m. and is well attended. On Mondays a bible class is held for the various Chinese Pastors of the city which has proved helpful. In connection with the Y.M.C.A. a class is also held for Chinese officials in which much interest has been shown, so that three of the men have become believers in the gospel. During the year the Chinese editor, an able scholar, has been converted, as also one of the President's advisers, and each of these men has joined the Chinese Christian Church. There are now three of these churches in Peking. A new one is being organized the promo- [redacted] nest Christian officials, among them Dr. [illegible] the President, Admiral Li V.Pres. of the Navy Board, and other [illegible] of this new church is to unite the [illegible] earnest Christian [illegible]

an active self-supporting Christian work which may induce others to join them in bible study. At present they are meeting in the hall of the Reform Bureau, with Mr. Ogilvie, of the Am. Pres. Mission, as their preacher. It is hoped thus to bring many of China's leaders in touch with Christian work, and to furnish a new example of self-support in which men from different parts of China while in Peking may co-operate. Notwithstanding political distractions, and within recent months rumors of War close at hand, the past year has been a favorable one for the work of the Bible and Tract Societies. During the period for which statistics of the Brit. & For. Bib. Soc. are available, the Tientsin sub-agency reported the sale of 373,790 bibles, testaments, and portions (aside from grants). The National Bible Society of Scotland for the year ending Sept. 30th 1914, through 51 missionary superintendants, 66 paid colporteurs, and between 200 and 300 volunteers, sold 788,239 copies of the scriptures. Much blessing has attended these often strenuous labors, and hundreds have been added to the church as a direct result of their work. The Am. Bib. Soc. reports sales during the year of a million copies. The Peking agency has supplied a large number of bibles and testaments both in English and in Chinese to well-to-do Chinese to present to their friends, one signal example of which has been already mentioned. The sale of English scriptures is a daily occurrence.

The campaign in connection with Mr. Eddy's meetings accounted for about 1500 N. Testaments from this depot. All accounts agree that a new era has been introduced within recent years by the increasing number of volunteer colporteurs, already referred to in the report of the Nat. Soc. of Scotland, but common to all societies. Ten years ago we could hardly have hoped that such an interest in voluntary colportage would have been possible as we now witness daily. There was then a feeling among the Chinese that the distribution of the Scriptures was the affair of the Societies; let <u>them</u> attend to that. Today hundreds of selected men, responsible to their church councils, consider it an honor and a privilege to sell Scriptures and to explain their message in town and country. In regions widely separated it appears to be a common experience that there is now little or no such anti-foreign feeling, such as was a few years ago was so common. The activity of the various Confucian Societies, and the attitude of the Government toward the observance of the ceremonies of the former State Religion has led to what may be called a religious reaction toward those forms of religion which during the Revolution and later were falling into disfavor. Phenomena of this sort are reported from parts of China so widely sep[illegible]

wholesome alertness which must precede any general inquiry into Christianity, as a preparation for its acceptance. It is a general observation that almost all mission schools of lower and middle grade are filled to the bursting point. The Womans' Union College in Peking has an attendance of 22, a few less than last year as it was desirable to condense classes so as to avoid useless increase of teaching work. It is expected that the next class will be larger than before. The Womans' Union Medical College, on the other hand, has an attendance of 29, nearly threefold that of the year before. The Mens' Union Med. College has been greatly afflicted in the loss of Dr. Wenham ~~by death~~, the third death among its professors within three years. It now enrolls 144 students as against 135 last year. The Summer Schools both for men and for women students held at Wo Fo Ssu were much better attended this year than the year previous, and the spiritual influence was at a higher and a more sustained pitch. The new Womans' Hospital (as yet incomplete) at the Am. Pres. Mission in Peking is to be a great advance on anything previously seen in this part of China. (Insert par. # from below.) There is an unceasing stream of visitors from Western lands who come to inspect mission work in China, very many of them with a trained mind and ready perception, forming a wide contrast to the olden days. Some of these are men and women of light and leading who will exert a decisive influence upon the expansion of mission work in China.

(To be inserted before the paragraph beginning: "There is an unceasing stream", &c.) # For the first time in several years a Union Womans' Bible School has been held in Peking, with an attendance of forty-five pupils, the teachers being drawn from the four missions co-operating. # Perhaps the altered conditions in China are nowhere more clearly shown than in the readiness with which audiences can be attracted in street-chapels, upon the open streets, in temples, or even by invitation in private houses not hitherto available for such use. These phenomena are manifested even among country people who are profoundly ignorant of public affairs, or of the trend of Chinese thought. One of the most striking innovations of the past 15 years is the general naturalization of the Lecture (Yen shuo) which is now everywhere "quite the thing" (wen ming). This fact gives an opening hitherto unknown and it is capab-le of indefinite expansion. Of this extensive use is made by many mission workers in city, town, and rural village.

No one familiar with the stages of progress of Protestant mission work in the North of China during fifty and more years, can fail to be impressed with its recent rapid evolution. In the vast tract between the Yellow and the Amur Rivers there were generally speaking fourteen years ago no mission stations left. Every domestic and street Chapel, every Boys' School, Girls' School, Academy & College; every Dispensary and Hospital, every Print-ing, all mission plant of every kind was destroyed down to the ground, scarcely a whole brick being left to mark the spot. Many had been killed, many were forced into exile, their flocks had been massacred. Today where is the external evidence that these events ever occurred? But since they did occur, and since we now see what we do see, who will be bold enough to predict what progress will be made in the next fifteen years—or let us say the next fifty years?

wholesome alertness which must precede any general inquiry into Christianity, as a preparation for its acceptance. It is a general observation that almost all mission schools of lower and middle grade are filled to the bursting point. The Woman's Union College in Peking has an attendance of 32, a little less than last year as it was desirable to condense classes so as to avoid useless increase of teaching work. It is expected that the next class will be larger than before. The Woman's Union Medical College, on the other hand, has an attendance of 28, nearly threefold that of the year before. The Men's Union Medical College has been greatly afflicted in the loss of Dr. Wenham, the third death among its professors within three years. It now enrolls 144 students as against 135 last year. The Summer Schools both for men and for women students held at Wo Po Sau were much better attended this year than the year previous, and the spiritual influence was a higher and a more sustained pitch. The new Woman's Hospital (as yet incomplete) at the Am. Pres. Mission in Peking is to be a great advance on anything previously seen in this part of China. Insert par. There is an unceasing stream of visitors from Western lands who come to inspect mission work in China, very many of them with a trained mind and ready perception, forming a wide contrast to the olden days. Some of these are men and women of light and leading who will exert a decisive influence upon the expansion of mission work in China. Bl. (To be inserted before the paragraph beginning: "There is an unceasing stream", &c. For the first time in several years a Union Woman's Bible School has been held in Peking, with an attendance of forty-five pupils, the teachers being drawn from the four missions co-operating. Perhaps the altered conditions in China are nowhere more clearly shown than in the readiness with which audiences can be attracted in street-chapels, upon the open streets, in temples, or even by invitation in private houses not heretofore to available for such use. These phenomena are manifested even among country people who are profoundly ignorant of public affairs, or of the trend of Chinese thought. One of the most striking innovations of the past 15 years is the general naturalization of the lecture (Yen ching) which is now everywhere "quite the thing" (Yen hsing). This fact gives an opening hitherto unknown and it is capable of indefinite expansion. Of this extensive use is made by many mission workers in city, town, and rural village.

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Dec. 29 '04

Arthur Smith

Progress of Christianity in China

APR 17 1915

VITALIZING AN IMPERIAL REPUBLIC.

The period of time during which the American Bible Society has been at work in China is but a narrow segment of the great dial-plate of the History of China. The introduction of an ancient, alien Literature among the learned and polished literati of China was-and is-a task of excessive difficulty. Its whole setting and background invite-indeed compel-opposition. The mere task of putting the Christian Scriptures into an adequate Chinese reproduction is one that is susceptible of being only indefinitely approximated-never completely accomplished. If the style is high, even were scholars willing to read it, it could be understood only by scholars. If the style is colloquial it is for that reason despised. In any style the Scriptures come at once into inevitable and necessarily unfavorable comparison with those books which the Chinese have always accepted as sacred, and which more than any other force through the ancient Sages have molded and preserved China to the present day. The historic fact that the originator of the great Tai Ping Rebellion derived the inspiration for that movement from the narratives of the Wars of the Lord in the Book of Judges, might easily have been fatal-for the time-to the introduction of Christianity into China. One lesson of that terrible episode would seem to be that the wisdom of the serpent is as indispensable in introducing the Scriptures into non-Christian lands as it can ever be anywhere. The influence of these Scriptures upon any highly civilized country must for a long season be but gradual and partial, requiring perhaps three generations to exhibit its real effect. Otherwise there might be nothing objective to exhibit. Nowhere is the truth enunciated in the saying of the Master, that the seed springeth up and groweth "he knoweth not how" more impressively enforced. There is of necessity an extended period of gradually abating antagonism, a qualified recognition of potential values, and at length an attitude of limited receptiveness. In this period the Scriptures are quoted by way of illustration, just as Occidentals refer to the sacred books of the Hindus, not indeed as carrying any authority, but as furnishing more or less apt and perhaps curious illustrations along some specific line. If some definite period were to be select-

ed at which this took place in China more than before, we might perhaps fix on the "middle nineties", just after the war in which little Japan defeated great China. In Chinese cartoons this event was represented in terms of David and Goliath. In popular Chinese literature allusions of this kind are now increasingly common. To open the resisting Chinese mind to a recognition of the fact that other standards of social customs, of political administration, of science, of morals, and of religion than those known in China do actually exist in this world, required a series of galvanic shocks. The past twenty years in China have indeed afforded a sufficient variety of earthquakes and convulsions to open deep rifts in the hitherto stubborn and rocky intellectual soil of the Central Empire. First there was the defeat of China by Japan (as mentioned) in 1904-05; then came the Emperor's abortive schemes of Reform in 1898; the Boxer Cyclone in 1900, with its long prelude and still longer aftermath; the war between Japan and Russia on Chinese soil in 1904-05; the death of the Emperor Kuanghsü, and of the Empress Dowager, in 1908; the brief Regency of Prince Chun; the Revolution in 1911; and finally the establishment of the so called Republic in 1912.

Under the dynamic of these mighty forces China has moved faster by far than any Western land in the same length of time. Now it is just at this critical juncture in China that the circulation of the Scriptures, and especially of the New Testament has been pushed with wonderful energy and vigor, and among the class which in China is and must be more influential than any other, young men and young women students. As all the world is perpetually reminded, the manners and the customs of China are changing under our eyes like the shifting of slides in a series of moving pictures-which indeed they are. Some of these changes are in the line of Occidental progress, as well as consonant with the teaching of the Scriptures; while others are doubtful and sometimes dangerous innovations tending to the unsettlement of national ideals with no compensating benefit.

The practically irresistible current in favor of these changes is due to the contagious example of the Strong Nations of the West, and to the constant push of those who have been educated abroad, and who recognize China's

ects far more keenly than any foreigners can do. Western society is kewise conscious of its social wrongs. At the present moment considerable bers of intelligent (many of them non-Christian) Chinese are engaged in effort to short-circuit social evolution by 'going in for' "social service", a new thing in China. This striking innovation is not due to the rect circulation of the Scriptures only, or chiefly, but to the wide diffusion of the great social ideas and ideals which are latent in the Scriptures, and which in the West are being slowly discovered, and to some extent plied. It is probably on account of its evident sociological value at the Bible is most likely to be increasingly appreciated in China. Despite the many and glaring faults of the nations of the West, the Chinese clearly recognize that there is in those nations a development of Character and of Conscience quite different from anything which China has experienced. As the Chinese trace their own national greatness to their wn Classics, so they find no difficulty in connecting the moral evolution f the Occident with the Christian Bible. It is for that reason more and ore exerting upon a relatively few select minds of China a deep influence hich in due time is sure to bear fruit after its kind.

The real spiritual value of the Bible as the Word of God, the beauty, the sublimity, the tenderness of its psalmody, the greatness of the Old Testament prophets, the moral grandeur and the divine majesty of the Life, the Character, and the Death of the Lord Jesus Christ have not as yet been deeply felt by large numbers of Chinese, though by small numbers they are felt profoundly.

The Salvation which appeals to the Chinese is not chiefly from Sin, but from the consequences of sin. Yet a divine seed sown in such a soil is certain to germinate and to bring forth fruits glorious in proportion to the difficulties which have been overcome in their production.

Let no one object that this is but a meager showing for eight decades and more of work for an Oriental Empire. To exaggerate or to claim too much is needless. Long experience and wide observation prove it an indisputable fact that in China the Word of Jehovah has become like fire, and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces. It is also, and is

increasingly to be a still, small voice speaking to the soul. More and more it testifies and more and more will testify to Him who is the Word, the truth, and the Life. He will yet illuminate and uplift the great Chinese people. In helping to bring about this great, though perhaps distant result, the American Bible Society has borne an honorable and a prominent part. May its second century be a great advance upon the first, as a part of an unchecked and a triumphal forward movement which shall in time usher in the Kingdom of God.

(This was written at the request of Dr. Haven, of the Bible Soc. as a contribution to the Centennial volume of that Society.)

Vitalizing an Imperial

Republic

Arthur H. Smith

Mar. 1915

(This was written at the contribution of the Leader of that society.)

Bible Ship of the Republic

Dr. Hsah of Yangtsze

Volume of Christian Literature

Shanghai

May 1915

Dear Friend:

Enclosed find a draft for $25 towards the second volume of the Bible Society's Chinese Version of the Old Testament. Perhaps you may be a trifle surprised at the amount, but I feel, as a part of an undoubtedly great work, the American Bible Society has a right to be a great Christmas present to the Bible Society of Virginia and multiply the Great Christmas and more and more as the years go on.

Yours very truly,

Arthur H. Smith

THE POSTOFFICE ~~AS~~ AN EVANGELISTIC ~~AGENCY~~.

The Pangchuang station of the American Board has ~~successfully~~ used the postoffice as an evangelistic agency during the past year. By this means ~~a~~ close touch has been ~~had~~ with about two hundred men in our principle Hsien cities, including most of the official classes and leading men in these cities.

The names of these men were secured thru ~~the agency of~~ the Chinese preachers in ~~each~~ city. A list of twenty to forty names ~~was prepared for each city~~. The ~~Chinese~~ preachers informed these men in advance of the fact that it was the purpose of the church to send them a weekly paper for one year, free ~~gratis~~. The paper chosen was the "Christian Intelligencer" published by the Presbyterian Press of Shanghai. This announcement aroused much interest, ~~and~~ very few men requested that ~~it not~~ be sent. ~~The original lists have been supplemented by other names~~ and since the beginning ~~several~~ changes have needed to be made in view of the shifting character of this class of people.

In the list of names we find the Hsien official of each city, the director of county education, the police official, teachers in all grades of schools, leading bankers, men of influence in community affairs and educated men of leisure. The aim has been to select a man about whom a natural group of educated men center, ~~as~~ for instance, ~~only~~ one copy of the ~~above~~ paper is sent to ~~one~~ school, with the ~~hope~~ that all the teachers of that school ~~may~~ have the opportunity of reading ~~this paper~~. In this way a wider influence has been exerted than would be possible if only the individuals names who appear on the lists were considered.

As a method of follow up work we have sent to each of these men a series of ten books, mailed at intervals of a month to six

weeks. These books have been carefully selected with the aid of the Christian Literature Society and have presented ~~in a~~ gradually ~~way~~ the claims of Christianity. The books range from ~~books~~ those dealing in a general way with Nature to such Christian books as Martin's Christian Evidences.

In addition this work has been followed up by personal visits ~~by~~ of the Chinese preachers who have utilized ~~these books~~ given above as a means of introduction leading to personal intercourse. Furthermore in some of these cities the foreign missionary has given a course of three evangelistic lectures, preceded by personal calls on all men receiving the above literature. These lectures presented the claims of Christianity as bearing upon the national life of China. It is not too much to say that this literature opened whole cities to the evangelistic appeal. Opportunity was given ~~to have many~~ for personal talks on Christianity and it's relation to the Republic as well as to the personal lifes of men. It was found that all doors in these cities were open wide ~~for the beginning of personal~~ realationships which make possible an approach to a class of men heretofore more or less unapproachable. One feels that a new attitude has been created toward the Christian church so far as this class of men is concerned. It was interesting to hear from time to time direct references made to items in the weekly paper as well as to the books, which revealed that this literature was being read. Teachers in public schools were glad to grant half day holidays to their pupils in order to attend the lectures. The request for this came as a natural thing and was readily acceded to, by men whose interest in Christianity had already been stirred by literature received. In addition it was ~~xxxx~~ necessary in several cases to borrow public school buildings in order to find suitable accomod-

-odations for lectures. The request for the loan of government buildings was no sooner made than granted. The interest of the hsien officials in each city has been most gratifying, some of them attending the lectures in person.

Some men have been won to an open allegiance to the christ-ian church and have been enrolled as probationers. But the greatest gain thus far has been ~~the winning of~~ a deep, friendly attitude from the most influential classes. Not all of this ~~may be attributed~~ to this lecture but ~~this literature~~ has given the opportunity for an expression of ~~this~~ feeling. The field in which we have been working is a typical country field, far away from the central currents of life. The only ~~xxxx~~ limit to which this work might be carried on is the limited range of the postoffice. One is confident that there are hundreds and thousands of reading men in a field of this size who can ~~be most effectively~~ at the present time be effectively reached by the printed page, and in no other way. The only problem involved is the matter of getting the literature to them. Of their interest in the literature when once received we can be sure.

The past months of experience have proved to us that the ~~postoffice~~ is an important ally of ~~the~~ progressive evangelistic effort because it goes unobtrusively ~~into~~ the homes of all citizens of the country and can thus bring a continuous christian message to a class hard to reach. It brings to strategic men the truth which alone can save China. It's cost is not more than that of engaging two or three men for this work and in ways is more effective than the work of such men would be. It forms a basis for larger evangelistic appeals, by opening hearts and doors heretofore inaccess-ible ~~xxxxx~~ largely because of misunderstanding or ignorance. The experience of the past months leads one to believe that the spirit of God uses the printed page mightily just at this time of China's renaissance

Tangchung, China
The Foreign Christian Missionary Society
Evangelistic Agency
for Chinese Mission Year Book
Rev. R. L. Lewis

RECD DEC 10 1914

TRAINED NURSES FOR CHINA.

In the year 1882 there was published in London a volume of "Supplementary Papers" of the Royal Geographical Society ~~a volume~~ by Mr.E.Colborne Baber,in which there is an account of a journey of exploration taken by the author in 1878 through the province of Yunnan,the second largest of the provinces of China. The deep valley through which flows the great Salween river is one of the most unwholesome in the world,and is popularly supposed to cause the death of those who enter it without due precautions.

The victim is attacked by a strange disease bearing some resemblance to the plague in London described by Defoe. Its approach,says Mr.Baber,is indicated by the eruption of one or more red pustules,generally in the arm-pits.The sufferer is soon seized with extreme weakness,followed in a few hours by agonizing aches in every part of the body;delirium shortly ensues, and in nine cases out of ten the result is fatal. True recovery is always very gradual,according to the account of a French missionary who had spent half a lifetime in Yunnan.The native version includes all the above facts,but involves them in a cloud of superstitious accessories;for example all parts of the sickroom are occupied by devils,even the tables and mattrasses writhe about and utter voices,and offer intelligible replies to any one who questions them. "Few,however,venture into the chamber.The missionary assured me that the patient is,in most cases,deserted like a leper, from fear of contagion.If an elder member of the family is attacked,the best attention he receives is to be placed in a solitary room with a vessel of water at his side.The door is secured,and a pole placed near it, with which twice a day the anxious relatives poke and prod the sick person, to discover if he retains any symptoms of life". From this account it might be gathered that the province of Yunnan is in need of medical science,of object lessons in the theory and the art of guarding against contagion and infection,and also of instruction as to the care of the sick.

Like many other peoples the Chinese have a great dread of exposure to certain diseases,such as fevers,but an almost total disregard of the danger from others,such as smallpox,scarlet fever,and diphtheria.Waiting upon the sick is regarded as a nauseating,a humiliating,and a wearisome necessity."At the bedside of a parent with a lingering disease,there is no such thing as a filial son." Like many other peoples the Chinese are under a grievous bondage to the fear of a great variety of demons, and evil spirits. By means of these agencies almost every disease is supposed to be caused,exacerbated,or prolonged. No greater deliverance can be anywhere accomplished than to expel from the Oriental mind and spirit this fear of devils. For this nothing is so efficient as real faith in God and trust in true science. A Chinese Christian who for the first time

witnessed (invisible)carbonic acid gas poured down a trough, thus extinguishing a row of lighted candles, described the process to a Confucian friend, who promptly replied: "Why of course that was the work of devils"!

The Chinese people as a whole know nothing of Sanitation, Diet, or Nursing, although a few graduates of the last decade or two are beginning to make a slight impression upon the well nigh impenetrable wall of ignorance, conservatism, prejudice, and superstition which everywhere confronts them.

No gift of Occidental Civilization is more beneficent than that of modern Medicine, and more particularly preventive Medicine. Foreign trained Chinese physicians, and especially woman physicians, are therefore the best and most successful advance couriers of Christian Civilization in any non-Christian land. But with the limited number of medical colleges, the total possible output as compared with three hundred or more millions of China is arithmetically a neglible fraction. But within a generation or two there will be thousands where now there are but a few tens. The Chinese Government has definitely committed itself to Western Medicine, which in the immediate future is certain to make rapid advance. In order to make hospital work in China efficient it is indispensable that there shall be a body of thoroughly trained nurses, to conserve the medical and the surgical labor, as well as to give impressive practical demonstration of right methods of caring for surgical and for medical patients. For the lack of such aid the work of many doctors of the first missionary generation in China was often lost. Eye-washes were taken down at a gulp, ten doses of medicine were swallowed at once that the patient might get well ten times as fast. Upon consultation with the gatekeeper, with another patient, or with some total stranger, the patient would decide that for him a powder (as prescribed) was useless, and would "borrow" another patient's pill, or obtain a few spoonfuls of an aromatic lotion from a friend in another ward. Many Chinese are not naturally neat, orderly, or exact. The all prevailing poverty of the great mass of the people, their narrow and crowded quarters, and their sordid conditions of life, generally prevent them from realizing such ideals as they may happen to have. Of precision as to time, or quantity, they have no conception whatever. Familiarity with railways, the use of machinery, and especially experiments in chemistry soon however bring about in those not too old to learn, a great change. But none of the variations from old ways come so near to the life of the people as the proper care of the sick; the conduct of surgical operations, and the subsequent care of surgical patients.

In the presence of the faithful, patient, assiduous attention of physicians and nurses, the most obstinate prejudices automatically yield. Western science triumphs, and modern Civilization as well as Christianity are likely to find an Open Door. In no branch of medical practice is this more conspicuously the case than in the treatment of the diseases of women, and particularly obstetrical cases. The woes of Oriental women under the traditional procedures are beyond words to express, or the imagination of the uninformed to conceive. The modern lady doctor, and her indispensable companion, the modern trained nurse, wise and winning, strong and sweet, are to the Chinese sufferers indeed a twin pair of Angels from Heaven.

We are told that in America the demand for thoroughly equipped nurses is greater than the supply. It is not to be expected that any Western land can furnish China with all the physicians and nurses which China needs.

But what is hoped for—nay, what is imperative is that every foreign managed hospital in China should have at least two physicians—one incidentlly saving the life of the other by preventing him from death due to overwork

The need for nurses under the present system is almost as urgent.

Physically the nurse should be what the English call "fit", not insensitive, good tempered, sunny hearted, and of a wide-eyed intelligence. She should make such a study of the Chinese language as to use it not haltingly, but efficiently. She should be an expert in all branches of her profession, and should in addition understand the fundamental principles of medical science, of sanitation, and of sociology. For she will be called upon to give talks and to deliver lectures not merely to the pupils under her instruction, but to outsiders, to visit homes, to address groups of peasant women, wives of merchants, Chinese ladies, and especially girl students, the numbers of whom within a few years will be ten times, or perhaps an hundred times as great as at present. In these and in other ways she will be equipped to give "first aid" in one of the most urgent, most difficult, and most rewarding tasks to be found anywhere in the world—the reorganization of the life of the women of China. Her obvious superiority to the quest of wealth, the thirst for glory, the love of pleasure and of ease, as well as her own deep satisfaction in the consciousness of duty well done, and of an opportuunity to afford an inspiring example to the women that are to be the makers of the New China, will make upon countless lives a profound impression.. Does the reader of these lines know of any career in America more inviting, more inspiring, more fruitful?

(Written by request for "The Nurse" magazine.)

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(Written by request for "The Nurse" magazine, Jamestown, N.Y. No rights reserved.)

JUN 8 1916

1.000 for building a Kindergarten and primary building.Can you imagine a Kindergarten without sunshine? The long narrow room which we are now using for that purpose is on the north side of the girls school and has only a narrow slit of sunshine and that for only a short time in the early morning.1.500 is already in hand,a gift for which we are most thankful.Now if an additional $1000 can be given the long hoped for sutable building will soon be a reality .

1.500 for the school for married women. And not only for the school for married women but that we may have room to carry on the work for city women including station classes together with the womans school.And you would have seen the need had you been here at the last station class, when newspapers were asked for to be spread on the cold brick floors that some might sleep there as there was not sufficent room on the k'angs.And this was when the building was entirely given up to the station class women,the womans school atvthat time being dismissed for the holidays.And besides that some women stayed in the hospital courts and some came daily from their homes. 1.700 is still in hand and if another 1.500 be added,there will be suffieent to provide room for the womans school and station classes for both the city and country women who can come in for the shorther periods of study.

$200 for the Industrial school.Some time ago $500 was sent out for the plant for the industrial school for women ,and since that was the sum put into the present plant for the womans school and they are now needing more room,it has been thought best to give that plant over entirely to the industrial work as soon as the womans school has the new plant.The $200 now asked for is to provide equipment.This work is of no end of value to the real work of propigating the gospel,for besides providing employment for many a truly needy woman,it gives us a chance to come to know and come in touch with many whom we would not otherwise,and to select those who can afterwards be used in the direct country work,for they are to give some time to the study of the gospels as well as to tat and sew.

Needs of the district.Requests from the W.B.M.I.1916.

There are some things which we very much desire for the advancement of our work and there are some things which seem imperative.The request for a Kindergartener at the earliest possible moment fallsin the latter class. It is a big thing to train those forty-odd rainbow bedecked little humans to see comman everyday things such as the bursting of new buds in the springtime or the workings of the ants in an anthill,as wonderful tho' comman.And it is here that the learn to play the game of give and take in good spirit,and some of the deeper lessons,which in one definate case which we know of has had the result of bringing their heathen mother into the church.Can not some one be sent out to take Mrs.Pye's place not later than Fall of this year?

"And upon this came his disciples and marvelled that he talked with a woman".And it is just like that here in the Interior of China.The need for a woman physician is second to none.Yes they do come to a male physician but not until they are driven to it by dire distress.There is now not a woman physician in the entire provence of Shansi,and must the people keep on marvelling that women come to a male physician?

The national conference of the China continuation committee of the Edinburgh conference declares"we strongly urge that a competant foreign nurse be associated with every large hospital,who can undertake the training and supervision of Chinese nurses." While the China medical association after a complete survey of the entire medical field in China says" the association is of the opinion that the nursing in our hospitals can never be satisfactory until we have thoroughly trained nurses:that a foreign nurse should be associated with every large hospital.This is particularly true of the Interior places where the Chinese government has not yet made any beginning in the task of training nurses,as has been done in the coast cities.

Needs of the district.Requests from the W.B.M.I. 1916.

In general the work for women has reached the stage where the progress of the Kingdom of God in this field depends more upon that branch than any other.The work for men has advanced so that the church has become very one-sided.The work with the women must be line upon line and precept uponprecept for they have nothing but their empty minds to begin with .But there are any number of villages where they are ready for the teaching.And the rapidity with which they learn characters when once given anoppor unity is a constant marvel.Our ideal is to have a Bible woman and a teacher for a girls school in every one of our outstations,for the work goes hand in hand.There is scarcely an outstation now were there are not fathers clamoring for school for their girls,and when they are once in school it is only a short step to reach their mothers.But this work will not go on of itself without supervision,any more than will the schools and womens work in the city.We want a woman to take charge of the outstation work.It means OPPORTUNITY spelled in capitals.

for Teachers

May 1916

Mr. Fairfield

Rev Wynne C. Fairfield sends the following 28/ thoughtful study of the evangelistic situation in ~~Taikuhsien~~ this city: he says

NEW WORK NEEDED IN TAIKUHSIEN

City Evangelistic Work

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REACHING STRATEGIC MEN in Taiku

Taikuhsien is a city where the almighty dollar is pursued unrelentingly. Out of 16,000 people within the walls, 12,000 are in shops of some sort, ranging from banks to carpenter and shoe-making shops. Many of these business places, particularly those engaged in banking, of which there are more than thirty, are in constant intercourse with their branches throughout the country. Some of these places, between which and Taikuhsien there is a steady stream of traffic and influence, are ~~Kuei-huach'eng,~~ on the Mongolian border, and places beyond in Mongolia; Kalgan and its tributary out-posts in Eastern Mongolia; Mukden, Kirin and ~~Hei-lungkiang~~ in Manchuria; Tientsin, Peking, Hsüchowfu, Nanking, Soochow, Shanghai, the tea regions, Foochow and Canton, in the coast provinces; Ch'angsha, ~~Hankow, Ch'engtu,~~ Hsianfu, ~~Lanchow in Kansu,~~ Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. ~~In nearer provinces, there are, of course, numbers of other points being touched.~~ It is thus evident that the city, while comprising with its suburbs only 25,000 people, is a place of influence out of all proportion to its size. In years past rightly called, with ~~the~~ two neighboring cities ~~of Ch'ihsien and Pêingyao,~~ the banking center of China, in the present commercial reorganization ~~of China~~ that preeminence has been lost, but there is still much capital represented, and its influence is far from being at an end. In our field, the city is also of critical importance, as it is the principle of most Chinese in business to leave their families in the villages, and themselves live in the city for most of the ~~year~~ time, returning once or twice a year for visits. In proportion as we can win the city, we shall be sending out waves of influence with every man who goes home for a vacation.

Business Customs

The organization of the shops heads up in the manager, who is responsible for the business to the owners, or owner. Under him, in distinctly subordinate positions in most cases, is a hierarchy of sub-managers, accountants and clerks. Many of these clerks are now on pitifully small salaries in the hope of working up in the business, and ultimately of being promoted to well-paid positions in the branches. The shop opens at day-break, and stays open as long as there is any business at night, generally until the second watch, or about ten o'clock. The force of clerks is under strict discipline, allowed to go on the street only with permission from the managers, either for business or attending theatres occasionally when they are near enough to allow all the clerks to attend different performances. To this strict discipline is due the fact that in a city of this character, the amount of immorality is reckoned at only eight per cent. But it is just this discipline, good in itself, that presents the problem of reaching the business men of the city.

Impression as to Christianity

When a man comes in touch with Christianity and wishes to find out more about it, he naturally wants to go to church, or else to visit our city chapel. In order to do this, unless he can sneak in when sent on an errand, he must get the permission of the manager. In general, the managers have the impression that for one of their clerks to be a Christian means that he is useless one day out of seven, that he will not join in the shop-worship of the gods, and that he is apt to develop principles at variance with the rule of the shop, spoiling discipline and probably leading other clerks into similar practices. Consequently a clerk who shows leanings toward Christianity is a marked man, and is apt

to be dropped from the force at the next convenient opportunity. For instance, last September, the assistant manager of a manufacturing hatter's shop, who had been employed for twenty years, became interested and registered as an inquirer. It was gratifying to note that when he came to church, as he did with a great degree of regularity, he almost always brought one of the clerks with him, and we were very much encouraged to have two of the men take the same step three months later at Christmas time. But at the close of the Chinese year, when clerks are taken on or dropped, not only the clerks but even the assistant manager were dropped on the ground that the business of the shop was not sufficient and the force had to be cut. But aside from the suspicious circumstance that just these three men were chosen, it has since been learned that the manager told the neighbors that it was done because these men had turned Christians. Such a case, and it is not an isolated one, cannot be handled by compulsion on the ground of persecution, but it enforces the claim of work directly planned for the heads of the city shops.

For the last two years, we have been making a monthly distribution of tracts in the eight hundred fifty-five shops of the city and suburbs. These have been well received on the whole, but in the larger shops it is very doubtful if they have been seen at all by the managers, as they are largely, in the nature of the case, handed in at the front counter, and the manager is inaccessible. Owing to limitation of funds, which has somewhat determined the class of literature, it is perhaps doubtful whether this appeals to the higher class of managers when seen, though it is well enough suited to the clerks. The case just cited makes it clear that even a man as high in standing as an assistant manager is likely to be dropped for the profession of Christianity, and that means that we must win the managers and the owners. I have arrived in the last few weeks at the conclusion that the best way to do this is to work through literature and the post-office along the lines laid down by Mr. DeHaan in Shantung. In this way, we stand a fair chance of influencing the men "higher up" and I believe that with our present situation an amount invested in literature of this sort would count for more than an increase in the preaching staff, or the opening of a new preaching chapel. We have a staff adequate to do the follow-up work, and also to do the writing work in connection. If we could have four hundred copies of the Chinese Christian Intelligencer, (costing about $225 gold), for the first year or two, and an equal amount for other high-class literature in following years, we could reach the leading managers of the city. ~~Beyond that, this method would probably not do much more than our present method is~~ doing, as the shops are mostly small and the manager is accessible and in many cases not well enough read to understand the higher style used in most books. The idea would be, as in Shantung, to provide a sample subscription of the paper for one or two years, in the hope that after that they themselves would subscribe to the paper, and follow up with other literature.

That the Christian Intelligencer has intrinsic interest for men in the city is shown by the following incident: I was distributing tracts along the South Street, and advertising the reading room in the city chapel as I went. In one shop near the South Gate I was told that they saw the Tsung Wen Pao (Christian Intelligencer), which they borrowed from the shop across the street. It turned out that the manager of that shop had become interested in it while sick in the hospital, and on leaving the hospital had subscribed for a copy. That was several years ago, and the paper is still coming, as a copy occasionally gets delivered here by mistake.

PREVENTING WASTE

In the year 1913, an equal number of persons, twenty-nine, became interested in Christianity through our local schools and through the hospital. Two years later, at the end of 1915, twenty of the students had made progress, thirteen of them having been baptized, and seven having been advanced to the intermediate stage of probation. Of the same number who had become interested through the hospital, only three had gone on further than the first step, which means that their registration ceases to be valid. This looks bad for the hospital, but in reality it means that these who have left the hospital have not been followed up, while those in the schools have been under constant influence. The ex-patients of the hospital have been scattered over the five neighboring counties as well as our own. With the present staff of preachers, we are not able to set aside one for this follow-up work, and as a consequence the work does not get done. While the percentage of those ultimately held for church membership would probably not in any case equal that of the schools, where the average age is much more suitable, it would be possible greatly to increase the percentage of maintained interest if we had a man who could devote most of his time to going from village to village, keeping in touch not only with the men who have been interested enough to register as inquirers, but also with those who through residence in the hospital have become sympathetic, though not as yet actual believers. This man could put in his spare time, if he had any, in selling books and fair preaching, but his main work would be in conserving the results of the hundreds of dollars spent annually in hospital work, and would be an integral part of the evangelistic staff! For this work, we have the choice of at least three men, Fan Chün, Li Seng Hsüan, and Liu Fu Ch'i.

In my annual report for 1915, in which this need is set in relation to all the work, I have set the salary at thirty dollars gold. The experience of the last two months, and the falling rate of exchange, have made me believe that it ought rather to be put at forty dollars, as such a man will have extra expense because of being away from his base so much of the time.

Wayne C. Fairfield

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Good stuff
Condensed last and emphasized
Fairfield

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REC'D MAR 20 1916

RULES FOR THE CARE-TAKER OF THE RESIDENCE COMPOUND, TAIKUHSIEN:

ADOPTED BY THE STATION, JANUARY 27, 1916.

1. The care-taker shall be the custodian of all buildings belonging to the American Board or the W. B. M. I. in the South Suburb Compound.

2. The care-taker shall make an inspection of the property in the compound at least once a month, and oftener in the rainy season, to see that the property is in repair. When repairs are needed he shall report the same to the Property Committee of the Station.

3. The care-taker shall make his headquarters in some convenient place in the compound where he can inspect all persons passing in and out. It shall be his duty to forbid the entrance of beggars, or of suspicious characters, and to see that no visitors work injury to the property of which he is the custodian.

4. The care-taker shall see to it that all dogs and other tame or wild animals, except such domestic animals as are the property of the residents of the compound, or beasts of burden in actual service, shall be prevented from entering the compound, lest they injure the buildings of which he is the custodian.

5. The care-taker shall be responsible for the disposal of the compound sewage, and shall in every way seek to maintain good sanitary conditions in and about the buildings of which he is the custodian.

6. The care-taker shall be responsible for the closing and locking of all compound gates between the hours of 9:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M., so that the buildings of which he is the custodian may not be subjected to the risk of injury from night marauders.

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Compound - Taiku -

Adopted by station

Jan. 24-1916

REC'D MAR 1 1916

The Christmas party of the Bible School was also the closing meeting of the fall term, a tea-meeting given by the students to the faculty. They prepared refreshments and a program along the line of the entertainments which have become very popular in our schools, the main features being farces, alternating with music. Preparations were made entirely by the students themselves.

There was a brief devotional exercise first, after the company were gathered and graciously welcomed. Then came the two farces, one on the subject of temperance and the other a take-off on the old time teacher, whose scholarship was more pretense than reality. It should be said that the curriculum of the Bible School includes instruction in hygiene and temperance, in home duties and kindred subjects, in addition to Bible courses. It should also be borne in mind that the ages of the women range largely between 30 and 50, so that it added greatly to the entertainment to see these women entering with the abandon of school girls into the parts that they represented.

The temperance play opened with the entrance of a woman in the role of a man, whose rakish appearance and general bearing showed that he was addicted to drink, and yet also showed that he was of a well-to-do family. In his hand he carried a small Chinese wine kettle, from which he took frequent drinks. He was praising the pleasures of the cup with a relish worthy of Omar. In the midst of his drinking and soliloquy, his wife appears. Her attire is rich, but old-fashioned. She has a shrewish tongue, with which she berates him for his intemperance and idleness and squandering of the family fortune. She threatens to take herself to the opium pipe and spend her share of the money, until they are reduced to beggary. He returns that she spends enough, too, upon her silk garments, but she shakes the wide, flowing sleeves of the one she is wearing and appeals to the audience if this is not an old-fashioned dress that any woman should be ashamed to be seen in. And she scolds and beseeches and entreats him to change his course. Finally, she offers in a half-jesting way to make a compact with him that she will not speak the word "chiu", the word for wine, if he will not touch the same. He reminds her that this will be a very easy thing for him, as the words for "nine" and for "garlic" have the same sound, as well as other common words; but she still makes the challenge, and says that she will not say the word again, or, if she does, he may go and have a great spree.

In the next scene he comes upon the stage in great discomfort and despair. Several days have gone by, and she has been too much for him; ~~he~~ his thirst is making him frantic. While he is talking about his discomforts, two friends come to call. He welcomes them and they ask him why he is looking so uncomfortable. Is he ill? He tells them the plight he is in and appeals to them to help him out of his dilemma. They say that they think that can easily be done.

The two friends go to consult a wise man, one of the literati gone to seed, who is not averse to putting his wits to such a purpose. Mr. Li, one of the friends, is ninth in his family, and Mr. Chang, the other, is also ninth in the family. They plan that they

will go to this man's door and leave a message with his wife that will be sure to entrap her.

In the next scene the two men appear, a pole on their shoulders, from which is suspended two bottles of wine. One carries in his hand a bunch of garlic. They knock at the door and the wife appears. After mutual polite greetings, they ask her to give a message to her husband, which is - that the ninth Mr. Li and the ninth Mr. Chang came to call, with some wine and some garlic, but not finding him at home they ask him to join them on the ninth day of the ninth month for a wine feast together.

On their departure, the wife, comprehending that this is a trap set for her, is at first full of vexation and perplexity, but she encourages herself with the thot that she has been studying at the Bible School, and her wits have been sharpened so that she will be able to outwit them yet. She takes a tablet and writes down the message.

The next scene, the husband comes in and asks if there have been any callers. She says, "Yes", and describes the two men. He says, "Oh,yes, they must have been my old friends, Li and Chang. Did they leave any message for me"? She replies, "Yes, they left a message, which was - that the three times three Li and the four plus five Chang called with some 'warmth in the winter' in a bottle and some 'flat-leaved onions" in hand and left an invitation for him to join them at the Ch'ang Yang Chieh (a feast held on the ninth of the ninth month). Her husabnd receives this with a very long face, and says to himself, "I cannot get ahead of her in this way. I will just have to pretend I am dying and frighten her. " So he drops back in his chair and pretends to be dying. She begins to shriek and wail and says all this has happened because he has given up his wine. When she speaks that word he jumps up and laughs and says, "Now I am going to have my drink." She is furious to be so deceived.

Just then a friend comes who is a Bible reader from one of the missions, and the wife appeals to her to influence her husband to give up his drinking and join the temperance society, upon which the Bible woman makes good use of her recently acquired knowledge of the evils of drink and the advantages of total abstinence to such good effect that both husband and wife start out together to Chao Kung Fu (the home of Mrs. Goodrich of the W.C.T.U.) to join the temperance society.

It would add to your appreciation of this if you could know the women personally and see how truly here were associated women of all degrees. I am going to tell you a bit about two or three of them and then a story about one who was here last year.

Ti T'ai t'ai (Mrs. Dee) is from the country, from Feng Shan, a walled town among the mountains. She was a great opium smoker, emaciated and debased. Miss Russell found her there seven or eight years ago and urged her to give up the opium. Thru Miss Russell's

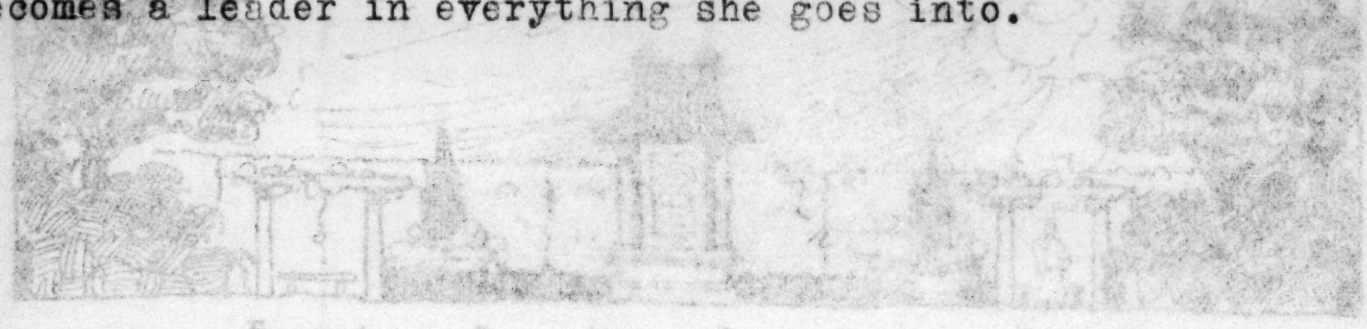
influence she was induced to come to the Presbyterian Hospital and there was helped to give up the drug. She is now in the last year of the Bible School course; you would notice her as a plump, smiling little lady, who amuses the calss with her dry sayings. Her mind is not as clear as it should be, because giving up opium does not mean full recovery. But she is a faithful student, and always ready to give her testimony and tell how thankful she is for being so helped. He husband was at first much opposed to Christianity, but has now shown his interest in one step he has taken. She did not always treat him very well, but now she says that since she has become a Christian she loves himand wants to keep her home pleasant.

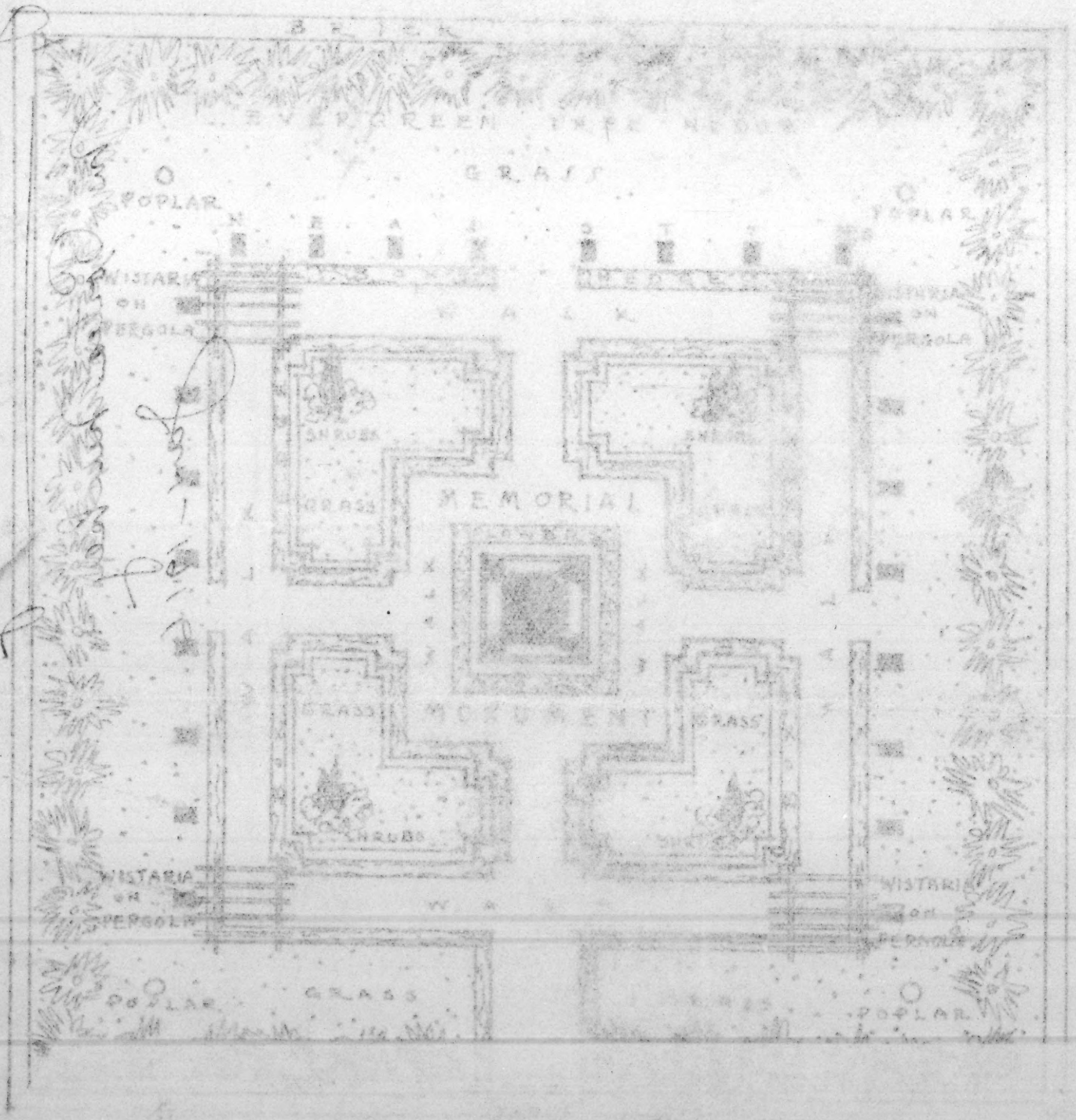
Mrs. Tuan (Dwan) ea comes of a wealthy, aristocratic old family. For twenty-three years, altho they lived at our very gate, we could not get acquainted with them. During the Revolution, when the soldiers were looting in the streets, they were afraid, and two of the ladies made a hole in the wall between our compound and some stables and crawled thru. They brought with them some of the things they prized and staid with us in the compound several nights. We had lectures and talks during that time and spent much time getting acquainted with them. They became interested in the schools and wanted to study, coming of their own accord and asking for instruction. Their minds are quick and they themselve eager to learn. They have much trouble in the home,and in their studies they get comfort and help. They often express regret because they were unwilling to study before and are our most faithful students in the Bible School. It was Mrs. Tuan who acted the part of the old literati to perfection, with all the fine touches. Altho wealthy, they meet the country women on equal terms and win friends everywhere by the sweetness of their spirit.

Mrs. Chang was here last year. Only three years ago whe was a notorious gambler in the village where she lived. Not only they, but the whole countryside knew her reputation. She gambled and reviled as she pleased, and people thot that no matter what the church did they could not influence her. Her son and her daughter's husband became Christians and the church met for services in the home where she lived. She could not help hearing the preaching; gradually she became interested and made up her mind to become a Christian. She put all the zeal she had formerly put into gambling into reading; those who could read had to tell her what the characters were. As she learned, she wanted to tell other people. Last year she came to the Bible School for a year. She is too old to take the whole course, has not mind enough to do it; but she can learn to explain the doctrine to beginners and she spends all day doing that. As she learns a little she goes and tells someone. People from all over the country know her; they will come and say,"Why are you talking that way? We know what sort of a person you have been. " And she will say, "But I am another person now. Let me tell you about it." So, her influence for good now, is as widespread as her bad reputation was before.

One of the interesting younger women is Miss T(ao, who comes of a family of an official of the old type. They lived in Hupeh, but the father lost his position after the Revolution and they came

to Peking. One day she saw the sign of the Ming Lung T'ang and wanted to come here to study. She has been gradually bringing her family here and getting them interested; her cure after three months in the hospital when her life was almost despaired of interested them still more, and now seven are studying here, while opposition to the church has nearly stopped. The whole family leans on her and she is so enthusiastic, bright and friendly that she becomes a leader in everything she goes into.





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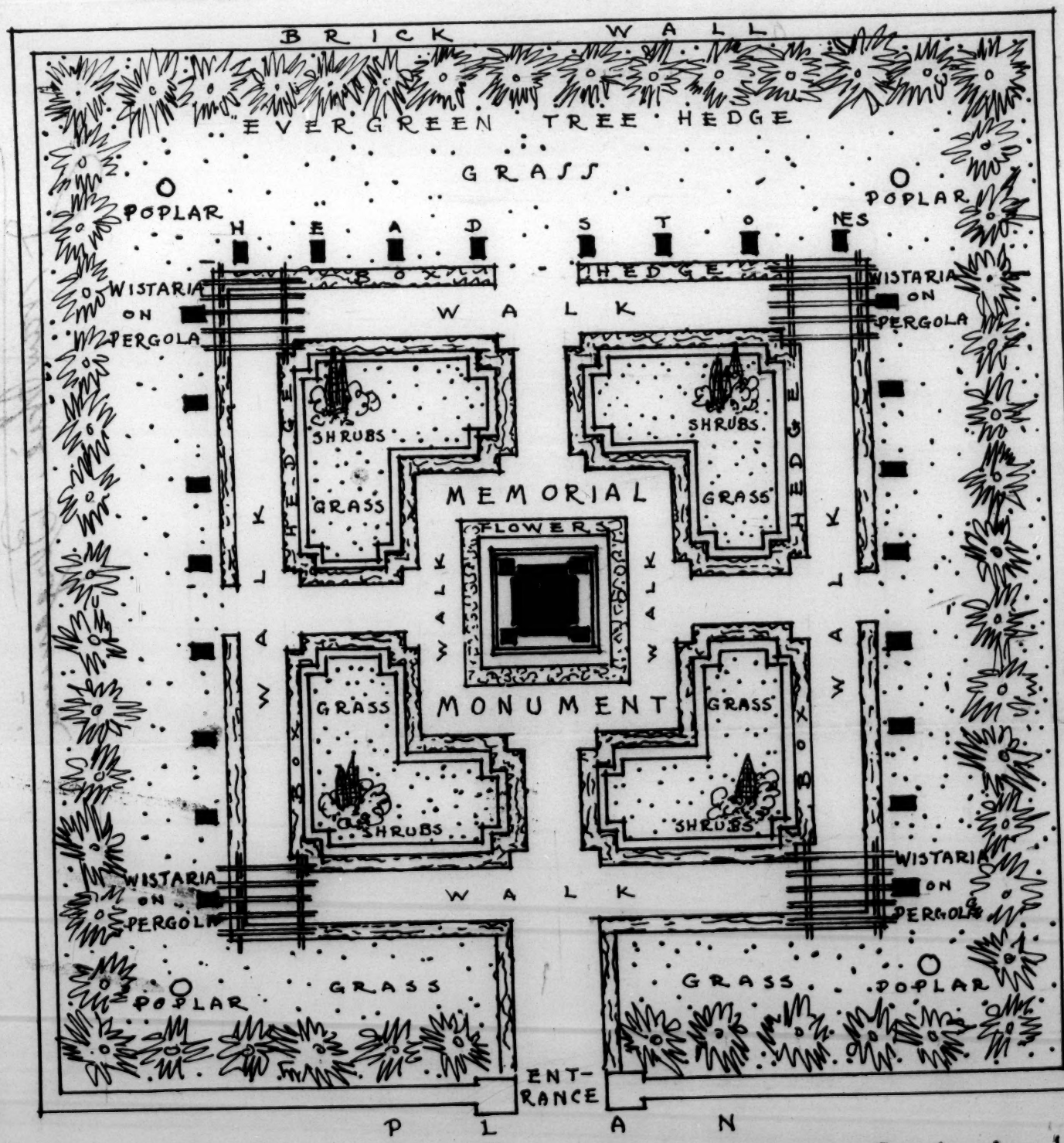
Sermon given by Miss Ethel Abbott Peking etc

Mrs. Porter Huckey

Jan - 1916

Jan 1916

ELEVATION

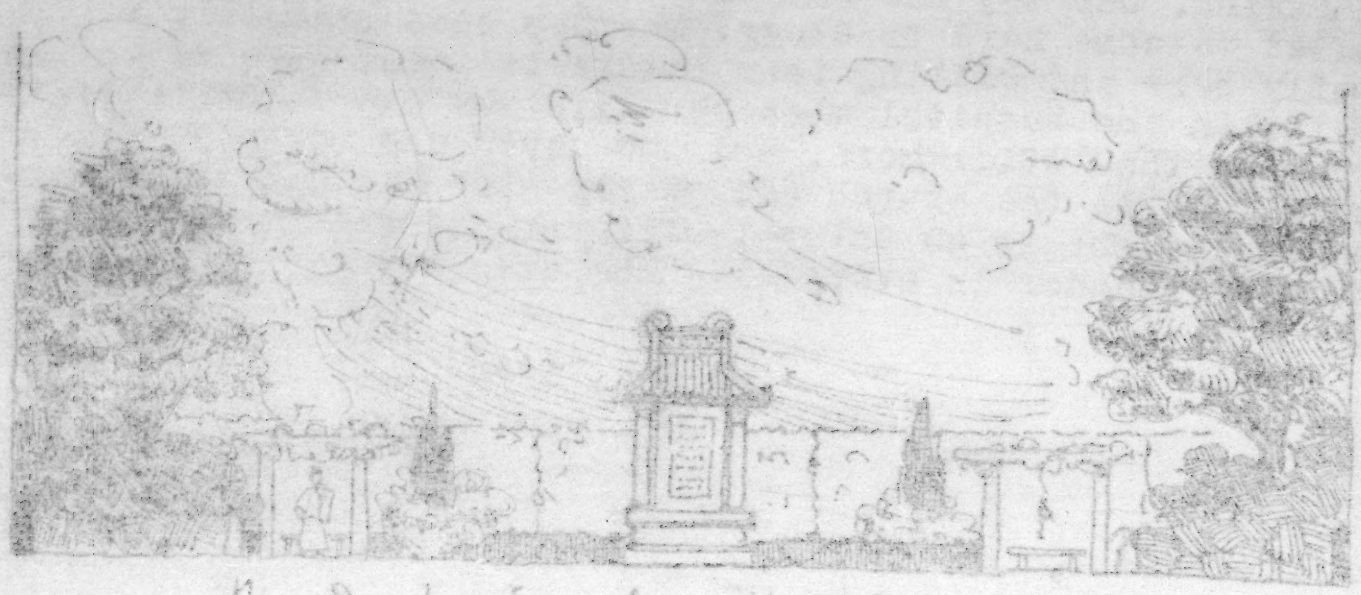


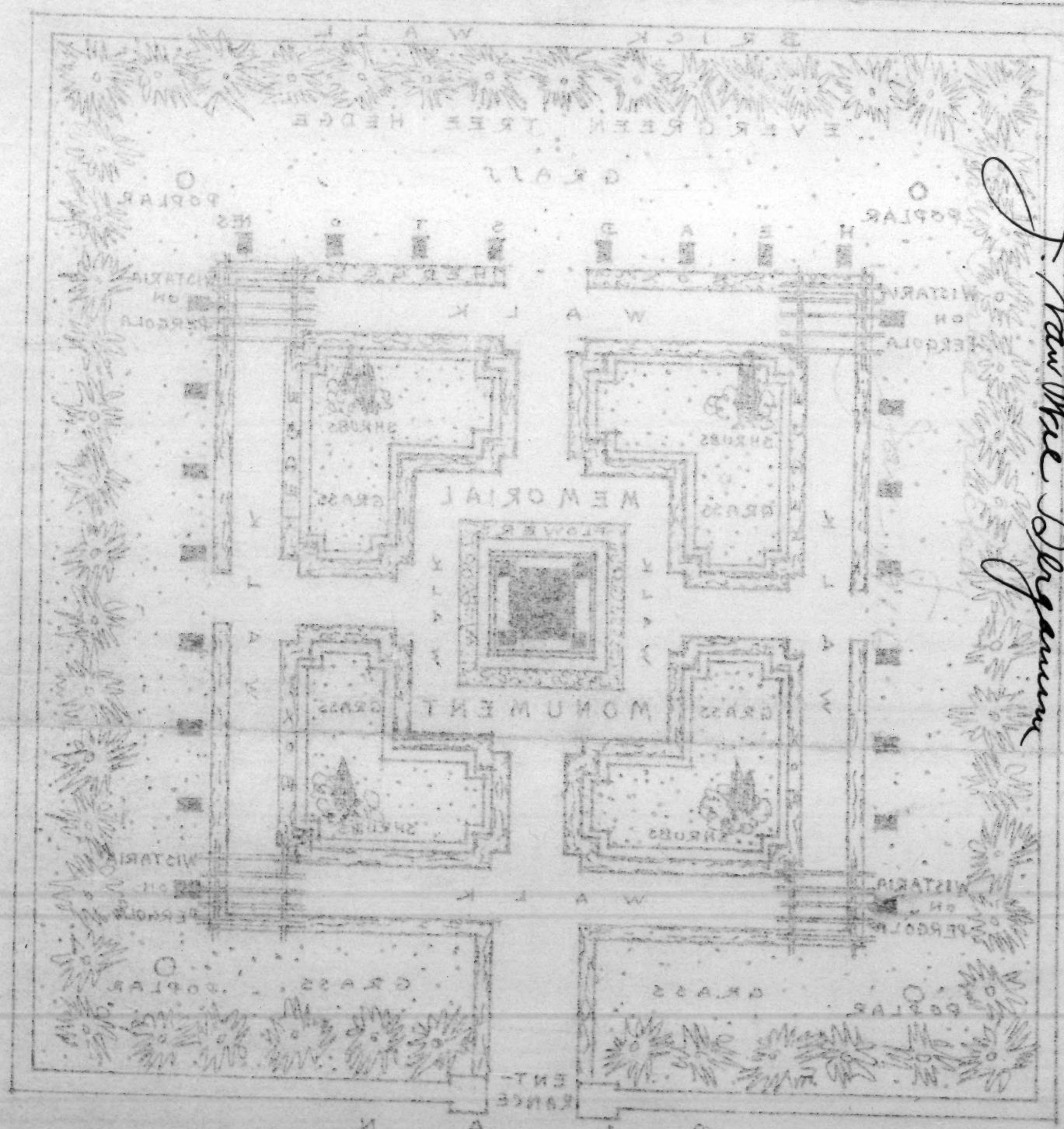
PLAN

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL
PAOTINGFU CHINA

SCALE IN FEET 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

J. VAN WIE BERGAMINI ARCHITECT IN NORTH CHINA for A. B. C. F. M.





Sacrificial Altar in front of Mausoleum

JUN 9 1916

Requests for men from the A.B.C.F.M. for Fenchow-fu.

1. A Physician. For an efficient hospital and the management of critical operations there must be the united efforts of two physicians. In so large a field, too, the calls are too many for the strength of any single man. There should be at this time in China, also, a great of work done in an educative way, to instruct the people how to avoid desease as well as to cure it. But a single physician cannot do this constructive work and at the same time attend to all the calls wich are made upon him by the constant stream of patients. With the new hospital in view another man should be on the field for language study at the earliest possible moment.

2. A stenographer for the station. In these days of Missionary development and specialization, as well as in the tremendous amount of missionary machinery that has come into play, there is ~~xxxxxx~~ emminently needed in each station a man who shall take from the shoulders of the regular missionaries the burden of the clerical work which is required.

Fenchow

May-1916

NOV 26 1915

James L. Gulick
1 Y Bennett St
Boston

Appalling Opportunities in Peking.

When mention is made of "Unoccupied Mission Fields", one thinks of Tibet, of the mountains of Yunnan, of wild tribes or desert lands. Would it startle you to hear that one of the most important unoccupied mission fields in the world lies in the very heart of Peking?

In Peking there are five missions, three American and two British; between these five missions is divided the city and the surrounding country, in widening radii, and all work together in a harmony which presages the coming of the Kingdom, one kingdom in China. Far from quarreling with the share allotted to the American Board Mission, we feel appalled at our opportunities and at the magnitude of our task.

The radii of our country field stretch in different lengths southeast, south, west and north-west, the most remote station being reached by two days of cart or donkey travel, after the railway has carried one about half the distance. West it extends over mountain range on mountain range into a great unknown of o unoccupied territory, where the developing industry of China is prospecting railways, opening mines, and reminding us of undeveloped soul-wealth. Only fourteen miles from Peking we are building a sanitarium for the Woman's College, on a hilltop overlooking a populous plain, ~~in a~~ and a busy mining x district, where we have not even made a beginning of Christian work. A railroad has been built for us since 1900, but there are no messengers to carry the tidings. Yet there is x not a farming or mining village where they would not be welcomed.

For the Peking country field, with its 20 outstations and numerous other Christian centres of work, 11 boys' schools and

3 girls' schools, we have Mr. Stelle, Pastor Wang, our home missionary superintendent, three graduates of the Bible Training School, one Bible woman, and a little company of men and women, old and young, who are doing the best work possible with little training. There has been no woman missionary since Miss Russell's death to shepherd the hundreds of women in the church, ~~ex~~ w or looking to the church for the only light which could come into their lives,- no one to interest the tens of thousands in unoccupied towns and villages, who might be won for Christ. Fourteen of these regular outstations have not for two or three years been visited by a foreign woman. Is not this an "unoccupied field"?

In Peking ~~our~~ the assigned territory contains, perhaps, 200,000 people, and here we have three churches, ~~the~~ Central Church in connection with the premises where all the missionaries live, ~~the~~ North Chapel, less than a mile to the north, and the Gate of the Morning Sun Chapel, about half a mile outside the city in the east suburb. This live church, which took in 50 new members last year, has a great field of its own and cannot work the city proper. North-east and west of the North Chapel our field stretches, roughly speaking, in mile-long radii, and the Central Chruch meets this field, stretching also half a mile south of the Mission compound. Just at ~~its~~ our territory's south-east limit lies the large Customs College; not far away is the Illustrious Virtue University; near the northern limit of our ~~territory~~ field is located the Republican University, from which 15 young men have been coming to us for Bible study, since the Eddy meetings in September; in the eastern part ~~of our field~~ lies the women's factory, where about 2000 women daily gather to make clothing for soldiers.

and where Chinese women are eagerly welcomed two days in the week. to speak "glad tiidings". Connected with this is a factory and industrial school, from which 40 young men have come to us for evening classes, and many of these are also in Bible classes. Inside the Imperial City is situated the Peking Government University, with its preparatory department. In these four universities and colleges which we touch, with their preparatory departments, there are about 1400 students. In the preparatory department of the government university the 500 students come from 20 different provinces. Important Y. M. C. A. articles state, "As a strategic national student field, Peking can be favorably compared to the Tokyo Chinese student field, to the cultivation of which so many of the missions have devoted their choicest workers and to which the attention of the whole Christian world has been called. These men are not only from all over China but they are, in many cases, the prospective leaders in the nation, in education, political, business and social lines. They are nearly all over 20 years old; many of them are the sons of leading officials and merchants of the provinces and not only obtain in many cases leading official, educational and business positions soon after graduating, but are actually engaged in official activities while still in college. The quality of these men is also frequently of the highest type, trained by many generations of culture and Confucian scholarship. They come from the leading families in China. They have the inborn skepticism and hatred of sham and superstition which characterizes the Confucian student. This natural skepticism has been intensified these late years by a wide reading of the works of Huxley, Darwin and Spencer, in excellent translation of Mr. Yen Fu, a materialistic philosophy which supports their natural

skeptical bent. The more recent and more spiritual interpretations of science are not generally known to Chinese students.

"Is it then at all remarkable that these students, when they are once won, body and mind and spirit to Christian faith, are as some of the students in Peking have proven themselves to be, men eager for every grain of Christian truth, who read widely and go deeply into the foundations of the Christian faith, who want answers to the constantly recurring questions of the relation of religion to science, and men, who when once satisfied, have a courageous Christian faith, and who are capable of witnessing acceptably to their non-Christian classmates? Is it surprising that these men are earnest personal workers and are eager for all lines of social service that will help their country and give an expression to the new faith that is in them? It is not surprising, also, that they are often critical of the old methods and often hard to assimilate into organizations not primarily formed to meet the needs of the educated classes, but such young Christian students, if properly and tactfully guided may develop into the new and strong type of Christian leader, seen in a few of the leading men of China, who have already become Christians.

"Not only are we facing the opportunity of gaining large numbers of Christian leaders, but we are approaching this campaign at the time of greatest crisis in the moral and spiritual life of these students. We are in a time of flux and change for the Chinese students. Old landmarks are being swept away and, while on the one hand there is an unprecedented chance for the winning of men to Christian truth, on the other hand there is the possibility of our losing them to a moral collapse. They are without the usual restraints and safe-guards that come from a

religious faith. In talking with large numbers of students in five years, the writer has never met one who claimed to believe in Buddhism, Taoism, or Mohammedanism. They are all Confucianists, but it is safe to say that not one-percent of them look at Confucianism as more than a moral code. On the other hand many of the remaining ninety-nine percent are beginning to doubt the adequacy of the old Confucian code, which seems not to have brought to China the freedom and social progress, which China's youth demands. The new sense of liberty, as in the case of American and of France, after their revolutions, has brought much misunderstanding of true freedom; the old restraints on social intercourse are considered pedantic and the reading and misunderstanding of Western love stories has been the cause of moral ruin to many of the young men and women of the new Republic. Gambling is said to have increased and also the drinking of foreign intoxicating liqours.

"In view of these matchless opportunities,-where in the world is a greater?- and in view of the great crisis now upon China's students, shall we not consecrate ourselves more fully to this united effort to capture these 7000 young men in Peking, not by the scores but by the hundreds and by the thousands?"

From the Peking Government University over 40 students have, these last months, been coming to Bible classes at our Central Church, while special lectures or entertainments sometimes double their number.

Our largest unoccupied field in Peking is the Imperial City, the eastern wall of which lies less than a half mile west of the American Board Mission. In the heart of this Imperial City lies the Forbidden City, more than two miles in circumference, where the little ex-Emperor still plays with shadows of imperial power.

Endeavor Society

Beyond the Forbidden City and about a mile from the east wall of the Imperial City our American Board unoccupied field reaches its western limit on the shore of the South Lake, on the other side of which are located the residences of the President and Vice-president. Nearby are the Cabinet offices and beyond the marble bridge corssing the North Lake we come to the borders where the London Mission West City field joins ours. Our Imperial City field is about one and two-thirds miles long by ~~two~~ one mile~~s~~ wide and in it we have not one centre for work, not even a day school for boys or girls. Because of its nearness to government offices it is fast being occupied with the residences of officials. We have many acquaintances in the city and are eager to enter ~~it as~~ this a promising unoccupied field at our door. Why is it neglected, year after year?

Omitting for the present any mention of women workers or of the work in the city suburb, we have for our Peking city work one American missionary, Mr. Martin, one ordained Chinese pastor, Mr. Li of the Central Church, one graduate of college and seminary, Mr. Yang of the North Chapel, one pastor's assistant, who has had one year of seminary training, a chapel keeper with no special training, who helps in preaching in one of our two city street chapels, and several young men who teach in the boys' schools. There are about 225 boys in the four schools which Mr. Martin superintends, the highest grade being the second year of the academy. These schools and those in the country ought to have the entire time of one man; instead they can have only fragments of Mr. Martin's time, for the work of assistant pastor the care of evening classes, the oversight of "Eddy-meeting follow-up work" and of a flourishing Christian Endeavor Society

of young men, personal and social service work filling hours each week, besides ~~of~~ the business management of school and church pfoperty make a schedule which should fill the time of at least two foreign men. Pastor Li could report a schedule full of splendid, efficient work, with magnificxent opportunities passed by for lack of time. Mr. Yang of the North Chapel, a very hive of work, calls loudly for more help. In all three of our Peking churches work is done by students in the Union Theological Seminary, but the oversight of over 20 inexperienced workers adds to Mr. Martin's load.

Where is there time to enter the unoccupied field in Peking? Where are the workers? Where is the money for building up new centers, for getting homes for workers or buildings for schools? The enlarging work already started takes all of our regular appropriations and special gifts and were it not that self-support in both churches and schools grows apace this work would early have been curtailed. Our schools connected with the Central Chruch have overflowed the buildings provided for them and crowd small Chinese buildings in the vicinity. One of our crying needs is money to buy land and erect buildings for these schools. How can new schools be started? If anyone has a longing to help new work is not this Imperial City of Peking without a single Christian preacher or teacher in it just as needy as some city in a distant province and more appealing than some hard-to-reach country field?where seed-sowing would not bring a tithe of the harvest that is promised here?

There is not a pastor anywhere who has more reason to rejoice in his opportunity than ~~the one~~ those who faces his audience of six or seven hundred every Sunday morning in our beautiful

Central Church. There sitx the 100 students of the Union Woman's College and Bridgman Academy, the 40 women of the Union Bible School, and about 100 women from the humblest ranks up to the wives of high officials. Beyond the school boys who occupy the front seats in the other half of the church the pastor sees, perhaps, two of President Yuan Shih K'ai's advisors, teachers from the government universities, keen-eyed students, energetic men in business or official lines, and here, too, the rich and poor meet together. The frail, scholarly-looking man, passing the contribution boxes with the other deacons, is General Chang, who bears earnest testimony in the President's Office and who, as the national leader against the opium traffic, visited England in 1913. His sister, also a member of our church, is principal of one of the best girls' schools in the city, and a well-known leader of reform movements.

It is partly the coming of wealthier members into our Central Church, partly its increased vitality, which have nearly trebled the contributions of the church, within the last three years, and the contributions to the Home Missionary Society are outside of this. The salaries of pastor and of one pastor's assistant are paid by the church and half the salary of another assistant is to be raised by next autumn. Over a hundred members were received into the church in 1914, many of them from the student class. The Sunday School of ~~the~~ Central Church numbers over 700, including three ~~ex~~ branch schools held in the vicinity in the afternoon. And, if the schools at our other two churches are included, our grand total is over 1000. Sunday is a day of out-going work for scores of students in the Theological Seminary and our Woman's Academy and College.

The most strategic centre in the world today for missionary work is Peking. When we ~~commence~~ to write about ~~it~~ pregnant facts so crowd our paper that we have no space for interpretation. We can not write about the might-be-dones which flock neglected out of our compound gate ~~and~~ or beckon vainly from city and country, while we stagger under the weight of the must-be-dones. A wealthy man living near us, not a church member but with heart on fire for social reforms, asks us for help. The secular daily papers are open to us for contributions on social and religious themes. A nation is groping for social and religious ideals and motives to fit the strange, new conditons. ~~How much can the old Confucianism and the older worship like that of the altar of Heaven help is this crisis? What contribution can Christianity make?~~ In working out ~~the~~ ethical instruction for government schools, in setting ~~the~~ standards for the new freer social life, what help can come from the sister republic across the Pacific? Can one man, who ought to give all of ~~his time~~ to the great country field, and another, who is breaking under the load of this great city work years before his first furlough is due, even think about these stupendous problems?

The Peking station has asked the American Board to add one man to its working force and the request has been refused for the time. Vacancies will be filled, if the men now bending under their heavy burdens, break down entirely. The Congregational Churches of America cannot increase their contributions, and so the American Board cannot increase its work. Is it cannot, or will not? Is it inability or indifference? - or ignorance? If the latter, we who are so busy with the daily tasks, which knock at our doors and crowd about our desks as we write, must bear

the establishment of the Min Kuo, disturbances rapidly
one another; and a man of little virtue like me was called
up the vast burden of the state. Fearing that disaster
befall us any day, all those who had the welfare of the coun-
heart advocated the reinstitution of the monarchical system
with the end that a stop be put to all strife for power
inaugurated. Suggestions in this sense have
been made to me since the days of Suei Chou (The year of
1913) and each time a firm refusal has been
making the suggestion. But the situation
indeed
was so different from the circumstances of preceding
that it was impossible to prevent the spread of such ideas.
was said that China could never hope to continue as a nation
the constitution of the Republic were
the constitutions in Mexico and Portugal
China, we should soon share the fate of Annam
people then advocated the restoration
and advanced arguments which were reasonable. In this
proposal all the military and civil officials, scholars and people
concurred; and prayers were addressed to me in most earnest tone,
by telegram and petitions. Owing to the position I was at the
time, it fell on me the duty of maintaining the then
existing situation, I repeatedly made declarations, resisting the
adoption of the advice; but the people did not seem to realize my
embarrassment. And so it was decided by the acting Legislature that
the question of form of government should be settled by the Con-
vention of Citizens' Representatives. In the result, the represent-
atives of the Provinces and the Special Administrative Areas unan-
imously decided in favor of a constitutional monarchy, and in one
united voice elected me as the Emperor. Since the sovereignty of
the country has been vested in the citizens of China and as the

Our most imperative needs.

A man of the "the Y. M. C. A. worker type", for work with official and student classes.

A woman for educational and evangelistic work, in our great country field.

A woman to have charge of the Union Woman's Bible Training School.

$3,500 for ~~a~~ land and buildings for our homeless grade school for girls, and a larger amount to provide buildings and playground for the Boys' School.

Funds for opening up at least one new centre in the Imperial City.

you when you mig
you notice those lions?", inquires the doctor.

the blame.

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Ella Timm.

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Miss Ella Sperling
Miss Ella Brander
Jan. 1915

RECD MAY 3 1916

"After the establishment of the Min Kuo, disturbances rapidly followed one another; and a man of little virtue like me was called to take up the vast burden of the state. Fearing that disaster might befall us any day, all those who had the welfare of the country at heart advocated the reinstitution of the monarchical system of government to the end that a stop be put to all strife for power and a regime of peace be inaugurated. Suggestions in this sense have unceasingly been made to me since the days of Kuei Chou [The year of the ~~first~~ second revolution, 1913] and each time a sharp rebuke has been administered to the one making the suggestion. But the situation last year was indeed so different from the circumstances of preceding years that it was impossible to prevent the spread of such ideas. ¶ It was said that China could never hope to continue as a nation unless the constitutional monarchical form of ~~government~~ state were adopted; and if quarrels like those occurring in Mexico and Portugal were to take place in China, we should soon share the fate of Annam and Burmah. A large number of people then advocated the restoration of a monarchy and advanced arguments which were reasonable. In this proposal all the military and civil officials, scholars and people concurred; and prayers were addressed to me in most earnest tone, by telegram and petitions. Owing to the position I was at the time holding, which laid on me the duty of maintaining the then existing situation, I repeatedly made declarations, resisting the adoption of the advice; but the people did not seem to realize my embarrassment. ¶ And so it was decided by the acting Legislature that the question of form of government should be settled by the Convention of Citizens' Representatives. In the result, the representatives of the Provinces and the Special Administrative Areas unanimously decided in favor of a constitutional monarchy, and in one united voice elected me as the Emperor. Since the sovereignty of the country has been vested in the citizens of China and as the

decision was made by the entire body of the representatives, there was no room left to me for further discussion. ¶ Nevertheless, I continued to be of the conviction that my sudden elevation to the Great Seat would be a violation of my oath and would compromise my good faith, leaving me unable to explain myself, I, therefore, declined in earnest words in order to make clear the view which hath always been mine. The Legislature, however, stated with firmness that the oath of the Chief Executive rested on a peculiar sanction and should be observed or discarded according to the will of the people. Their arguments were so irresistible that there was in truth no excuse for me further to decline the offer.

Therefore I took refuge behind the excuse of "preparations" in order that the desire of the people might be satisfied. But I took no steps actually to carry out the program. When the trouble in Yunnan and Kueichow arose, a mandate was officially issued announcing the decision to postpone the measure and forbidding further presentation of petitions praying for the enthronement. ¶ Then hastened the convocation of the Li Fa Yuan (Legislature) in order to secure the views of that body and hoping thus to turn back to the original state of affairs. I, being a man of bitter experiences, had once given up all ideas of worldly affairs; and having retired into the obscurity of the river Yuan [in Honan], I had no appetite for the political affairs of the country. As the result of the revolution in Hsin Hai [1911], I was by mistake elected by the people. Reluctantly I came out of my retirement and endeavored to prop up the tottering structure. ¶ I cared for nothing but the salvation of the country. A perusal of our history of several thousand years will reveal in vivid manner the sad fate of the descendants of ancient kings and emperors. What then could have prompted me to aspire to the throne? Yet while the representatives of the people were

unwilling to believe in the sincerity of my refusal of the offer, a section of the people appear to have suspected me of harboring the desire of gaining more power and privileges. Such difference in thought has resulted in the creation of an exceedingly dangerous situation. As my sincerity has not been such as to win the hearts of the people and my judgment has not been sound enough to appraise every man, I have myself alone to blame for lack of virtue. Why then should I blame others? The people have been thrown into misery and my soldiers have been made to bear hardships; and further the people have been cast into panic and commerce has rapidly declined. When I search my own heart a measure of sorrow fills it. I shall, therefore, not be unwilling to suppress myself in order to yield to others.

I am still of the opinion that the "designation petitions" submitted through the Tsan Cheng Yuan are unsuited to the demands of the time; and the official acceptance of the Imperial Throne made on the 11th day of the 12th month of last year is hereby cancelled. The "designation petitions" of the Provinces and the Special Administrative Areas are hereby all returned through the State Department to the Tsan Cheng Yuan, i.e. the acting Li Fa Yuan (Legislature), to be forwarded to the petitioners for destruction; and all the preparations connected therewith are to cease at once. In this wise I hope to imitate the sincerity of the Ancients by taking on myself all the blame so that my action may fall in line with the spirit of humanity which is the expression of the will of Heaven. I now cleanse my heart and wash my thoughts to the end that trouble may be averted and the people may have peace. Those who advocated the monarchical system were prompted by the desire to strengthen the foundation of the country;but as their methods have proved unsuitable their patriotism

might harm the country. Those who have opposed the monarchy have done so out of their desire to express their political views. It may be therefore presumed that they would not go to the extreme and so endanger the country. They should, therefore, all hearken to the voice of their own conscience and sacrifice their prejudices, and with one mind and one purpose unite in the effort of saving the situation so that the glorious descendants of the Sacred Continent may be spared the horror of internal fight and the bad omens may be changed into lucky signs.

In brief I now confess that all the faults of the country are the result of my own faults. Now that the acceptance of the Imperial Throne has been cancelled every man will be responsible for his own action if he further disturbs the peace of the locality and thus give an opportunity to others. I, the Great President, being charged with the duty of ruling over the whole country, cannot remain idle while the country is racing to perdition. At the present moment the homesteads are in misery, discipline has been disregarded, administration is being neglected and real talents have not been given a chance. When I think of such conditions I awake in the darkness of midnight. How can we stand as a nation if such a state of affairs is allowed to continue? ¶ Hereafter all officials should thoroughly get rid of their corrupt habits and endeavor to achieve merits. They should work with might and main in their duties, whether introducing reforms or abolishing old corruptions. Let all be not satisfied with empty words and entertain no bias regarding any affair. They should hold up as their main principle of administration the policy that only reality will count and reward or punishment dealt out with strict promptness. Let all our generals, soldiers and people all, all, act in accordance with this ideal."

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to the voice of their own conscience and sacrifice their
and with one mind and one purpose unite in the effort o
situation so that the glorious descendants of the Sacre
may be spared the horror of internal fight and the bad
changed into lucky signs.

In brief I now confess that all the faults of the cou
result of my own faults. Now that the acceptance of
has been called every man will be responsible
if he further disturbs the peace of the localit
an opportunity to others. I, the Great Presiden
~~of letting over the whole country~~
is racing to perdition.
the moment is one of misery, discipline has
being neglected and real talents ha
when I think of such conditions I sw
How can we stand as a nation i
allowed to continue? Hereafter all off
of their corrupt habits and endeav
~~with might and main in the~~
introducing reforms or abolishing old corrup
satisfied with empty words and entertain no
They should hold up as their main princ
that only reality will count a
with strict promptness. Let a
dealt out, all, act in accordance with

by Juan Ch. Tai
Addressing honorably
issued Mar. 22-1916

Dear Dr. Nicholas
Tangchau
Mar. 22, 1916

Request of Rev. Watt O Pye and Shansi District

THE AMERICAN BOARD
BOSTON

Endowment required for the Bible Training School of the Shansi District of the North China District:

5 Chinese Professorships of $5,000 each	$25,000
1 Am. Professorship of $40,000	40,000
For Running Exp + Student aid.	10,000
	$75,000

The School for Graduate Advanced Theological work for all three Districts is the Union School in Connection with the Union University at Peking. Each District must Provide its own Bible training work.

Chihli in Peking at the Presbyterian mission, Shantung in Ching Chow-fu at the Eng. Baptist mission, Shansi now at Fen Chow, Permanent location may or may not be shifted when the future of higher Ed. work in Shansi is settled.

The District already has the plant, and nearly $3000 in hand for the enlargement of the present plant, work on which has been going on this Past Summer. The above is for Permanent Endowment.

Watts O. Pege on Shansi.

THE EVANGELISTIC OUTLOOK IN THE PROVINCE OF CHIHLI

(as presented to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith on Feb. 23, 1917, at a session of the meeting of the North China Mission held in Peking Feb. 23,-26, 1917.)

Dr. Smith and Fellow Members of the North China Mission:-

A month ago I should have declined to talk about the evangelistic outlook in the Province of Chihli, because, my activities having been largely confined to the stations of Tungchou and Peking, I had not accustomed myself to thinking about province-wide questions, On Feb. 1 I went to Paotingfu, and, within ten days, became converted to the idea of the necessity of a wider outlook. Since then I have been talking with many people, Chinese and missionaries. The fruit of those conversations is contained in the proposals outlined below, proposals which have no authority back of them as yet, but which are to form a topic of discussion and action at the coming provincial meeting. Originating in many sources as they do, I claim none of these proposals as my own, yet am content to assume responsibility for all that is ill-considered or impracticable in them.

I do not know how the rest of you have felt about Paotingfu. Till Feb. 1 I had paid but a single visit, of one day's duration, to that station. The bare compound was an eye-sore, a visible expression of the chaos that characterized the work of reconstruction by our Mission in that station after the Boxer Year. The Medical Work of our Board had been handed over the Presbyterians, on whose spacious property in the West Suburb, laid out by an architect and cherished by a body of men and women who loved bearty and order in outer as well as inner things, had arisen a stately hospital, schools already vine-covered, and attractive dwellings. A Grammar School for Girls was planned by the two Missions jointly, was located upon the Presbyterian Compound, and became in reality a Presbyterian School, to which girls from our Mission might go. On our own compound, a neglected cemetery spoke mournfully, to those who knew its history, of a day when the American Board Mission in Paotingfu had been possessed of vision and had done a notable work. The church was nearly empty of a Sunday, and is recruited chiefly from country members who move into the city to live. Unhappy memories of events that transpired at about the time of my coming to China, resulting in the retirement of two missionary families and of the Chinese pastor (who has since become head of a splendid 'independent' Chinese church in Peking) had colored all my associations with the name 'Paotingfu', and had made it, to me, a synonym for failure. Why not surrender the city to the Presbyterian Mission, parcel out the country field to who would take it, and be done with things that had a name to live and were dead? Why maintain Hubbard as a secretary of the Y.M.C.A., when apparently his work was of no slightest use to the Mission? Could we not reclaim him for mission service at the end of a five-year period?

But, on Feb. 2, I took the train southward from Paotingfu, alighted at Tungchou, and set out on a nine days' tour, being joined two days later by Mr. Elmer Galt. We saw only one section of the Paotingfu country field, not the most flourishing section. Swiftly I became aware of three facts which I had never digested from annual reports.

1. The Paotingfu country field, lying south of the city, is

immensely larger than the combined country fields of Peking, Tientsin, and Tungchou.

2. Paotingfu is able to maintain for that field only a fifth as many evangelists as are working in the other three country fields, and has practically no equipment in any of her twenty-odd county-seats (not to speak of her other great walled towns) adapted for the only kind of work that is in any wise effective in winning to the gospel the merchants and gentry in such towns.

3. In spite of the desperate (and usually fatal) handicap laid upon work in the country villages by failure to win a footing in the towns, and in spite of the utterly inadequate means of superintending and nourishing the little country churches, those little churches were, up to a certain point, spreading and developing in a most astonishing fashion. One typical story will illustrate the kind of thing I saw, in a neighborhood far from the railway, where a bicycle is still an object of curiosity and every farmer carries flint, steel, and tinder to light his pipe.

Toward noon one day we dropped into a little market town. Across the main street, in front of a tiny room open, like all the shops, to the street, and elevated a few feet above the street level, had been stretched an awning of reed mats, and the whole street was packed full of men, women and children awaiting out arrival. The tiny room bore the proud title, 'Gospel Chapel', in large characters. A log had been placed along the edge of the platform on which it stood, to hold back the crowd, and the platform made an excellent rostrum. A tiny organ, borrowed from the school, gave forth sounds faint, but fascinating to the audience, as was also the singing. Two huge, gaudy Chinese lions, made of pith and paper and what-not, and most realistic, judged by the ridiculous Chinese notion of the semblance of the king of beasts, flanked the speaker, who was much puzzled, till later, to know their significance.

We were welcomed by a vigorous young man, whose snapping brown eyes and every gesture spoke of fearless energy. He was a doctor of the old school of Chinese medicine, famed in all that neighborhood for his cures. A year or two ago he learned something of the gospel and found it far more interesting than even his medical practice, in which he still delights. After the first address to the throng in the street, we sat at dinner together, and his method of proclaiming the gospel became in part revealed to us. As he ministered to his guests, he was busily giving instructions for the evening meeting. In spite of his obvious gift of speech, to this present day the doctor modestly declines to preach the Word in person. For that purpose he has enlisted the services of an old church-member, a farmer with enough education to be able to read, while the doctor reserves to himself the far more congenial role of 'promoter.' "Get out your Bible," genially commands the doctor, "and look up the story of the Prodigal Son. We're going to preach about the Prodigal Son to-night, after Mr. Galt and Mrs. Frame have gone." The farmer promptly sets his huge spectacles on his face, looks up the story with keen interest and reads it to himself, with an occasional chuckle at its high lights, as he thinks how it lends itself to dramatic exposition that night. Meanwhile the doctor informs us with bubbling enthusiasm that he is going to dress up as the old father and that he has found a young fellow who, under persuasion, has at last consented to play the role of prodigal son. ---- Don't you wish you might have been in the audience that night? ----- "Did you notice those lions?", inquires the doctor. "Highly ornamental,"

we venture. "Nicht wahr?", says the doctor. "We're working up another sermon; theme:-How Satan goes about as a roaring lion. Nothing like being concrete!"

We cycled away, after a second exhortation to the crowded street, pondering what would come of all this -- Satan and the Prodigal Son wandering at large, on their own merits, so to speak, through the uninstructed countryside. Our reflections had arrived at no adequate conclusion when we saw a crowd on a river dike, beyond which lay a comfortable-looking village. They had come out to meet us, partly in hospitable courtesy, partly because of a wild rumor they had heard, to the effect that we were to arrive in an aeroplane! There was not a single Christian in that village. But, a few months before, the restless doctor from the near-by market-town had arrived to tell them about their sins and to explain, in the first instance, how highly incumbent upon them it was to establish a reform society and depart from the evil of their doings. Nothing loath, fifty of them set aside a big room in the village, neatly repairing and papering it, for a meeting place. Everything went well for a few months. Then they decided they would like something more thorough-going and sent up to Paotingfu a polite request to be baptized, because they wanted to found a church. When the need of further instruction was impressed upon them, they pestered the Paotingfu Station with requests for a station-class, till the Station, in desperation, found a man to go for a few days to teach them the Way. When we arrived in the village, forty-four men, substantial farmers mostly, some of whom, like the intelligent school-master, possessed a fair education, were studying daily with utmost industry. And thirty-five women, not to be out-done by the men, had insisted upon a visit from a Bible Woman (a commodity even rarer than a preacher in Paotingfu), and, in a near-by place, were learning with equally passionate intentness.

Conditions in the Paotingfu field, particularly in those sections in which the gospel has recently been preached for the first time, are such that, with proper guidance, the possibility of a mass-movement of whole villages toward the gospel seems no wild dream, such a movement as has developed so wonderfully these past years in parts of India, but among an incomparably more substantial community.

And our Chihli Mission, which so sorely needs so many things, needs, above all else, a real Christian Constituency. Surely our primary task is 'to make disciples' of the uncounted population in those territories both in city and country which have been committed to our care. As I look into the faces of the notable company of men and women who make up the foreign missionary body of the North China Mission of the A.B.C.F.M. in Chihli Province, and realize that, in the years ahead of us, our influence, if it is to be usefully exercised upon all those noble Christian undertakings in which we are so busily engaged, must be exerted through the medium of the Chinese Christians who stand in intimate association with us in our own carefully delimited field, I wonder if we realize how woefully short-sighted it is to neglect, for any other good work whatsoever, the present unexampled, and perhaps quite temporary, opportunity to win men, women and children, as we have not done and are not doing in any large way, to an understanding of and vital faith in Jesus Christ, and to an enthusiastic and loyal support of the Church as an agency for the establishment of the Kingdom of God. Success here would vivify every other undertaking. Consider, for example, the college. You may spend days in fiddling with statistics to explain why the number of college stu-

dents does not grow and why the calibre of the college graduates increases so slowly. You may entertain yourselves with easy explanations of the raising of college standards, keeping men out, and of increasing insistence upon self-support. But the final reason is the perfectly obvious reason that our Christian constituency is increasing at a lamentably slow rate, and that we have not, therefore, the host of boys we ought to have of high-school training, from among whom the properly qualified few would be chosen by a process of natural selection for higher education. We ought to be turning out a hundred college graduates a year instead of twenty, and of far higher attainments than at present. The Christian constituency is lacking. Our failure to win Christians is equally at the root of the inadequacy of the financial support our churches receive from Chinese sources. All our recent plans, in every station, to secure gifts from every member are good, but they won't take us far. Once more, we must multiply our constituency. And so all along the line of our missionary undertakings. As a breeding ground for Christians I commend to your attention the Paotingfu country field. Do you want to know what happens when we neglect the evangelistic opportunity there? (1) Two of our hopeful, earnest church bodies, one of the two the most promising in all that wide field, have recently, in utter despair of any instruction or supervision from the A.B.C.F.M. Mission in Paotingfu, seriously considered allying themselves with some other Mission, one looking to the Anglican Mission, the other to the London Mission. Now, I am no narrow denominationalist; I do not care, on any denominational ground, whether our Christians go elsewhere or not; but I reiterate that the very standing-ground for us missionaries in doing the things we want to do in China is the Christian body of Chinese with whom we are associated; we want to retire behind them, speak through them, multiply ourselves through them, till we blend, if I may say so, a little better with the Chinese landscape. And if our constituency departs as fast as it is won, it is no idle fear that we shall be left without any instrument through which to do the work we are called to this land to do. (2) When warm-hearted bodies of men like that in the village of Sung Kang, of which I have written, enter the church and are left with no further instruction, they are soon at a loss what to do next, and, infallibly, the church which ceases enthusiastically to multiply and increasingly to exercise itself in good works grows cold at heart and settles into the deadly condition of so many churches we know, apparently impervious to every moving of the Spirit of God. Batter far for a church that it should not have been born than that it should cease to grow.

I have hitherto been speaking of the Paotingfu country field, and especially of village work rather than of town work in that field But the city of Paotingfu is astonishingly open to the gospel as well. No missionary of the American Board Mission in China is doing a work superior in its evangelistic effectiveness in winning men to that of Mr. Hugh Hubbard, allotted to Y.M.C.A. work by our Board. The Board is making no better investment of funds anywhere than in paying his salary. The occasional careless remarks, to a share in which I have already confessed, about the desirability of recalling him to distinctively mission service, seemed to me strangely silly as I saw and heard of the work he is doing there and understood the meaning of it for our church in Paotingfu -- unless, indeed, you contemplate abandoning that station! The Presbyterian Mission is not touching work within the city walls in any fruitful way. The premises there, on the East Street, could not be in a better loca-

tion. Within ten years there could be, at that place in the city, an entirely self-supporting church, whether under the joint aspices of the Presbyterian and American Board Missions, or as an 'independent' church, or as a church affiliated with our Mission. Paotingfu, whether in town or country, is not a field to be abandoned! I do not know in all China a more hopeful field. What are you going to do about it? What is the Board going to do about it? Mr. Elmer Galt goes on furlough in the autumn. Mr. Hubbard's time is devoted to the student class. Paotingfu is to be left without a single man missionary of our Board, without a single ordained Chinese preacher, and with the tiniest handful of Chinese evangelists.

A. Here on the field we propose (1) to make a fairer distribution of our forces in men and money, and (2) to organize them more effectively.

B. We propose to make to the Board a very urgent and clear and, we trust, not unreasonable request for added resources (1) in men, (2) in funds for running expenses, and (3) for evangelistic equipment.

A. How may be make the best use of the resources we posess in men and in money?

(1) The Distribution of our Resources in Men and in Money.

I have perhaps spoken as if Paotingfu were more open to the gospel than other parts of our field. This is not true. It is only that the field is larger. Paotingfu ought not to be abandoned. Neither ought any other part of the field of the American Board in the Province of Chihli be abandoned. It is not a time to be abandoning fields. I have told stories enough, in other connections, to show the spirit that is abroad in my own Tungchou. I stood only yesterday on the street of a village in the Peking field where there is as yet not a single Christian. The acting county magistrate stood there, too. He opened the meeting. He told the crowd that a new day of religious liberty has dawned; that they should examine into the teachings of the religions of which they have heard, and should make haste, in accordance with their liberty, to give allegiance to that religion which seems to them most true and beneficent. Then he sat there for two hours while the crowd, quieted by his presence, listened to the gospel.

The entire annual appropriation of the American Board for general work in Chihli Province could be exceedingly well spent upon the smallest of our four fields, namely, the Tungchou field; and three missionaries, devoting their entire time to the general work of that station, with the body of Chinese evangelists which such an appropriation would give them and all the local gifts that are increasing in such gratifying fashion, could not cope with the situation. Manifestly such an equipment of the single station of Tungchou is out of the question. Since, then, we cannot hope to supply the stations according to their needs, upon what principles are our forces to be divided? I will name three. (1) Men and money should be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the field. (2) Missionaries should concentrate their headquarters, as far as possible, so as to ensure the possibility of constant consultation (in a day when improvement of method is no empty phrase but a crying necessity,) and so as to make possible specialization of function. (3) There should be sufficient missionaries in each station to render possible specialization of the following four functions (not

counting medical work), namely,

Superintendence of City Evangelistic Work

Superintendence of Country Evangelistic Work

Superintendence of Schools in City and Country

Work among Non-Christian Students

If these principles of distribution are to be followed, it will be seen at a glance that we cannot hope to equip with men more than three stations in the province. Some of us are, therefore, proposing that the Tungchou field (including the city of Tungchou) be amalgamated with Peking and its so-called 'northern field'; that the Peking southern field go to Tientsin to which it is geographically much more closely related, business dealings of that district, also, being with Tientsin rather than with Peking; and that, with these changes, Paotingfu, Tientsin and Peking-Tungchou be regarded as three fields equal in importance, each to be provided, as soon as possible, with four missionaries (exclusive of doctors) for appropriation for general work of the individual stations (not reckoning medical work). Some of the advantages of such an arrangement would be (a) that there would not henceforth be an annual competition between stations for the new recruits and for a larger share of the appropriation; (b) no station would be left, as Tientsin and Paotingfu have been left, without an adequate force of missionaries and of Chinese evangelists to secure the best results from mutual consultation; (c) no missionary would be left in a station like Tungchou, hopeless, on account of the diminutive size of his field, of ever sharing in any increase of appropriation, and therefore possessed of relatively smaller funds to work with than his fellow-missionaries; and (d) specialization would be possible.

The implications of the proposal just made will perhaps appear in sufficient detail in the extract quoted below from a letter recently sent to the missionaries of the province.

Quotation of certain proposals

"1. That, in the interests of economy of men, specialization of activity, and convenience of administration, the Peking 'northern field' be combined with the Tungchou field, to form one of three provincial units of missionary activity (hereinafter called for convenience 'Peking-Tungchou') in place of four, as at present, and that the Peking 'southern field' be combined with the Tientsin field; also, that a corresponding change in the distribution of general work funds be made, and in the representation of the stations in the Provincial Association and the North China Council.

"2. That these three stations -- Paotingfu, Tientsin, and Peking-Tungchou -- be treated as equal in their needs of men for general work (apart from medical work, work in union institutions, and general work such as the work of translating), in view of the following considerations:-

a. The superior size of the Paotingfu country field should balance the larger claims of the Tientsin and Peking city work.

b. The greater importance of the Peking city work as compared with that in Tientsin is balanced by the greater aid which Peking will be able to secure from members of the Mission resident there for work in union institutions, etc.

"3. That the personnel to be aimed at for each station of the three consist of four men, to divide between them as each station shall see fit four forms of work, viz., country evangelism, school work in town and country, city work, and work among students.

"4. That a distribution of the present force available and of

recruits in sight to fill these twelve positions be discussed, perhaps on some such basis as the following (it being understood that the transfer of any of the men named below to work in union institutions or engage in other forms of activity reopens the question).

I. Tientsin

Chandler, Stanley, Ballou, (Carl Compton?)

II. Paotingfu

Galt, Shaw, Hubbard, (_____?)

III. Peking-Tungchou

Stelle, Martin, Cross, (_____?)

"Note 1. The blanks in Paotingfu and Peking would be filled by Frame and Robinson respectively, or vice versa.

"Note 2. Whoever in the Peking-Tungchou Station shall be assigned to have charge of country work shall reside in Tungchou."

(2) The Effective organization of our Evangelistic Force.

The only proposed change in the organization of our evangelistic force in the Province of Chihli at this time is the formation of a Provincial Evangelistic Committee, like the Provincial Educational Committee already in existence. Such a committee would preferably have a Chinese as chairman and a missionary as secretary.

B. Requests to the Board for Added Resources.

(1) In Men.

You will observe, Dr. Smith, that the above proposals assume the appointment of Carl Compton or some one else as a missionary to students in Tientsin, the transfer of Stanley or the appointment of some one else to Tientsin, and the appointment of Shaw. Should Mr. Martin be appointed to the Tungchou Academy, a new recruit would be necessary for Peking. We hope the Board will support us in this attempt to man adequately the three stations. One further post it would be necessary to fill, if we are to do the evangelistic work of the province effectively. The secretary of the Provincial Evangelistic Committee described above under A (2) should be a permanent officer, appointed by the Board in addition to the twelve men for the three stations. He should serve in a four-fold capacity:-

(1) He should be, as has been said, secretary of the Provincial Evangelistic Committee.

(2) He should be permanent secretary of the Provincial Joint Organization.

(3) He should be Publicity Agent for Chihli Province.

(4) He should make his headquarters in rotation in the three stations of the Province, arranging his schedule in such a way as to render service to each station during that period when its force is weakest on account of furloughs of its members.

I do not think these points require elaborate elucidation. About No. 3 I may say a little. In a great field like Chihli, where work presses so hard, every missionary has to choose conscientiously between doing his work and writing about it! Not one missionary in ten can do both. Now, because of perfectly obvious and unavoidable causes, the men who are working hardest have least time to write. But the men who write most secure the largest sums of money in support of their work. Hence it frequently happens that the work which is least pressing receives the strongest support. Examples of this would be invidious. I will but say that, in my judgment, the

work in Chihli Province has been growing soswiftly in the past seven years, and the stations have been so inadequately manned that the missionaries have chosen perforce to do the work and to neglect the writing. A man in such a position as I have described, one of whose recognized functions should be to correspond more intimately with the Board than the Mission Secretary now has time to do, and to organize the business of reporting the work of the Province so that more abundant and more inspiring reports should go home, to aid the Board in its unceasing propaganda, would be worth far more to the Board than his salary would amount to, while at the same time he would be rendering valuable service to our entire evangelistic undertaking. Even before it becomes possible to appoint such a man, the Board is earnestly requested, in view of the fact that, with the organization of the new University, there is no need of the full time of a skilled stenographer to serve the college president and mission secretary, to appoint a trained stenographer to the province, who might, out of every six weeks, give three to the mission secretary and one to each of the three Chihli stations. During that week in each place he could promptly do the correspondence of the missionaries of the station with those churches and individuals with whom the Board desires them to correspond. Such a stenographer is available, if the Board, upon the retirement of Mr. Woddall, will make the appointment.

B(2) Requests to the Board for Added Resources in Funds for Running Expenses.

It will be obvious to you, Dr. Smith, that the carrying out of the plans outlined above, in so far as they demand equal division of the funds appropriated for general work in the three stations (evangelistic and educational), will involve the division of the entire Tungchou appropriation (for those two ends) between Tientsin and Paotingfu. The Peking appropriation of $2400.00, after deducting the sum necessary for medical work, will then have to carry the entire Tungchou work, a far more expensive undertaking than the support of their southern field, which is to be transferred to Tientsin. And this will happen just at a time when carefully wrought-out plans are being carried into effect to make of the Peking-Tungchou evangelistic work a model for all China.

Now, we all understand how difficult it is for the Board to make changes in its annual appropriations for individual missions here and there, since each such appropriation for general work is a proportionate part of a total which it is not possible for the Board greatly to increase from year to year. And we suppose that, when the world situation shall have become more stable, the Board will take stock of its various Missions and make a redistribution of its appropriation for general work, with some increase, let us hope, of the grand total, the new figures to remain in effect over a considerable period of years, as the present figures have done. Yet we are venturing to ask the Board, in no secret fashion, (1) in view of the strengthening of the staff of missionaries in Chihli Province, for which we are profoundly grateful to the Board, (2) in view of the unparalleled and perhaps transitory opportunity for largely fruitful evangelistic work in China at this moment, (3) in view of the ancient record of the American Board Mission in Paotingfu and the desperate need of that station, and (4) in view of the serious attempt of the Chihli Mission to perfect its organization and to do its evangelistic work in sound fashion, to grant for the general work of each of the three stations of the Province, under

the new arrangement (apart from the medical work which varies so widely in the different stations and constitutes nowhere an adequate substitute for evangelistic-educational work) the sum of Gold $4000.00 For Peking-Tungchou this would mean a total increase of about $700.00, with any additional saving, as compared with the present expenditures, through the transfer of the six sub-stations of the Peking 'southern field' to Tientsin. To Paotingfu it would mean a new birth. To Tientsin it would mean new life, through the accession of such notable churches as Su Ch'iao, Wen An, and Nan Meng (already well on the way toward self-support), wiser counsels through the corresponding strengthening of the foreign and Chinese staff, the challenge of a large, unevangelized country field, and an opportunity at last to touch the problem of evangelizing that great city.

(As a very tiny corollary to this request, we should like the Board to relieve us of what has become the empty farce of preparing 'estimates' each year of the amount needed from the Board to cover the Board's share of current expenses and of 'legitimate expansion'. By a purely formal convention we limit our estimates each year to a sum about one third greater than the appropriation for the current year. But any of our stations could spend treble the present appropriation in 'legitimate expansion' of the work, without checking the proportionate increase in self-support. 'Estimates' has become an idle term, since the appropriations do not change from year to year, perplexing to our Chinese colleagues, and utterly unrelated to any reality. Give each station $4000.00 a year and let us annually present for the Board's consideration a budget for the expenditure of that amount in the following year.)

In addition to this appropriation, we want the help of the Board in securing from Mr. Bates $1500.00 a year for evangelists in each of the three stations of the Province. The Chinese evangelistic staff is the pride of our North China Mission. I do not believe they are inferior to any similar body of men in all China. Yet they are woefully far from being that tempered instrument for the use of the Spirit of God which we must have. They are inadequate alike in numbers, in ability, and in training. It would lead me too far afield to tell what hopes we have for the renovation of our theological seminary, for the securing of a larger and more able body of young men as evangelists, and for the maintenance of summer schools, a monthly paper, etc., to nourish them and keep them in touch with each other. Central in the 'evangelistic outlook of the Province of Chihli' stand our hopes and our plans for our Chinese evangelists. Mr. Bates is doing much for us. Under the pressure of our urgent need, could he do a little more?

B(3) Requests to the Board for Added resources in Equipment.

In a day when large sums are going to educational and medical institutions, it does not seem to us too much to ask the cooperation of the Board in securing $90,000.00 for the equipment of thirty city centers in the Province. In a recent letter to Mr. Bates, a copy of which I sent to the Board, I described how, in four or five years, the city chapel in Tungchou has taken upon itself half its support, with good promise of shouldering the whole within a year or two. The same would be true in a similar period of time in three centers, properly equipped, in Peking, two in Tientsin, one in Paotingfu, and twenty-four in the other chief walled cities of our territory. It is from the merchants and gentry in the towns, not from the village formers, that a class of Christians must be won who will be able to support in a large way financially the evangel-

istic undertaking in China. It is the universal experience of the Missions that the city people cannot be won without the proper equipment of adequate premises for evangelistic work. Some Missions have abandoned the attempt as too costly. In the end their country work is invariably weakened by their failure to secure the towns. In my judgment, as a purely financial proposition, $90,000.00 invested in such work would be an immensely better investment than double that sum put into industrial work. Chinese Christians of means would finance their own industrial undertakings. It is cheaper policy, in the long run, to make Christians of the rich as well as of the poor, rather than to make Christians exclusively of the poor and then to provide for their industrial advancement. It can be done. It can be done now. But it requires an investment of money as well as of devotion and of brains. For details of what we want to do in the Peking field you may see a recent letter to the Board.

So intimately associated with the evangelistic work of the province that I have been unable wholly to separate the two are our Christian schools. No one expects any Mission to maintain permanently an extensive system of public education. But for a long time to come we must help. And as long as we maintain schools of any grade, they must be models of their kind. The new University is well on the way toward realization. I am sure it will be made clear to you, Dr. Smith, by some one else, of how great strategic importance to our entire undertaking is the model high-school into which it is proposed to develope the present high-school in Tungchou. Already the day has come when the government seems able to provide primary schools to which our boys and girls may go without serious loss. But the Government is not yet equal to the task of conducting proper schools of grammar grade. There is a serious gap between the primary schools and the high school, a gap which, for some years the Missions must fill, and the filling of which would be a tremendous asset to our evangelistic work. Work among the young in China is perhaps more fruitful than any other kind of work. The conditions are totally different from the conditions in India. Boys in our schools become Christians, and their parents become Christians through them. I cannot go into this matter in detail here. I should value an opportunity to do so. But we want $90,000.00 for the establishment of high-grade grammar schools in the territory assigned to the American Board Mission in Chihli Province.

To sum up the requests that we are making of the Board:- I. Assuming the availability of the following staff for general work, viz., Chandler, Stanley, Ballou, Elmer Galt, Hubbard, Shaw, Stelle, Martin, Cross, Robinson, and Frame, (eleven in all), we want (1) Carl Compton or some one else for work among non-Christian students in Tientsin, (2) a thirteenth man either to serve himself as district secretary, or to set free one of the above twelve to do so, and (3) a stenographer to serve equally the Mission Secretary and the stations. II? $4000.00 a year for each of the three stations, Tientsin, Paotingfu, and Peking-Tungchou. III. (a) $90,000.00 for the equipment of evangelistic centers in cities and towns; (b) $90,000.00 for the equipment of model grammar schools.

Respectfully submitted by

Evangelistic Outlook in Province of Chihli

Rev. Edw. J. Smith

Feb. 23, 1917

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Respectfully submitted by

LINTSINGCHOW, CHINA,
as a field for Evangelistic work.

Lintsingchow, a city of 50000, is situated in one of the most thickly settled portions of the great densely populated plain of China. It is an important city commercially because of its location on the famous Grand Canal. 'Tis a city in which missionaries have long resided and in which their medical work has made friends on all sides and among all classes; a city in which the local Chinese have given over $1000 towards the new Woman's Hospital as one evidence of their appreciation of the missionary's labors; a city with a large Mohammedan population which is ready to come in crowds to listen to the gospel, and in some cases to accept the Christian truth. This city is the center of one of the largest fairs of all North China. In the fourth month the goddess from T'ai Shan(probably the oldest sacred mountain in the world) comes to preside over the Fair, and for a month people come on foot, on donkey-back, by boat or in lumbering wooden carts from eighty to one hundred miles to attend this fair. As one of the most interesting sights of the big city they all come to see the yellow-haired foreigner and his wonderful two-story houses. For ten days at the height of the fair one thousand people a day pass through our compound. All the colporters, preachers, and Bible Women from the outstations are brought in for this time of seed-sowing and every possible effort is made to reach these multitudes with the evangelistic message.
The missionary compound is located near one of the large Buddhist temples. The crowds who go to these temple theaters often stop in at our Hospital or inspect our schools and are ready to sit down and listen to our preachers Yet the city as a whole is scarcely touched, the workers have been so few, the calls so many, and the funds so limited. What can two foreign missionary men with less than $800 for evangelistic work (per year) do towards really reaching evangelistically a city of 50000 people together with a country work covering at least twelve counties and a population of two million ?

Geographically the section assigned to the American Board in and around Lintsing covers an area of nearly two hundred and fifty square miles, governed as above noted from twelve or more county seats, and including a great District city, Tung Ch'ang fu, larger and more important governmentally than Lintsing itself. In the thousands of villages, the larger market towns, and the great cities of this area live the thousands of men, women and children, the artisans and tradesmen and chiefly the"farmers of forty centuries" to whom seven American missionaries and some thirty Chinese co-workers are attempting through Hospital, School, and Church to give the Gospel message which will transform the life and give joy and peace. A country tour is both a delight and a burden---a delight because here every one is so eager to hear, because here and there in village and town one meets individuals or little groups of Christians, the leaven which is some day to leaven the whole lump, because opportunities for Christian work are ready at every handm here an important market town beseeching that it may have its own preacher and teacher instead of sharing withfour or five others one man's time, here village after village perhaps each with a thousand inhabitants asking that the church will help them start a village school(such an institution as a public school has been unknown in these villages for hundreds of years) and will furnish the Christian teacher, here the great District city with its hundreds of government school students, its officials civil and military presenting fine opportunities for work along Y. M.C. A. lines, and everywhere the cordial grreting and the friendly word which makes one feel that he is really wanted. But the burden comes partly in the difficulty of making such a tour because the distances are so great and the means of transportation so slow--Oh, for an automobile or even a noisy motor-cycle which would make possible the visiting of these remote

outstations oftener than once a year-- but chiefly in the necessity that

s laid upon us by lack of funds and lack of workers of saying No to all hese many appeals. Walls of prejudice and superstition broken down, doors f wonderful opportunity wide open, and no ability to enter! What greater urden could you put upon us than to send us out to such a warfare and then eny us the sinews of war ?

Workers are not lacking if we had the funds with which to pay them. 100 a year would support a splendidly equipped evangelist or teacher; half hat amount would secure a man perhaps equally consecrated but with less ducation and training. Another $100 a year for incidental expenses ould make possible the establishing in one of the ten waiting county seats day school where the Christian teacher, who would also act as pastor of he little group of Christians, could wield an influence tremendously vital or the whole region. $1000 a year for running expenses, and another $1000 or teachers' salaries would make possible the desired advance in ten ounty seats and give evangelistic and educational opportunities to hunreds who are now left without either.

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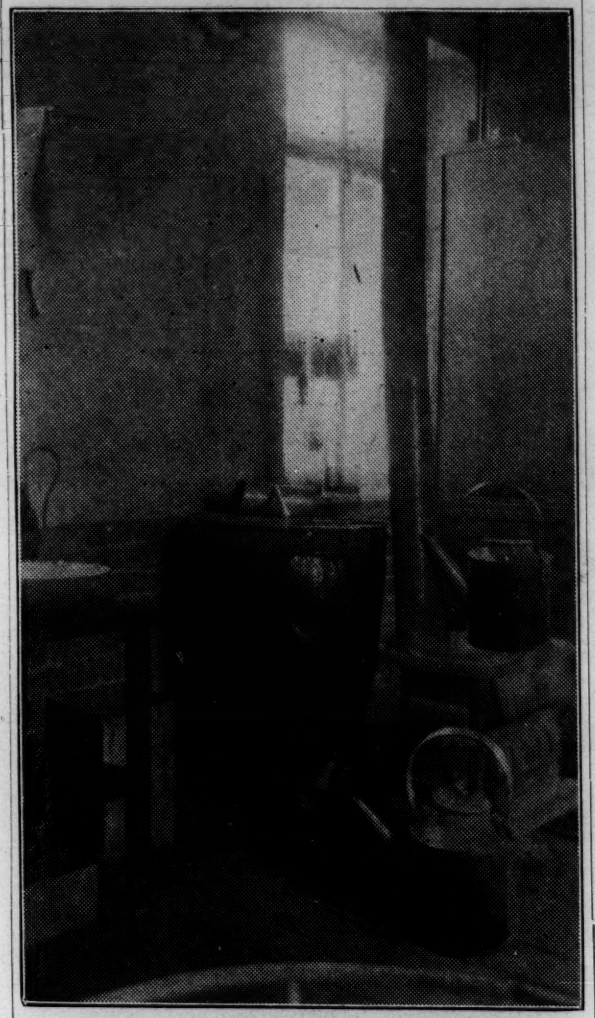
Work.

Have you looked at the picture carefully? Look again and see if you can find in it a heating plant, a hot and cold water system, filtering outfit, sewage system and doctors' scrub up room. They are all in the picture—and more. This is what our doctors have used for the last five years. Of course it is convenient to have the wood piled under the stone and to have the medicine cupboards at one's elbow but——

We have a beautiful new hospital building now. It has two waiting rooms, two dispensaries, two doctors' offices and a big drug room in the middle and then an operating room, recovery room and laboratory in the rear. There are also four new wards. How far do you think the things shown in the picture will go toward equipping even one new building?

Latest word from the W.B.M.P. Hospital of the American Board Mission, Lintsing, Shantung, China.



A Corner in the old Operating room.

TIENTSIN PRESS, LTD.

A WORD FROM THE STATION TREASURER.

Do you remember the money table in the old arithmetic?

10 cents	make one	dime.	
10 dimes	,,	,,	dollar.
10 dollars	,,	,,	eagle

Beautifully simple, isn't it? Substitute for that—

11 coppers make one "mao"—if exchange is normal.

12 "mao" + 2 or 3 coppers make one dollar—most of the time.

136 coppers—more or less—make one dollar.

1 dollar = anywhere from 2500 to 3000 cash—native coins with a hole for stringing.

1000 cash = 490 pieces on a string—1 piece does duty for two and the other ten pay for the string.

Dollars, taels, and bank notes vary in value according to the market, locality and season of the year. U. S. gold exchanged for $2.60 Mexican a year ago but dropped as low as $1.58 this spring and has now reached $2. That is one reason *why* we have not enough money for our equipment.

MINNIE CASE ELLIS.

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The Elizabeth Memorial Building and the four new wards of the Lintsing Hospital will soon be ready for dedication. The total cost of their erection has been something over $8,000.00. We had hoped that from this amount there might be funds available for part of the equipment but not so, for variation in exchange has lessened the purchasing power of a dollar a fourth. This fact makes it necessary to open the new hospital with very meagre equipment.

Eight thousand dollars would not erect a very extensive hospital in America but those who have an investment in this hospital may well be proud of these substantial buildings of grey brick, with graceful tile roofs, well-lighted rooms, concrete floors and white wood work. The furnishings, tables, chairs, benches and all things that can be made locally, will also cost less than they would at home. But there are some things which cannot be made by the local carpenter or blacksmith and these will cost more than in America, for the war has made freight rates very high. The price of the iron beds we are to use is $3.33 each but the freight to China is $3.46.

The new wards add fifty beds to the capacity of the hospital; fourteen of these are already provided for, leaving:

36 beds, (including bedding, hospital clothes, bed stand, stool, etc.) each $17.50

2 waiting and preaching rooms, (table, chairs, benches, gospels and hymn books) each $36.00

2 doctor's offices, (table, chairs, bookshelves) each $18.00

2 dispensaries and septic operating rooms, (tables, chairs, benches, stools, pails, basins, counter and desk) each $35.00

2 bath rooms, tubs (local make) stools, pails, racks, etc. each ... $15.00

4 service rooms—one for each ward screens, bedrests pitchers, basins, bed pans, etc. each ... $25.00

Operating room, (operating table, instrument stands, stools, sterilizer, instruments, etc.) $500.00

Recovery room, (one bed, etc.) ... $19.50

Laboratary, (microscrope. apparatus, reagents, stains, etc.)... $200.00

Laundry, (tubs, boiler, washing machine, ironing board, flat irons, racks, etc.) $30.00

These are some of our unsupplied needs, very moderately estimated, which must be met before the new plant can be used to real advantage.

Please remember that this growing work is for souls as well as for bodies and help by your prayers and gifts to meet these needs.

Gifts may be sent to

Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Treasurer.

W.B.M.P. 418 Market St.,

San Francisco, Cal.

(Signed) Susan Tallmon Sargent, M.D.

* On hand

By Robert E. Chandler, Hsi Ku, China, 291

AUG 14 1917

THE RESTING BUDDHA SUMMER SCHOOL.

~~He has rested there several hundred years~~ already; and he chose a ~~good place~~ for it, ~~this~~ an evergreen grove, in a pocket on the slope of the Western Hills outside Peking. Spacious courts and temples and trees have grown together here into a harmonious whole; in the central temple hour after hour reclines the great ruddy Buddha. He is not asleep, only meditating. Sometimes he lifts his vast form and goes about - you can see, there are his shoes in readiness; and everywhere are long shadows and coolness and calm, the sound of temple bells and birds and brooks, and it is well, well to meditate away from the hot, hurried plain. ~~The~~ Buddha is not exclusive; up the fine avenue and under the green and yellow gateway, have come emperors and humblest pilgrims and have not been disappointed.

Still he has his honors, he and his many colleagues, though they care naught for them. Incense burns at one shrine and another, and the priests, a little company of six or seven, chant the prayers at the set times of day. Sometimes we look in on the smoky yellow robes, the prostrations; and give ourselves to the vibrations of that deep drum and gong. Suddenly it is over— prayers are never long - and they are coming out of the door. ~~"Oh, Mr. Constant, have you taken a walk today?" and "Ah, but that was a wild tennis stroke yesterday!" If they have been lifted above the world, they can slip back readily and quickly. "What is your honorable name?" you may ask, politely, but no, the reply is, "My little given name is Precious Glory." He will not tell you his surname; he has none, for he is cut off from the world and its pleasures. Only ask for his mother's family name, and, yes, that he can tell you.~~ Friendly, pleasant-spoken men all, these priests; mild, tolerant, purposeless. "Yes, your religion is quite right; we ought to follow it. But then how could we pass the days?" The expression refers to hunger, not ennui. And the question is in their minds conclusive of the argument.

Summer School? Do these men constitute it? What do they learn? Let us hope they learn something from year to year; but to see the School, you must look not to the centre of the temple grounds, but all around the centre. In the centre temples the Buddha is sung with age-old tones; but now from around, other sounds are mingled with the droning. Verily new things are happening in the 20th Century. The Summer School is for Christian pastors and workers, thirty-seven of them; from three mission groups, Congrational and Presbyterian. Twenty-three days they are here, and for solid work. Every prospect pleases, but not distracts. Beyond the stone-built pool there is a columned hall for the emperor, open on four sides to the grove; thereth the School meets every morning for class and discussion and lecture. Another class in the imperial sleeping pavilion. Everything is open and free; the thing taught and the thing sought, too.

What are the things taught? The geography and history of Palestine; a course on the problem of suffering; on the present Kingdom of God. Papers and discussions on every phase of the evangelistic work, the one JOB of these men. Lectures many, for instruction and for exhortation: on church history and missionary history; on psychology; on India, and on Palestine, by one who has been there; on Bees, by one who knows; and a plea for the sanctities and the beauties of the Christian home. Every forenoon there is sure to come a sultry and sleepy spot; but here there is a half-hour intermission, and the order changes for vigorous calisthenics, and many breathing and vocal exercises. Did the Buddha turn and open his eyes wide once, to hear those strange shouts, and the ring of a Christian hymn?

But look at these men who are the School? They are all the way from twenty-five to fifty-five years old; but even the youngest of them has had experience. They are Christian leaders, yes, but humble soldiers each one in his own place; and they know where the battle is hard. Some few, perhaps a quarter, are college-trained and that gives them a tremendous intellectual advantage; but the others are no less eager in the quest. ¶ A few are in the great cities and know what is "the terrible, keen, swift race of it"; many more are in the country, where it means patient plodding day after day, slow growth and discouragement, and often to be scorned of all men. No wonder they are in ruts and stunted. They know it; the appeal of their faces cries out against it. So they are here to be rebuilded and invigorated. ¶ Leaders and pupils are working together; all do grow. There are doubts and pains on the way; new theological standpoints, unexpected, may bring bewilderment and fear. But loyalty is undimmed; and truth may be trusted to find her way, with earnest men. No wonder the vital themes are impinged upon again and again from different angles. What is the Kingdom? What does it mean? for China? Love of one's neighbor; love of one's enemy, (with his mean and vile accusations rankling in the heart); Democracy; the meaning of suffering; of Death; the grace and leadership of the Child; the Christian family. There are many new wonderings about this. Some of those men whose faces show deep spirituality, are cut off from ~~before the began~~ family life in our Christian sense. They are married to wives chosen long before they began to be men, bound mind and foot with age-long habits, stunting superstitions. But these men will build, yes, and get some of those women to help, where they may not enjoy.

The Grove is a place of rest, too, and meditation. We follow the Buddha. The long afternoons are free; for sleep, for study and preparation, for talk, for quiet contemplation; for play. Some few try tennis, as the day gets cooler; almost every one in camp joins in the mighty battles on the volley-ball court among the trees. The Resting Buddha surely cannot approve of this,

this wild and unseemly excitement. ~~But we need him not.~~ Some are too keen; almost ready to belabor the partner who misses. But these men have never learned how to play games together, in forty years; let them learn now, when there is the chance. Sometimes it is hikes; by twos and threes, or the whole crowd. Famous temples, pagodas, and fountains are many; we must go, and there are even donkeys for the fat. How good when the walk leads to a cool, clear pool, and the School goes in swimming! Most of these men are of the flat plain. But on these afternoons they learn the zest and delight, the intimate comradeship, of the up-and-down road, the rocky path, and the brook.

Dim and flary evening lights in the long hall. The stars shine through the trees beside. This is the time for feeling and resolve, for prayer. And the men pray, you cannot stop them. Again and again they voice their gratitude for the privilege of these days apart, this companionship; and implore the One who will not fail them, for new strength for their tasks, for help for all their brothers in the work. Tenderly the Communion is administered and received one evening.

The Summer School is not cut off from the world, despite the Buddha. Day by day papers come out from the Capital, wheee grave dangers thresten. There is almost an agony of prayer for China "the land which Thou hast loved and preserved these thousands of years." ~~Crushing is the news of the last evening: the President has yielded to the bullying military governors and dissolved the Parliament, without constitutional authority. They wince at the thought of what this will entail; but~~ no one believes the country will go back, ultimately, order and republicanism must and will prevail. And so the ~~last~~ meeting closes on a high note of courage and resolve. ~~On the morrow, lingering farewells, and "We'll~~ and the determination to "come again, to School, next year."

~~Robert E. Chandler.~~

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Robert E. Chandler

Robert E. Chandler

Proposed Schedule of Furloughs

1917 Mr.and Mrs. H.S.Martin
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Galt
Mr. and Mrs. E.W.Galt
Miss I.Phelps
Robert McCann (returns for schooling)

1918 Mrs. W.S.Ament
Miss B.P.Reed
Miss L.I.Mead
Mr. and Mrs. R.E Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Dr. and Mrs. O.H.Love

1919 Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith
Dr. and Mrs. J.H.Ingram
Mr. and Mrs. Wickes
Miss J.E.Payne
Miss L.E.Miske
Mr. J.VanW. Bergamini

1920 (Dr. and Mrs. C.W.Young)
Dr. and Mrs. C.Goodrich
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
Miss C.T.Sewall

1921 Mr. and Mrs. J.H.McCann
Miss A.G.Chapin
Miss M.P.Mickey
Miss L.Miner
Miss K.P.Crane

1922 Dr. and Mrs. G.D.Wilder
Miss R.Tenney

1923 Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Ballou
Mr. znd Mrs. H.W.Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. L.C.Porter

1924 Miss M.A.Smith
Miss G.M.Breck
Mr. and Mrs. W.B.Stelle
Mrs Sheffield

Transcribe
Duplicate

Exhibit A.

Resolutions passed by the Peking Station Educational Committee (A joint committee of Chinese and Americans) and presented for approval to the Station associations of Tientsin and Paotingfu. Tungchou naturally approved.

A District meeting vote approved the plan to locate a four-year, high-grade Middle School at Tungchou. The District Educational Committee accepted these resolutions and presented them to the Council which passed them in a slightly different form. The official Council minutes will follow soon.

Resolved,

1. That -- in view of the high cost of land in Peking, the presence of four other Mission Middle Schools already well distributed throughout the city, the superior physical advantages of a school in the country, and the fact that sufficient land and considerable initial equipment are available in Tungchou -- the Peking Station favors an attempt immediately to develope the present Tungchou Middle School into a high grade Middle School(with such collateral courses in business and other vocations as it may seem desirable and possible to maintain), instead of establishing an independent Middle School with a four years' course in Peking.

2. That -- in view of the high standards of preparation aimed at by the Federated Peking University and the Medical College of the China Medical Board, and in view of the progress and success of such Chinese institutions as Nan K'ai and Tsing Hua, with which Christian education must compare itself and in a measure compete, and in view of the definite adoption by other Missions in Nofth China of a non-union policy in secondary education -- we favor an immediate attempt on the part of the A.B.C.F.M. to raise the standards of its middle school work in Chihli by so changing methods of instruction, equipment and personnel as to provide preparatory education at least equal to that found anywhere else in the province.

3. That -- in view of the inadequacy of present funds, including a possible gift of Gold$30,000 from the Broadway Tabernacle, to make of the Tungchou Middle School such an institution as has been described, and in view of the difficulty of persuading the Mission and the Board to sanction the soliciting of further funds among the constituents of the Board in the U.S. for a school that would serve only Tungchou and Peking, and in view of the even greater impossibility that the Board should maintain three such institutions -- one in Tungchou, one in Tientsin and one in Paotingfu -- -- Paotingfu and Tientsin be invited to join with Peking and Tungchou in the attempt to develope a single strong Middle School for Chihli Province, in Tungchou; and that, to this end, a representative of the Peking Station be requested at the earliest possible moment to present these resolutions in writing and to explain them in person to those two stations.

4.That -- in case Tientsin and Paotingfu approve of this proposal, the educational committee of the province be requested to meet in advance of the provincial annual meeting, and to frame for presentation to that body a motion that requests be presented to the Prudential Committee covering the following points:-

a. That the Prudential Committee be requested to sanction the development of the Tungchou Middle School into a high grade Middle School for the Province of Chihli.

b. That the Prudential Committee, in view of the saving to be effected in men and in money by this plan as compared with main-

used undergoing the etc.), the superior physical advantages of a school in the country, and the fact that sufficient land and considerable initial equipment are available in Tungchou -- the Peking Station favors an attempt immediately to develope the present Tungchou Middle School into a high grade Middle School (with such collateral courses in business and other vocations as it may seem desirable and possible to maintain), instead of establishing an independent Middle School with a four years' course in Peking.

2. That -- in view of the high standards of preparation aimed at by the Federated Peking University and the Medical College of the China Medical Board, and in view of the progress and success of such Chinese institutions as Nan K'ai and Tsing Hua, with which Christian education must compare itself and in a measure compete, and in view of the definite adoption by other missions in North China of a non-union policy in secondary education -- we favor an immediate attempt on the part of the A.B.C.F.M. to raise the standards of its middle school work in Chihli by so changing methods of instruction, equipment and personnel as to provide preparatory education at least equal to that found anywhere else in the province.

3. That -- in view of the inadequacy of present funds, including a possible gift of dollars 30,000 from the Broadway Tabernacle, to make of the Tungchou Middle School such an institution as has been described, and in view of the difficulty of persuading the Mission and the Board to sanction the setting aside of further funds among the constituents of the Board in the U.S. for a school that would serve only Tungchou and Peking, and in view of the even greater impossibility that the Board should maintain three such institutions -- one in Tungchou, one in Tientsin and one in Paotingfu -- -- Paotingfu and Tientsin be invited to join with Peking and Tungchou in the attempt to develope a single strong Middle School for Chihli province, in Tungchou; and that, to this end, a representative of the Peking Station be requested at the earliest possible moment to present these resolutions in writing and to explain them in person to those two stations.

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a. That the Prudential Committee be requested to sanction the development of the Tungchou Middle School into a high grade Middle School for the Province of Chihli.

b. That the Prudential Committee, in view of the saving to be effected in men and in money by this plan as compared with main-

taining (as at present) four Middle Schools in the four Stations of the Province, in view of the reduction in the number of men for teadhing of college grade whom it is incumbent upon the Board to supply to Chihli Province, by reason on the establishment of the new University, and in view of the impostance of the central school, -- be requested to support three foreign members of the staff of the Tungchou academy, one as principal, one as head of the science department, and one as head of the department of English.

c. That the Prudentiaal Committee be requested to appropriate, for the Chinese staff and for running expenses, the sums at present appropriated for the Tungchou Academy and the Tungchou Arts College, as well as the income from the Tungchou endowment.

d. That the Prudential Committee be requested to grant the Tungchou Academy the present equipment of the Tungchou Arts College.

e. That the Prudential Committee be requested to aid the District in securing from Beloit College, or some other Congregational College, or from some other source, financial aid, in addition to the above appropriations and a possible gift of Dold $30,000 from the Broadway Tabernacle, to the amount of $50,000 for buildings and equipment, and to the amount of 100,000 dollars as endowment for running expenses and the securing of a fourth foreign instructor as head of a department of vocational training.

4. That the District Educational Committee be requested to appoint a sub-committee to draw up a prospectus for the new school both as to curriculum, staff, management, equipment in buildings, furniture and apparatus (with itemized estimate of expenditures for establishment and maintenance), on the basis of a possible attendance of 500 pupils; that our architect be invited to look over the ground and drqw a plan for the grounds and buildings of the enlarged school, these plans to be so drawn as to admit of future expansion to accommodate a further 500 students; and that the above plans be formulated, if possible, in time to be considered at the district meeting and to be furnished to Mr. Martin when he goes on furlough.

5. That, immediately upon the sanction of these plans by the District and the Board, means be devised to put the grounds at Tungchou into order and to repair the present buildings.

6. That, upon the adoption of these measures by the district, the Board of Directors of the Tungchou Academy be requested promptly to designate a principal-elect for that institution.

Mr. Martin was elected principal-elect by the Council.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

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4. That the District Educational Committee be requested to appoint a sub-committee to draw up a prospectus for the new school both as to curriculum, staff, management, equipment in buildings, furniture and apparatus (with itemized estimate of expenditures for establishment and maintenance), on the basis of a possible attendance of 300 pupils; that our architect be invited to look over the ground and draw a plan for the grounds and buildings of the enlarged school, these plans to be so drawn as to admit of future expansion to accommodate a further 500 students; and that the above plans be formulated, if possible, in time to be considered at the district meeting and to be furnished to Mr. Martin when he goes on furlough.

5. That, immediately upon the sanction of these plans by the District and the Board, means be devised to put the grounds at Tungchou into order and to repair the present buildings.

6. That, upon the adoption of these measures by the district, the Board of Directors of the Tungchou Academy be requested provisionally to designate a principal-elect for that institution.

Mr. Martin was elected principal-elect by the Council.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

CD JUL 10 1917

THE NEED OF AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE IN NORTH CHINA

The only institution in China run on modern principles for the care of the insane is located in Canton. This institution is overcrowded and is fifteen hundred miles distant from Peking. Besides, there is even a greater difficulty, namely, that of the language. The Cantonese dialect is not understood by people from other parts of China.

The need of an institution for the insane in North China can scarcely be overestimated. At present the insane are cared for by their families. No allowance is made for the diseased condition of the mind. They are regarded as accountable for their actions, and are jeered at, scolded, tied up, starved, and tortured. According to modern theories of the treatment of this class of patients, such treatment only increases the malady and hastens mental deterioration.

Two cases have recently come to my attention. One was a young man who was nearing graduation in one of the mission schools here in Peking, when he became mentally deranged. He was taken to a general hospital in the hope that ~~kix~~ rest from his studies might enable him to regain his mental balance. He grew worse, however, and as he disturbed the other patients his father was asked to take charge of him. (A family in China is responsible for the acts of any of its members.) The father felt it necessary to protect himself by drowning his son in the river, which was not far distant from his home.

The other case was that of a man who was violently insane. His mother hired ruffians to break a leg and an arm of her son, in order that he might not be able to terrorize the neighborhood. The poor wretch's sufferings were so great that he managed to commit suicide. ~~The niece of this man was in training as a nurse in one of the hospitals here in Peking. She was off duty when this occurred, and the sight of the sufferings and awful end of her uncle so preyed on her mind that she was unable to sleep.~~

There is a place in Peking ~~which~~ is sometimes called an asylum for the insane, but it is nothing more nor less than a prison where the insane are confined, and put in chains when necessary. No care is taken for their physical comfort and well-being, and many ~~of the patients~~ develop tuberculosis. I had a patient in this place for several months, and he died of tuberculosis about six months after he was discharged, although he was a strong man when he entered. It is difficult to get a patient in, and after he is in one feels that it was scarcely an act of charity to have him placed there. The place is kept up more for the sake of being able to say that they have an asylum than for the benefit of the afflicted. At one time when I visited this place, I found that it was overrun with about one hundred and fifty petty thieves for whom no other jail accommodations could be found.

I believe that if an institution for the insane could be started in Peking it would very soon become self-supporting, as is the case with the one in Canton. The great need is an ocular demonstration to convince the people that there is a better way for treating this class of patients than that now in vogue.

Five years ago I was asked to give instruction to the medical students in the Union Medical College in Peking on Mental Diseases. This has drawn my attention to the condition of the insane in China. Their condition is so bad that even the Chinese avoid speaking freely about it, which explains why the insane have so long been neglected by foreigners.

~~A. D. Gillison~~

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ST. JAMES CHURCH
The Drum Tower
TUNGCHOU.

There are now two churches in Tungchou. The older church dates from the beginning of work here. It has had its own pastors in the past. But for years it has been without a pastor. Efforts have been made to secure one. Two calls had been declined. Last autumn another attempt was made. The church needed a pastor, own to shepherd the flock. Finally a promising young preacher, a recent graduate of seminary and college, the son of the previous pastor Chang, was called and accepted, the insisting that he should not be ordained at once. Now he is here going in and out among the people, pulling things together, building up a new spirit of unity and vitality in the church. So the South Granary Church, with the fine building given by the Board, becomes, once more, an independent church, and the fine board of deacons have their own chosen leader.

Just at the time when this last call was being discussed the group of Christians that has come into the church thru the work in the center of the city at St. James Gospel Hall had been considering a move toward independence on their own part. Most of this group have joined the church within the last four years. The not thoroly trained in the Scriptures and in Christian experience they are " strong in faith", and eager to serve. They did not feel fully at home in the older body. The pre-Boxer Christians have a certain pride that has kept them from giving a really warm welcome to the new-comers. The two centers of work are distant from each other. It would have required much effort to unite the two groups and in the end there would have to be two churches someday. So it was finally decided to launch the new enterprise before the new pastor was called. This would also lighten his burden. So the St. James Christian Church, at the Drum Tower, Tungchou, was launched. Not fully self-supporting at the start. But it raises a full half of the salary of its " secretary " and of its running expenses. It has a board of deacons, six fine laymen who give promise of being able to put strong shoulders to the wheels. From the start this church will have traditions of independence, it will not form the habit of leaning on the missionary. It does not plan to call a pastor yet. The efficient preacher who has done good work at the Gospel Hall the last few years, and has made our Christian lectures and preaching and social work known thru-out the city, is kept as "secretary". The church will use our city plant and will help the work that centers there until it can build for itself.

On Feb. 4th I had the great joy of conducting the first communion service for this church. There was an audience of ninety, not all members. Six joined the church. There was an uplifting joy in facing this body of men and helping them on their way toward Christian organization. I could recall clearly the night when we had first seen some of them at lecture or preaching service, could remember when they began to stay for the inquirers class. I had a vivid memory of a Sunday afternoon when two of the deacons, substantial business men on the South street, had asked me to call to talk over some religious questions and had expressed the desire to join the church.

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church. Several of the leaders had shared in the preaching work in the villages during the previous week. On the road we had had good visits together, and had shared the joy of that work. One of the deacons who passed the elements had been out preaching each day of the six. One of those who joined the church had done his share in the preaching. One felt the atmosphere of active service, the eagerness of the new church venture. I felt thrilled with special inspiration as I spoke of the "One foundation" and of " Bearing fruit" ; the communion of service with the Master and after his example. Pray for this new church that its enthusiasm be enduring and its vitality permanent.

The work at the Gospel Hall should go forward with new power since the forming of this church which gives a spiritual home to those who join in which they will find opportunity for immediate service. The location is so central that it will be easy to secure large audiences of inquirers. The whole city can watch at close range the actual working of a Christian church. The initial independence of foreigner aid support and direct counsel puts this new church in line with the "Independent" churches of Tientsin and Peking, which have proved so much more attractive to educated and well-to-do Chinese than the older churches that are closely associated with foreign workers. We hope the deacons will be able to plan wisely and prove their ability to manage their own church. Of course there is the fullest cooperation between them and Mr. Frame and the rest of us here.

There are problems with reference to the relations of the two churches to each other, but the initial difficulties have been overcome. The week of united evangelistic work has given both churches a fresh sense of mutual regard, the leaders on both sides are in close touch with each other. We are optimistic. The first year will be the real test.

While the new church grows we are also planning for an enlargement of the Gospel Hall plant. We have already secured additional land. We want funds to purchase the corner around which our property lies. Then some far-seeing friend will give us a building and we can have a reilgious civic center, where young and old, women as well as men, can be attracted to enter the doors of enlarging life, the rich life of the spirit, of ideals of service, in which all the aspects of life receive inspiration and the whole of life grows into the full-statured manhood of which Christ set the pattern.

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COPY

NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Peking January 1917

Statement regarding property owned by the College ~~and its immediate needs.~~

The Location

In September 1916, the college moved into its new home, in the old ducal residence known as T'ungfu. This is in the central part of the east city of Peking, only a few hundred yards from the American Board Mission. The Methodist Mission is about a mile south, the Presbyterian Mission about two miles north, the London Mission about a mile and a half west. The site being purchased for the Federated Peking University, of which this will probably constitute the women's department, is over a mile to the south east, in the south east corner of the Northern City of Peking. The Union Medical College for Men is about half a mile south, and the quarters now occupied by the Y.W.C.A. are about a quarter of a mile south west. No more central or desirable location could be found in the city.

The cost

The ducal residence cost $23,000 local currency and $7000 have been spent for repairs. For two adjoining courts about $6000 additional has been paid. Owing to the favorable rate of exchange, at the time there is about a thousand dollars still in hand from the U.S. gold $15,000 contributed for this purpose by the Women's Board ~~of missions~~ of the Interior, connected with the American Board, but this will all be needed for recording the deeds and further repairs.

A little over two English acres of this ~~property~~ estate is connected; about a sixth of an acre of the ducal property, with small, dilapidated houses used for servants, is separated from the rest by a narrow alley. In the main ducal residence are four courts, or squares, with fine old buildings, which now that they have undergone extensive repairs, furnish a unique and beautiful home for the school and its teachers. If the college had a hundred pupils these fine old buildings would still provide with comparatively small expenditure to adapt them, a chapel and assembly room; ~~seating, with crowding, two hundred~~, all lecture rooms needed except for science; a museum and library; also homes for from eight to ten foreign teachers. (This last involves repairing buildings not yet in use).

Still Necessary

This leaves, as the immediate needs of the college, dormitories to accommodate from eighty to a hundred students; a science building with laboratories for chemistry, physics, and the biological sciences; and provision for musical and household science departments. For the present ~~we~~ can use as dormitories two buildings needed for lecture halls, and one large room must serve as a most inadequate laboratory for both chemistry and one other science, leaving either Physics or the biological sciences entirely unprovided for. Dining rooms and kitchens should be provided in connection with the new dormitory. The ~~our~~ present dormitory arrangements only provide for thirty students, and though ~~by~~ repairing some small, inferior buildings ~~we~~ could provide for twenty more, the rooms would be inconvenient and not very sanitary, and it does not seem wise to make large expenditure on buildings which ought to be torn down soon, to provide a site for a fine, two or three story modern dormitory

building. Land already purchased west of the ducal residence, now occupied by the small buildings just mentioned, furnishes about half of the land absolutely required for such a dormitory. But ~~we own~~ no suitable site for a large science building. as yet owned. (t p 6)

Need and Possibility of Purchasing Land

Our present site has been purchased at about $10,000 local currency an English acre, including very fine buildings. It was secured because of the complete collapse of the old Manchu family owning it, and probably no other bargain of such a nature can be secured. The Chairman of the Property Committee of the North China Mission writes - "In my visit to Peking I was much interested and impressed on looking over the property. I have had occasion to know something of property values in connection with securing a site for the new University and also in connection with the efforts of the Rockefeller Foundation to add to their present property, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Mission is to be congratulated ..... A most valuable piece of property and admirably suited to the purpose to which it is being put .....Property is being picked up on all sides at appreciating values, contemplated plans for city improvement will tend to increase it still further, so that I consider this matter of immediate importance." (the purchase of more land).

For the men's department of the University, not including the Medical College, the site which is being purchased covers sixty-six acres, and ten acres seems the very least which we should provide for the women's departments. If the Union Medical College for women should wish to remove from its present restricted location, evenmore should be added to our site. Fortunately property can be purchased adjoining our present site, or very near it, with good prospects of later obtaining the intervening property, and though at the present rate of exchange we can hardly expect to purchase it for much less than $5000 gold an English acre, and without buildings of any great value to the College, the present opportunity seems too good to let slip. With the close of the European war, and the establishing of the republican government in China on firmer foundations, business in Peking will make strides which will not only greatly increase the price of land, but may involve the permanent loss of one or two large pieces of property absolutely essential to the future development of the Woman's College on this site. It seems most important now to get the options on two or three of the most important properties, but this cannot be done without more money in sight.

A rough map is sent herewith, on which are roughly indicated our present site, and the location of some properties which can probably be purchased.

Plot A About 133 feet east of college property, no buildings of importance, area about four fifths of an acre. Price from $7500 to $8000 local currency. Lies about 25 feet from one of the main paved streets of the city (this street is east of it) opening on it by a private passage (included in the property) about twelve feet wide. A line of small shops joining the property and facing on the street could probably be secured if a wider street entrance were desired. If the property intervening between this and the college could not be purchased, some of it could doubtless be exchanged for it, as the location of the property

in the great street makes it more desirable for others. The property has been involved and in litigation, but it will probably soon come on the market, and will be snapped up at once. It may seem best to pay out a few hundred dollars as "option money" to make sure that no one else can get the place, even at some risk of losing the money.

Plot F Immediately joining "A" on the south, and with an entrance from the same great paved street, which is about three hundred feet or less east of the east wall of the present college compound. Plot "A" lies opposite the north end of our present property, this opposite the south half. The area and price are not exactly known, but it is thought to cover about an acre, and to be valued at least $10,000. (Ten thousand) There are many small buildings on it.

Property owned by Six Officials and Plots X,Y and Z with unknown owners, occupy the space between the college property and plots A and F and extend still further to the south. There are perhaps three acres or four here, and this is the property most desired by the college. If the officials carry out their plans of erecting extensive buildings here, it cuts off the chance of the college extending its lines eastward. Money should be in hand for securing any of this property which might be obtained by purchase or exchange. Much of it is vacant land, which the officials obtained after various legal complications for a very small price.

Coming to the northern wall of the college property, Plots D and E on the east are small, and would give the college a better passage than it has at present to an alley leading directly to Plot A making it more available for college use if the intervening property just mentioned cannot be obtained. Plot C joins the north wall further west, and extends a long distance to the north. This property has already been offered to the college and the only reason why its immediate purchase is not urged is that the college probably runs less risk of losing it by delay than of losing the places on the east already mentioned.

Property can probably be purchased west of the college, near the American Board mission but it seems best to leave this not very large territory for the expanding work of the mission, as this is the only direction in which it can expand.

Forty thousand dollars (gold) for land, and an equal amount for the dormitory building and the science building would give this college such a start as would ensure a great future, providing that an endowment to correspond can be secured. Outward equipment does not make a college, but for reasons mentioned above, the immediate purchase of land is most urgent.

For eleven years the college has been under the management of the North China Educational Union, but that union is now being merged in a larger union or Federation which will include Peking University, hitherto supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Under the old union, each mission provided the plant for the educational institution located on its premises, but the property of the Federated Peking University, now being organized, will be held by one Board of Trustees, and the local Board of Managers has already been elected. The Management of the Men's Arts College and the Theological College has already been transferred to the new Boards. To the old Union will soon be left only the control of institutions below college grade. ~~Has not the time come to transfer the Woman's College to the new organization?~~ With this in view at the last meeting of the new Board of Managers of Peking University, the following

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motion was passed:- "Moved that the Board of Managers of Peking University appoint a committee of four to confer with the Executive Committees and Deans of the Union Medical College for Women and the Union Women's Arts College as to the advisability of these two institutions being transferred from the North China Educational Union to the Peking Union University."

To accomplish this transfer, probably no further action by the old board is necessary, as the following motions have already been passed. In 1914, "The N.C. Educational Union has heretofore with great satisfaction included the Union Women's College and the Union Medical College for Women;- Therefore be it resolved - That we desire that all our institutions should enter the Federated University; the Women's Colleges and the Medical College, however, not being compelled to change their location for the purpose of centralization unless they so desire."

June 16, "Be it resolved that we recommend to that Board of Trustees (Peking University) the early affiliation of the Women's Arts College and the Women's Medical College with the University under one Board of Trustees and one Board of Managers."

In anticipation of this union, Mrs. George E. Clark and Miss Alice E. Davison are already serving on the Board of Trustees, and Miss Lucile Miner on the Board of Managers.

Heretofore all of the plant has been provided for the Women's Arts College by the American Board and its affiliated Woman's Board at Chicago, and the plant for the Women's Medical College has been furnished by the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But the North China Mission of the Presbyterian Board at its last annual meeting passed a motion expressing great interest in the development of the Women's College, and asking the Board to find fifteen thousand dollars (gold) for it; when this is accomplished, that mission will stand on a level with the American Board. The London Mission, while the war lasts, and perhaps for some time after, can hardly be expected to do much in raising funds for the plant, and if the Methodist Mission brings the value of the Women's College plant and equipment up to $15,000, it will have done its part in relation to the other Missions. Sofor providing adequate equipment and endowment, must we not look to other sources than the ordinary contributions of mission boards?

Funds for the running expenses of the Women's Arts Colleges are now all received from the American Board and the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior connected with it, $800 annually from the former, from endowment funds, and $685 from the latter this past year. In addition the latter pays the salaries of four teachers for the college. The Presbyterian Mission furnishes one teacher and pays her salary.

The College report says: (1916)

"This past year there have been in the college thirty-six students all doing college work, and nine others doing part college and part middle school work. We cannot expect to attract young women in large numbers until we provide a better equipment and have more teachers. The college has now no rivals north of the Yangtse, and if we rise to the greatness of our opportunity it will have none for years to come. The highest government schools for girls, even the so-called "Higher Normal" are not above our middle school. There is great need especially that we strengthen our science department, as one year of college science is now demanded for admittance to the Women's Medical College, and after one more class has been admitted the requirements will be raised to two years of college work. Our most pressing needs as to staff are teachers of science - one immediately, a music teacher, and one to have charge of normal training and teach education and psychology; also a teacher for ethics, religion and philosophy."

motion was passed:- "Moved that the Board of Managers of Peking University appoint a committee of four to confer with the Executive Committees and Boards of the Union Medical College for Women and the Union Women's Arts College as to the advisability of these two institutions being transferred from the North China Educational Union to the Peking Union University."

To accomplish this transfer, probably no further action by the old Board is necessary, as the following motions have already been passed. In 1914, "The N.C. Educational Union has heretofore with great satisfaction included the Union Women's College and the Union Medical College for Women;- Therefore be it resolved - That we desire that all our institutions should enter the Federated University; the Women's College and the Medical College, however, not being compelled to change their location for the purpose of centralization unless they so desire."

June 16, "Be it resolved that we recommend to that Board of Trustees (Peking University) the early affiliation of the Women's Arts College and the Women's Medical College with the University under one Board of Trustees and one Board of Managers."

In anticipation of this union, Mrs. George E. Clark and Miss Alice E. Davison are already serving on the Board of Trustees, and Miss Lucile Miner on the Board of Managers.

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lege and its immediate needs.
Peking -- January, 1917

Regarding the Elementary Educational Work. 296

REC'D MAR 10 1919

Copy

Taiku, Shansi, China,
December 20, 1918.

~~Secretary Chung I Hui~~,
Fenchow, Shansi.

Dear Mr Pye:-

I have received the communication which you sent me relating to the motion of the Chung I Hui. To this motion I have given my most earnest thought and consideration. I think probably the Chung I Hui does not fully understand my thought and purpose in connection with the elementary schools. Since coming to China I have spent much of my time in study and thought upon the problems of our country schools. I have found that the great outstanding difficulty was that it is extremely difficult to obtain suitable teachers and the difficulty is increasing from year to year. Many of the older men cannot teach the newer subjects and do not exert a Christian influence with the boys and so defeat the very purpose for which we support Mission schools. Many of the younger men are not studious in the Chinese Language and often have not been very studious in the other subjects. Some are too immature to be given the responsibility of teaching a school, and it has been impossible to use them Very few have any knowledge of teaching as a profession and especially of how to teach very young children. The teachers of experience who are suitable to teach in our Mission schools are growing fewer and fewer each year and the only hope for the future lies in giving our young men an adequate training for this important work. Add to this the fact that attempts are being made by the authorities on an extensive scale to prepare adequate teachers and to improve the public schools. Many normal schools have been established and many graduates have been employed in the public schools. There has been a gradual stiffening of the examinations for teachers' licenses. I do not say that the public schools have by any means reached a state of perfection-- far from it, but long strides toward the training of teachers and the improvement of the public schools are being attempted with no small measure of success, while nothing has been done by our mission forces to train our young men to teach or otherwise to improve our schools in quality of teaching. Our mission schools should not be behind the public schools, they should lead in every way and set an example of what every school should become. The quality of a school depends almost wholly upon the teacher and the first thing for us to take up in trying to build up our schools is the supplying of our schools with some adequately trained teachers.

When the reponsibility for facing the problems of the elementary schools was assigned to me, I found that my hands were tied in trying to build up adequate schools until some arrangement for supplying trained teachers was made. The natural place for the training of teachers is the best fitting school within reach, which is the Junior College and Academy at Taiku. I found that by a rearrangement of teachers there a beginning could be made toward an effective training of teachers, but there was needed some one to organise

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and develop this work. As there was no one else to take it up and as I believe that it is the first step in building up our elementary schools, I have undertaken it myself. I have in no sense dropped the responsibility for the development of our elementary schools. I have merely undertaken the first and most necessary step in the process. I realize that I may be subject to the criticism of giving more time just now to the supervision of the teacher training work than to the supervision of the schools, but I believe that the final results will justify my action. It is to be expected that different people with differing training and experience will have different ideas as to the importance of different phases of the work. Different people also have aptitudes for different phases of the work. These aptitudes have a great deal to do with the way we approach our problems, but each person whose has responsibility ~~placed~~ given to him should also be given sufficient freedom to undertake his work in such a way that he may render his best contribution to the work in hand, even though the limitations of his strength and ability to do the whole task become very evident in the process. This is all that I ask. The needs and opportunities of Christian work in China are so manifold and the kinds of ability and training demanded so various that the only thing we can do is to find that phase of the work which we are best adapted to do and then in that humble sphere do the best that we can. I realize my own limitations very keenly, though I am anxious to render such service as I am fitted to render. I would like to make a few suggestions which I think would be for the good of the work and which would help, in a way, to make up for my limitations. I sincerely hope that you will consider them thoughtfully and favorably.

1. That the Mission schools be reduced to such a number that every school which bears the name of the mission may be properly equipped and staffed to make a good example for the other schools in the vicinity. In order to get the best results these schools should be carried on in direct connection with a church and run in cooperation with it. The teachers should be better paid. The younger men should have a more definite training for their work. More should be allowed for running expenses. The first step toward getting more local support is to produce a better result.

2. That the Fenchow and Taiku fields be united in their educational work as regards supervision. If my first suggestion is followed, the two fields would for the present have about twenty schools in the country. Schools should be added only as they can be properly staffed and equipped. The principle of Missionary evangelism is to reach out whenever and wherever we can and as far as possible, but the principle of Missionary educational work should be to concentrate upon ~~a few~~ only such a number of schools ~~and to make them as good as possible~~ as we can make good.

3. That provision should be made in the budget for a Chinese supervisor who shall spend his time among these schools helping to bring them up to a high standard. I suggest that one-half his expenses be met proportionally from the Fenchow and Taiku budgets according to the number of schools in each field or according to any

other satisfactory agreement. The important thing is to get such a man right away. I would be glad to direct his work. I recommend also the provision for two Ch'uan Huseh Yuan, or religious and social workers in connection with the schools, one for the Fenchow field and one for the Taiku field. A local man, if properly trained, would probably ~~xx xxxx xx xxxx xxxxx~~ accomplish the best results. His work would be in the nature of relating the school to the community etc. He should be more or less under the direction of the evangelistic work rather than under the educational and he should be a man of thoroughly evangelistic spirit. Such a position could be made a very significant one.

4. That we give such support as we can to the work of a teacher training class in connection with the Junior college at Taiku. The reasons why it should be in connection with the Junior college are (1) it should be in connection with the most advanced Christian fitting school that we have in order that advantage may be taken of all the department s of the schools that will contribute to the training of teachers. (2) it is especially important that those boys who are to teach should have as much work in the Chinese Language as possible and so while training for teaching they should have the advantage of the Chinese language work of the college. (3) Boys need more maturity than the high school graduate usually has before taking a position of such opportunity as that of teaching in our mission schools offers in the way of real leadership in the church and community. (4) Boys need a better Bible training and a more direct training in social and religious education than can be obtained in High school. They need a stronger hold upon religious conviction and a capacity for a more mature expression of it than high school graduates usually have. The period of one or two years above the high school age is most valuable for the development of ~~xp~~ a purpose ~~xf~~ to serve, a sense of the meaning of leadership, a spirit of sacrifice, an understanding of the larger issues of life, a maturity of judgment, and a steadiness of purpose. It is at this time that boys need a most careful guidance. Two years under ~~xx~~ the right kind of ~~x xxxxxx~~ influence at this time is worth many years later on. (5) Boys need a special training of at least a year in the principles of teaching and in methods of teaching and in some practice work in the conduct of a schoolroom. This special work is more important for teachers of very young children than for teachers of the higher grades. It has been possible to begin this year such a work as I have outlined and a foundation is being laid thru out this year in the teaching of psychology and pedagogy. A special teacher is devoting his time to this work under my supervision. A special teacher who has graduated from a government normal school has been obtained to take charge of the primary and grammar training school. This is being adapted to the needs of training teachers and as soon as the foundation is laid the students will be given special work in methods of teaching and in other things relating to school work. Like all things which are constructive, time and effort will be required for the development of this work. Three boys have been sent from Fenchow to receive this training. It is necessary for the present that I be permitted to have oversight over this work, because the preparation of teachers for our schools is from many standpoints the most immediately pressing need. The first thing in our school work is not in the last analysis the primary school but is the training of teachers for it, because the

product of the school depends upon the teachers. The Chinese government has recognized this truth and has established many teacher training schools and in many places the public schools have greatly improved because of this. Unless our Christian schools use the same methods for supplying adequately trained teachers for our schools we shall not long be able to maintain them. If we do adopt similar methods and continue to maintain our schools in connection with our churches, I think we may have an opportunity to make our schools a power for good in the community which may be greater than the public schools have. It is to be hoped that we may become an example to the public ~~schools~~ in the conduct of our schools.

5. Besides giving assistance in the preparation of teachers, I trust I may be permitted to be connected with the country schools and to render such assistance as I have the ability to render. I think it should be possible for me to inspect and examine nearly all the schools twice each year, to assist in summer and winter institutes, to help in planning for the schools each year in the placing of the teachers, to make occasional visits during the year to the schools, to direct the work of a Chinese supervisor, or supervisors, so far as it relates to teaching methods and classroom management. Of course a man may give all his time ~~to~~ either to the supervision of the schools or to the development of the teacher training work, but the arrangement I suggest is a possible one until in the normal development of the work a better one is made.

6. None of the work that I have outlined as ~~my~~ being within the ~~x~~range of my training for educational work touches in any way a very wide and very important field of educational work. There is a great need for a person to spend his whole time in the country supervising the country schools and working in the villages, assisting the teachers and preachers, visiting and talking with the village people and parents of the schoolboys, giving lantern talks and lectures on all sorts of subjects, connecting the school and church with the life of the village, and striving in many ways to better the community life. The usefulness of a man of evangelistic spirit trained to do such a work as I have indicated would be beyond estimate. ~~I xxxxxxx xxxx~~ With such a work I would be in the greatest sympathy, but regret that I am totally unfitted for this very important side of the educational work either by training or temperament. To such a worker I would extend my ~~xxxx~~ best support and most hearty welcome. I suggest that we unite in asking the American Board for a man especially fitted for this work.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank B. Warner.

copy

Report on Elementary Schools for the Shansi District.
North China Mission, American Board.
Jan. ~~xxxx~~ 1919.

In the last two years in North China there have been some marked influences at work upon Christian education. One of the most important has been the work of the Chihli-Shansi ~~Educational~~ Christian Educational Association. This Association was organised in the summer of 1917 and several important committees were appointed to work upon the various problems relating to Christian education here in North China. Some of the most important of these committees made investigations in matters of curriculum, scope of present Christian educational effort, teacher-training, etc. They reported and made recommendations at the meeting which was held at Peitaiho, in August 1918. These reports and recommendations received the earnest consideration of the conference and several policies were adopted which will have a marked effect upon all our Christian educational work in North China.

A survey of the educational work of the two provinces of Chihli and Shansi revealed the fact that there are in Christian schools of all grades 19000 students, in all reported Government and private schools 700,000 students. There are in the two provinces in a real conservative estimate at least 35,000,000 people. In America one-fifth of the population is of school age. If this ratio obtains in China, there are in these two provinces at least 7,000,000 children of school age. When we realize that Christian missions are straining every last resource and exercising the greatest economy in maintaining 19000 students in school, it becomes clear that general public education can hardly become the function of the missionary forces, both from the standpoint of men and money. Comparatively speaking a handful of trained teachers is the best the mission schools can hope for for some time to come and from the standpoint of necessary funds a handful of schools is all that the missions can possibly attempt. There are three ways of maintaining schools. One is as a commercial enterprise where by tuitions they are made to pay for themselves. This means that only those students who have sufficient means to pay a considerable tuition can be received. There is a great question whether missions could maintain this type of school even if they tried to and wanted to. In our own field those boys who have sufficient means to go to the public schools, even though those schools have a questionable reputation, go there rather than to the mission schools, that is, generally speaking. This may be due to prejudice, pressure upon parents by officials, or various other reasons not necessarily the fault of the mission schools, but at present such is the fact. But if missions could maintain such schools, there is a great question whether it would be the best thing to do so, from the standpoint of the purpose of having mission schools. Another way of maintaining schools is by taxation. We must admit that that method of maintaining mission schools is out of the question. A mission cannot set up schools and collect taxes to maintain them. The public authorities do not carry on this function any too easily. The third way of maintaining schools is by charity and this is the way in which mission schools are maintained and must continue to be maintained, of course with the amount of outside charity needed varying

greatly with local conditions. Here in Shansi a summary of the amounts contributed to the maintainance of our American Board mission schools of Primary grade shows that the mission furnishes 80% of the entire expenses and besides that in many cases furnishes the place and the equipment or a good share of it. It is to be hoped that gradually more can be obtained locally for the support of the primary schools, but there is some question as to how much the ratio can be reduced at present, because every improvement of the schools involves additional outlay of funds. Better teachers cost more money and better teaching involves more for equipment and running expenses. If this is the principle upon which mission schools are to be maintained and if we take into consideration the necessary limitations of mission funds we see that the number of schools which missions are likely to maintain in China is likely to remain severely limited. If that is the case, what is the purpose of maintaining a few scattered mission schools here and there among the cities and villages of China. There are two or three purposes which were brought out at the conference. One is the furnishing of children of Christian parents an opportunity for an education under Christian auspices. Another is the opportunity which is afforded of emphsizing moral and religious training and the sending out into the community of young men who will become centers of light both as to their example of citizenship and Christian living. The third purpose is the opportunity afforded the missions of affording the community an example of what a school ought to be and may be made to be both for the education of the individual students and for the general uplift of the community. Just now in the present state of education in China this last is undoubtedly one of the greatest opportunities which we have in our Christian educational work. But if we accept this as an important purpose for setting up primary schools it involves a serious consideration of policies. When we consider the severe limitations under which missions labor as regards resources it means that a greater emphasis is bound to be put upon quality and numbers will take a second place in our planning, that is, we will hesitate to increase the quantitiy of work attempted if it is done at the sacrifice of high standards of work.

A uniform curriculum was adopted at the Peitaiho conference. This curriculum is based upon the Government school curriculum, but is modified sufficiently to meet the needs and purposes of our Christian schools. I will not take the time to dwell upon this curriculum, except to say that beginning with the year 1919 (in the spring term) we are making the attempt to introduce it into all of our schools. We can introduce it, but how far the teachers will prove equal to teaching it remains to be seen. It sets a high standard for them and a few years of work along its suggested lines ought to see a great advance in our educational product. It has already been introduced into all the boys' schools and into the stronger girls' schools. After a year of trial we hope to be able to report a real advance in the matter of curriculum.

The need of training teachers for our primary schools was also emphasized at the conference. The committee for teacher training also reported a plan whereby the different denominations in Peking could unite in one teacher training school. The plan has now been put into operation and the curriculum and practical advantages

now been put into operation and the curriculum and practical advantages which are offered are very attractive. We wish it might be possible for us to send several young men to Peking to receive this training. Perhaps we may be able to send one well educated man later who will return and assist us in teacher training classes. The distance and the financial limitations under which we labor are the great obstacles which prevent us from taking full advantages of this splendid opportnuity We have, however, done the next best thing to meet our desperate need for trained teachers. We have started a teacher training class in connection with the post-graduate work of the Memorial Academy at Taiku. One of the teachers has been assigned to this work. This year we have tried to lay something of a foundation and hope beginning next fall to work with a special class. We are now teaching pedagogy and psychology and a little school management to the classes beginning with the third year middle school. It is our purpose to lay somethigg of a foundation in the middle school without injuring a boy's chance of going on to school upon graduation from middle school, then those boys who are willing to take a year of special study, or more if needed, may be fitted with some definiteness for teaching in our country schools. Full advantage will be taken of the work of the Junior College, especially in Chinese, Bible training, Religious Education, and so forth, and especially of the athletic training and general stimulating atmosphere of the school. This is one of the most valuable assets of the teacher-training work. The foundation for teacher training work is really laid in the middle school, because the boys get their conception of teaching from the example which they have had in their own schooling and they get their conception of what a school should be like from schools which they have seen and studied in, and they get their idea of school spirit from their own experience and their own school days. Aside from taking advantage of these things in connection with the Junior College, it is purposed to give some special instruction in teaching methods, general and special, and to to afford opportunity for practice work under supervission in the primary and grammar schools which are connected with the Academy. Three boys have been sent by the Fenchow Educational Committee to receive this work. Two of the boys are middle school graduates with some experience asteachers. They ~~have gotten into some bad ruts~~ which need to be overcome, if possible. The third is a graduate of middle school without teaching experience. While this work is by no means as strong as it should be, it is the best thing that is available for our Christian schools in Shansi. We hope that it will grow stronger and more valuable year by year. We have in it the beginnings of a department of teacher training and elementary education whose time and thought will be given to the improvement of our elemenatary educational work.

Survey of the Schools and Suggestions from it.

A survey of both the Fenchow and Taiku fields was made recently for the purpose of making a more intelligent study of the situations surrounding each of the schools and the working out of plans for helping each school. I will not take the time to report all of the interesting things which the survey revealed, but a brief summary of certain important facts may be worth while. There are in elementary schools in both fields 1187 students, of which 985 are boys and 212 girls. Taking the boys schools alone there are in ~~the first year 360, in the second year 252, in the third~~

the first year 360, in the second year 252, in the third year 188, in the fourth year 124, in the fifth year 30, in the sixth year 27. There are 880 day pupils and 105 boarding pupils. The ages of the oldest pupils in the primary grades ranged chiefly from 12 to 14 (foreign reckoning), of the youngest 6, the average age being 9 to 11. There 150 children from Christian homes, 2 from official's families, 48 from the professional, or scholar, class, 429 from the merchant class, 19 from the skilled labor class, 495 from the farming class. There are among the boys in the schools, 97 baptized Christians, 50 probationers, 134 inquirers. The total amount expended in the maintainence of the primary schools for boys was $4561. of which $2894. was for teachers salaries and $1667. for running expenses. Eighty per cent of the total was furnished by the mission.

Taking the girls schools alone there are in the first year 66, in the second year 48, in the third year 42, in the fourth year 26 pupils. There are 159 day pupils and 53 boarding pupils. The ages of the oldest range from 11 to 14, of the youngest from six to seven, the average age being 9 to 11. There are 73 from Christian homes. Three come from officials' families, 60 from the professional class, 88 from the merchant class, 6 from the skilled labor class, 38 from the farming class. Among the girls there are 20 baptized church members, 14 probationers, and 36 inquirers. The approximate amount expended for the maintainence of these schools was $678. of which $575. was furnished by the mission. This is about eighty-six per cent. It should be remembered that in the above figures for both boys' and girls' schools only the primary grades are included.

In considering the figures for the boys' schools alone there are certain things which are well worth thinking about. The first is that there is a rather rapid falling off each year until by the fourth year there are less than half the number of pupils that there are entering the first year and there are only 8 out of a hundred of those entering the primary schools that enter the grammar school grades, that is, entering our Christian grammar schools, but that number of those who leave our schools to enter the Government grammar schools is insignificant. When we realize that these boys in the great majority of cases spend only two or three or at most four years in our schools and then leave before they reach the age of thirteen or fourteen, it is a matter for serious consideration. A careful inquiry shows that 924 boys out of our total 985 come from either the farming or the merchant class. Both classes are very poor and have no other purpose than to give their boys sufficient knowledge of characters so that they can help earn their living at the earliest possible age. In many cases the parents think that three years is sufficient for this. They then find a place for their boys in some shop as an apprentice. Here the boys completes his education under the direction of the shop manager who teaches him to reckon on the abacus and encourages him to spend his spare moments in writing characters and improving his knowledge of business methods. The rest he picks up by experience.

(24) (985)

The farmer also is very poor and has only the purpose of preparing his sons sufficiently to enter some shop or business enterprise. A typical case would be where the farmer has three or four sons. One is sufficient to help take care of the farm&every boy over means another mouth to feed. This does not mean that he is not glad to have more, but his idea is to hustle them into business at the earliest possible moment so that, even if they do not make any money for a few years, they can relieve the family of their support and there is a real hope that they are sooner or later going to make contributions to the family treasury.

There are some who hold that maintaining mission schools under the grammar school age, especially the country day schools where the aim of the parents in educating their boys is so universally low, is not a wise use of mission funds. I am not yet prepared to support this view, but I think that this matter should receive our most thoughtful consideration to see whether by a united effort of several different elements of the work an improvement of this condition can be worked out. The first step toward a better condition would be the improvement of the quality of the teaching so that our schools may turn out an evidently superior educational product, that is, the boys going out from our schools will be recognized as having a superior training and will make themselves more valuable to the firms that employ them. The second step would be to surround our schools with such an atmosphere that the spirit and behavior of the boys is commendable. The third step would be to make a special study of the kinds of work in which the boys are likely to engage upon leaving school and to lay especial emphasis upon those elements in the curriculum and teaching methods which will be especially helpful to him in his future work. A fourth step would be the employment a local Chinese who is loyal to the mission and who is an ardent advocate of schooling and of keeping boys in school as long as possible to go from village to village working with the parents and village people persuading them to keep their boys in school, and showing them that the advance of their children in business will be faster by doing so.

There are a number of reasons why a mission country school of six years would be a good thing here in Shansi. One is that there would be a much better percentage of boys to go carry on their education for at least six years. Most of the villages do not offer more than a four year primary course. Those boys who finish that must go to some other place to study. This involves boarding away from home which is more expensive than living at home. This is a very serious barrier to many boys from carrying on their studies a little further, whereas they would consider going to school a year or two more if it were in their own village. Another reason is that a four years schooling is really not sufficient to enable the boys to advance rapidly in any business they may go into. They need a better foundation than they can obtain in four years. Though they nor their parents realize it now, they will appreciate it later on. A third reason why they should get a little more schooling is that China is a Republic now and as soon as possible there will be more direct power in the hands of the people and they need more schooling

than four year will give them inorder to make them really intelligent citizens. Many of the people now would become nothing but the prey of the demogogue if the power of the ballot were general now, even if they had moral character enough to refuse to sell their ballots. They need considerable general knowledge of world affairs really to be intelligent citizens. A fourth reason is that a larger number of boys could probably be stimulated to go on to school above the six years if they advanced that far and did well in their work and became really interested in it. These boys would be a little older and could exert a stronger influence upon their parents and that together with the urging of the teachers and preachers might procure for them a further opportunity for schooling. Another reason is that the expense of adding two years to the country school course would not in itself greatly increase the expense. The chief expense would be the better quality of teaching that would be required. But one of the most important considerations from the standpoint of the mission is that more of the boys would be held in the mission schools up into the adolescent period when boys are awakening and when they are most easily led to decide for the Christian life. It is neither possible nor desirable to receive boys into the Church before they are 14 or 15 or 16, unless they are in Christian surroundings, but if they are older it is possible to exert a greater influence both upon them and upon their parents thru them. At present the great majority of the boys leave the school to go into business at a very early age. They go into surroundings that are more subtly hostile to Christianity than any other surroundings that they could possibly find. The merchant class is conceded to be the most hostile to Christianity, in a real and subtle sense, of all the classes. This is mainly because Christianity demands high business morals and the observing of the sabbath. Hence the loss from our schools from the standpoint of the evangelistic result is unquestionably very great.

Wherever there is a demand and a need it would be a good thing to add boarding departments to these schools. It adds considerably to the expense, but it would probably yield sufficient returns to justify it. There are certain considerations which favor it. First, there are a good many church members who are anxious to give their boys a chance to attend a school under Christian surroundings but they live too far away from the school to admit of going back and forth, and they live too far away from the central mission boarding school for their small children to be sent. For this class of church member the boarding department in the nearest mission primary school would prove a helpful solution of their difficulty. One of the wisest things that our mission schools can do is to reach and train under Christian influences as many of these second generation Christians as possible. Second, there is a rather desirable class of people who would avail themselves of this boarding department in the nearest mission school. They are sometimes professional men who do not have satisfactory schools nearby and they are sometimes the less poor people similarly situated who do not like to send their children away to the public schools, but who, hearing thru a friend or by reputation that the Christian schools take good care of the children in their charge, would like to send their children th them.

From the standpoint of the effectiveness of the instruction and the influence upon the boys there are several things which favor the boarding school type of school. First, the habits of the boys are more easily supervised and directed. They may learn to be regular and cleanly. Their health may be better cared for and their food supervised, and they may be taught hygiene and sanitation by example as well as precept. Second, the study of the boys is more continuous and steady. The average day-school boy loses much time from school owing to demands made upon him at home and added to that he stays away of his own accord a great deal just as the average boy is quite inclined to do unless there is a constant pressure brought to bear upon him. Some parents exert this pressure continuously and some do not according to the way they look at things. Aside from this even though the boys are fairly regular there are many distractions at home which tend to hold them back in their studies. Third, from the standpoint of the missionary purpose the result would be much more effective, because the influence of the teacher and preacher would be continuous and not so severely combatted by the retarding influneces of the home. Both the quantity and quality of the Christian influence of the teacher and preacher are greatly increased in effectiveness. If someone were sufficiently inventive to create some economical plan by which boys who attend these schools could help themselves wholly or partially by working their way, it would be a great boon to many boys who are now denied the opportunity of an education. This is the hardest problem of all. To sum up: I should say that a country school with a six years' course of study and a boarding department and a self-help department in connection with it would eventually prove itself to be the most effective type of country school that the mission could establish here in Shansi. It does not mean, however, it would become a self-supporting or locally supported proposition-far from it. It would mean an increased expenditure of mission funds for each school.

Needs and Plans.

The Fenchow Educational Committee has been preparing a man for a special piece of work which ought to reap good fruit. The idea is to have this man devote his time to religous work among the children and young people of the field. He is a man with evangelistic training and having several years experience as a teacher He is especially good in his work with children. He will travel from place to place having general oversight over the religious teaching in the schools, showing the teachers how to tell Bible stories to children, starting Sunday Schools in the churches, helping with the singing, and generally stimulating the religious side of the school life. The details of his work have yet to be worked out, but a man with initiative and a love for the work ought to be very stimulating and helpful to all the churches as well as to the schools.

It is hoped also that a local preacher who

thoroughly believes in schools and in education may be found to act as the (Ch'uan Hsueh Yuan) for each section of the field. His work would consist in going from place to place stirring up an interest in schools and in things educational among the parents and village people. He will try to encourage the parents to keep their children in school more regularly and to keep them in school a longer time, and try where it is possible to encourage the boys and parents in the matter of carrying on their education up into the middle school and college. He will lecture on various educational subjects and subjects of general interest. For example, he might assist in the present educational propaganda which the Provincial Government is now undertaking in educating the people in the duties of citizenship. Such a work as this would undoubtedly do great good.

There is also a great need for a well educated young man to act as an assistant to the supervisor, as an inspector of the country schools, and as a generally useful man in promoting the elementary educational work. He would spend most of his time in the field helping the teachers plan their work, thinking ways of making the best adaptations to their particular conditions, putting into actual operation plans which are decided upon by the committees and the supervisor. This need is most serious and the work of the country schools will be seriously handicapped until some provision is made for this kind of worker. A Chinese properly trained and supervised would be able to accomplish more in many particulars than a foreigner would, especially if the foreigner were none too familiar with the customs and language of the people. It would be easier for a Chinese trained in modern educational methods with actual experience in teaching to show the Chinese teachers how to get the best results from the class than for a foreigner to, unless he has been many years in the country and knows the language and the mental content of the children very thoroughly as well as the language. A foreigner can be useful in directing the work of such a man, because he can give general principles and can get ~~a general idea of results~~ so as to correct ~~and train~~ such Chinese in his work. School work has two phases, the interior and the exterior. By the interior, I mean the work of the schoolroom, ~~the training~~ of the teacher, the supervision of the schoolroom work, the actual teaching and the direct contact with the students and so forth. By the exterior, I mean the relations of the school to the parents, the community, the church, and so forth. The interior side of the work is the foundation of the other, because we must first have a school and it must be producing a creditable product, before the exterior work can be very fruitful.

There is another important need which we hope we may move forward to meet before long. That is the need for medical inspection and supervision. The medical departments of both Fenchow and Taiku have been consulted in regard to this matter and they have agreed to cooperate as far as practicable. It is hoped that a preliminary medical inspection may be accomplished this coming year. This would not involve a serious amount of time probably and we could examine the results before taking further steps. It would be interesting to get a doctor's report on the actual conditions.

Respectfully submitted, Frank B. Warner.

Rural Work

Dec. 29, 1915

Regarding Higher Educational Work Oct 11, 1918

REC'D MAR 10 1919

Copy

A Letter to the Board of Managers of Higher Education
Shansi District, American Board Mission.

Since the inception of the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association a year ago last summer there has been considerable critical thinking about the condition of our Christian education here in North China, some confessions as to its inadequacy especially as regards quality, and considerable expressed apprehension as to whether Christian schools can continue to hold their prestige and influence in the face of the rising quality of the Government and public schools, especially in the primary and grammar schools grades. Considerable and discriminating searching as to the special weaknesses of our schoolshas been carried on. The three points upon which the has turned most severely have been Chinese teaching, English teaching, and the preparation of adequate teachers for our lower and higher primary schools. These investigations have been carried on more searchingly in Chihli than in Shansi though a conscientious attempt has been made here. To the extent of my knowledge and scope of work I have made reports on the condition of English teaching and the need of adequately trained teachers for our lower schools. These ~~investigations~~ reports are in your hands. In Chihli some splendid reports along these two lines were made at the summer meeting of the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association. As a result an entire four year course of study for English work was adopted by the Association and recommended to all our schools. This course is now in full sway in both Fenchow and Taiku, as well as in the Church of the Brethren schools. There were also steps taken for the Preparation of teachers in the middle schools course so that graduates of the middle school may be fitted to teach in the lower primary schools. The fruit of this is the present proposal to have one normal school in connection with a Peking high school (probably the Presbyterian) which shall serve both Shansi and Chihli.

I report these moves to indicate the present trends and activity in our Christian educational work. The most prominent tendency is the unifying of all our Christian educational forces into one efficiently working and coordinated whole. This is a growing tendency of Christian forces everywhere and is in the right direction, but in this case it is necessary for the saving of our Christian educational work, because it is the only way (with the limitations to which mission work is always subject) by which we may secure the quality of work which is necessary to make our work effective. A high quality of work is possible in our mission schools, but not without improved staff and equipment for our fitting schools and this is possible only by uniting our Christian resources in a limited number of high grade institutions. Another marked tendency is the recognition of the peculiar and distinctive function of mission schools as distinct from the public schools. The reason for the renewal of this distinction and emphasis is owing to the fact that in the upheaval following the Revolution it seemed as though the Christian forces might possibly have considerable to do with the public schools in some direct way, but it is now clearly seen that Christian education and public

education while coinciding in certain particulars will have considerable divergence as regards emphasis. If they do not, it means they will lose their distinctly Christian character and the expenditure of mission funds for their maintenance is unjustifiable. That Christian missions can never undertake public education on any considerable scale will be seen by the following figures reported at the Peitaiho meeting. In the two provinces there are in Christian schools of all kinds about 19,000 students. In the recorded public schools, both government and private there are about 700,000 students. If there are thirty-five million people in the two provinces (and this is thought to be a conservative estimate) and if, as in America, one-fifth of the population is of school age, then about 7,000,000 children are of school age. In this case one-tenth of the school population is in school. 19,000 is not a large number as compared with 7,000,000 and the Christian forces are straining every resource to maintain this amount of schooly work. It is clear from this that missions cannot undertake to educate the public, even if they were offered the chance. Only the public itself can educate the public through its properly constituted authorities. What then is the function of the mission schools? What right have we to use money given sacrificially in maintaining schools in the face of the fact that public education must be handled by the public authorities and that public education from the secular standpoint is improving very rapidly? The three reasons as worked out at the meeting this summer may be stated as follows: First, we have a duty in providing a Christian education for those Christian who desire it for their children. Second, we should so emphazise moral and religious training that we may raise up that generation of Christians whose foundations shall be Christian and who will become Christian leaders in the churches and communities in which they live. Third, we have the opportunity, if we are able to take it, of setting the example of a high quality of educational product and thus pointing the way to the public for the improvment of the public schools.

If the above statements lie in the realm of fact, and I believe them to, we should give careful consideration to the policies governing the conduct of our school work. First, I think we should think of quality before expansion. This means considerable. It may mean some cutting of our present work, but we hope not. I think it ought to mean a much greater union of our Shansi Christian educational forces so as to obtain greater efficiency in both staff and equipment. Taking all North China into consideration I think it means that any work done in the Peking University ought not to be duplicated in Shansi, though considering the distance and expense of maintaining boys in Peking, we may be justified in maintaining a University Preparatory department. Owing to the large number of boys who could go this far but could not go on to the University proper, I think we may be justified in maintaining departments of a strongly vocational character, especially departments where the boys will be fitted to be of definite Christian service, as teaching, preaching, and possibly medical preparatory. These ideas are suggestive merely.

There are two or three practical considerations in the opportunities of the present which we ought to face candidly and work out as we are given to see the right course. One is the opportunity of uniting more xx xxxxxxxx than at present with our sister boards near us in our higher educational work. I speak of the Church of the Brethren and English Baptist Missions. The latter are sympathetic with the idea of greater unity of work and will probably be willing to cooperate in a practical way in the future, but at present war conditions require them to restrict their advances into new work. For the present they would lend their moral support to a more unified work. But I have informal information that the Church of the Brethren are now ready and willingto xxxxxxxx take steps toward any sort of practical unifying of our work which will increase the efficiency of the xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxx of the work. If we are ready and willing to invite the Church of the Brethren to cooperate with us, I think that beginning next fall(1919) they would be willing to contribute both men and money toward the increased efficinecy of our higher education. I do not say that there are no practical difficulties to be surmounted in this matter, but merely to state that the opportunity seems to li e open to us and the responsibility for accepting or declining it rests with us. It is probable that the Church of the Brethren would be glad to put two or three high grade men into the work and support their departments. They are a strong missionary body with educational ideals which do not differ from our own and with a strong love for efficient cooperative work.

The second consideration, it seems to me, which we ought to face without flinching is the improbability of any considerable amount of the Hall Fund being turned into the work in Shansi. It seems to me we ought not to bolster up our hopes on this supposition any longer, but we ought to turn our minds to other resources and to the best employment of all the resources which are at our command. I have no specific recommendations to make except that we give a careful study to all the forces and resources with which we are working and see if we are employing them all to the best advantage. I feel sure that God will open up other resources as we really need them, if we use all that we have in the very best way.

Faithfully yours,

Frank B. Warner.

Taiku, Shansi, China
October 22, 1918.

Members of the Church of the Brethren Mission,
Pingtingchow etc., China,

Dear Friends:-

I am enclosing to you a motion which has just been unanimously passed by our Board of Managers for our higher educational work and which meets with the heartiest approval of all our missionaries. I cannot add anything particular to the statement of the motion other than what is stated. It is simply meant honestly and straight-forwardly just as it is stated. We feel that the time has come when the problem of higher education in this province is too great a one for us and for any one mission. Something may possibxly be worked out if we get together and see what we can do by working together. It should be frankly stated that while for a year or two we had hopes that we might receive some considerable gifts from the estate of Mr Hall, a former Oberlin graduate, we have now sufficient evidence to warrant giving up those expectations. So we come to a conference with only the meager resources with which we are ~~xxxxxxx~~ running our work, but in so far as we have the power and can practically do so, we shall be glad to tell you what they are and offer them freely for a union work. Of course we have our problems and limitations just like all mission bodies in similar circumstances, but we shall be glad to discuss them freely and do the best we can. If you feel the same we invite you most cordially to meet with us in conference in regard to the matter.

As to the time and place of such a conference we will leave it to your convenience. It has been suggested that the conference be held here at Taiku somewhere about Thanksgiving time. The reason for suggesting this place is that it is central for both your delegates and for the Fenchow friends. The reason for suggesting that time is that Mr. and Mrs. Heisey are planning to make us a visit at that time and we would like to extend a cordial invitation to as many more as can come. We might combine a hearty conference with a hearty thanksgiving together, butif it is impractical to come for the day itself, could it be for just before or just after? or would an earlier or later date be better? Most any time would suit us here in Taiku, I am sure.

It would not be understand that this conference would have any particular power other than to have a free and frank discussion of the whole matter and to make recommendations to the respective properly constituted bodies which it represented.

With fraternal greetings, I am.

Most cordially,
Frank B. Beaver, Secy

Board of Managers of Higher Education in the Shansi District
of the American Board Mission.

Meeting of October 11, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman. The following members were present: Mr. Fairfield, Dr. Hemingway, Miss Munger, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Pye were also present.

The special purpose of the meeting was to discuss the desirability of taking steps for some immediate and practical cooperation with the other mission bodies in Shansi in our higher educational work. After discussion the following motion was proposed:

Moved that the Board of Managers approve the principle of cooperation with other mission bodies in Shansi in higher educational work and that steps be taken to ~~xxxxx~~ arrange an informal conference with the Church of the Brethren missionaries to see if advance toward a practical cooperation with that mission in this work would be possible in the near future, and that the secretary be authorized to communicate with that Mission in regard to this matter.

Moved that action upon this motion be deferred until the Fenchow members have been heard from.

Signed,
Frank B. Warner, Sec'y

Paper read at Inter-mission Conference held in Taiku Nov.25,1918. 361

Our First Need, A Fitting School.

In considering the important problems of Christian work which face us here in Shansi the first thing might be a statement of our fundamental purpose or aim in coming to China as missionaries. I take it to be the introduction of Christianity with all that that term implies into the life of the people of China by the shortest, most effective way that we can devise. We are compelled also, owing to the limitations of our resources continually to consider economy. That is, we must accomplish our aim with a constant consideration of economy, and we must make our plans with our resources or probable resources in mind. If we would build large in the future, we must build carefully and strong and adequately meet the needs of the present. If we move forward with courage to meet the greatest needs of the present, we may believe that a way will be opened to still greater things in the future.

If we are agreed as to our purpose, the next consideration is the means by which we work to accomplish this purpose The kingdom of God comes into the world by the "foolishness of preaching" Paul says. Interpreted broadly this phrase of Paul's is a recognition of the principle that the contact of a person "on fire with the gospel" with other people is what spreads that gospel. Men inspired with the spirit of God go out and influence other men to find the same source of life that they have found. So then our problem becomes one of bringing other men to know God and endeavoring to give them such influence and training that they will become apostles of Christ by word and example. Experience has found that the three most effective branches of direct propogation of the gospel in China and in other non-Christian countries are preaching, teaching, and medical work. While not for a moment thinking slightly of institutions which render a less direct Christianizing service, I believe that the first call upon our limited resources, so many of which come to us at great sacrifice and which are placed in our trust for the spreading of the gospel, is the the call for fitting high minded young men and women for Christian service. I do not wish to be misunderstood, I thoroughly believe in all agencies direct and indirect which forward the kingdom of God, but I believe that the first call should be met first.

This implies first of all a good Christian fitting school. It seems to me that the first need of our mission work in Shansi is a good fitting school. A school here on the order of the Mount Hermon School for boys and the Northfield School for girls such as Mr. Moody built up on the banks of the Connecticut river in Massachusetts would more nearly fill our immediate and most pressing need than any other kind of school we could build. Perhaps you have not all visited them, but they are high grade boarding schools which have the avowed purpose of fitting boys for Christian service. They fit for entrance to any college of high standing, the great emphasis is laid upon Christian teaching and the whole atmosphere of the school is to inspire to Christian service.

If we talk about universities right now, no matter how much justified we might be in having one, we stand a good chance of having left our work at considerable sacrifice with little satisfaction to show for it. If we consider technical and industrial courses at this time we are likely also to make no real progress. I do not say that they may not legitimately be considered sometime, but I am convinced that the time has not yet arrived. If we shoot too high now, we stand a good chance of missing the mark entirely and of trying (vainly probably) to get something which we could not possibly handle before we have developed that which we can handle and badly need. A high grade Christian fitting school is a first call upon our mission funds, but neither a university nor an industrial school are such a first call, even if we had the resources and men to manage them.

If you will permit me, I will express my personal opinion as to just what such a fitting school would imply. These ideas are made to invite thought and criticism. Ideas are only ideas and it is the purpose of this meeting to exchange them. I think that such a fitting school such have a course of study sufficient in quality and consuming sufficient time to prepare boys to enter the College of Liberal Arts (Pen K'e) of Peking University. One important reason why it is very difficult for us to consider an insititution of university grade now is because we have as yet not even one adequate Christian school which would fit boys for that grade of work. It would be almost imperative, it seems to me, that we first build up and equip a high grade fitting school, before we attempt a university.

Such a fitting school as I mention would imply a high grade middle school and Yu K'e, that is, a four years middle school course and two years, or three years, Yu K'e as the need might require. This school should be in close touch with the Peking University and one of its feeders. It might follow fairly closely the course recommended by the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Asociation making only such modifications as are necessary better to fit boys for Christian service direct. If boys know what they have in mind to do by the end of the second year of the middle school there might be sufficient minor choices in the curriculum to throw the weight of their work either to science or to literature. Those emphasizing science heading for scientific or medical work, those emphasizing literature heading for a cultural education or for preaching or teaching. Great stress should be laid on religious training thruout, as well as definite instruction and supervision in social service and so forth. I think also that the Chinese language and English should receive emphasis. A high grade science instruction and equipment are also essential. The teacher training work could begin with the third year middle school and a foundation laid in Psychalogy and pedagogy without interfering with the fitness of the boys to enter other schools upon graduation from high school. The practical work of training teachers for our country schools could be completed by a year of special work immediately following graduation from middle school. Boys who are thinking of preaching could be fitted to enter a theological seminary. Boys who are thinking of medicine could

be fitted to enter ChiNanFu Medical or Peking Pre-medical schools. Proved boys, who who wish to teach in high school, or in teacher training departments, or act as supervisors of country schools could be fitted for the Teachers' College in connection with Peking University. With a thorough-going foundation of this kind, we might consider a wise introduction of some industrial and agricultural courses, at least to such an extent as would give some poor boys an opportunity to help earn their way. It is not necessary to go into further detail about the construction of the fitting school. My only purpose is to go into sufficient detail to make clear my conception of it.

I believe that such a fitting school would meet with the approval of Christian forces here in China and at home It is a simple plan and has a definite and easily understandable aim. It is a practical plan for our mission forces here to consider. It is within the range of possibility as regards men and money, although to build such an institution and staff it adequately would amply tax our united resources and energies for some little time. It is a compromise between the idea of full university work and the idea of having only middle school work here. As a compromise it would be more likely to receive the support of the Christian forces both in China and at home. And, finally, if it is union work, it will for that reason win support here in China and at home.

To sum up: an institution such as I have outlined meets an immediate and pressing need; it is a legitimate first call upon our mission funds; it is practicable from the standpoint of curriculum, men, and means, if we all work together. We have just about a ~~xxxxxxx~~ sufficient Christian constituency for it, and because it is union, modest and feasible, I believe it will meet with universal approval and support.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank B. Warner.

The ideas expressed in this paper were, as you know, thoroughly snowed under, but I believe they will dig themselves out again gradually not because they are mine, but because we must face the actual situation, both as regards the field and as regards our resources.

F.B.W.

for the teachers. We might consider a thorough-going foundation of this kind, we might consider a motion of some industrial and agricultural courses, at least an extent as would give some poor boys an opportunity to help their way. It is not necessary to go into further detail respecting the fitting school. My only purpose is to sufficient detail to make clear my conception of it.

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Respectfully submitted,

Frank D. Warner.

Oct. 11, 1915.

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THE
North China American School
TUNGHSIEN, CHIHLI.

BULLETIN NUMBER THREE
1918 – 1919.

The Tientsin Press, Ltd., 33 Victoria Road, Tientsin.

PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE, 1917-1918.

ONE OF THE CLASS ROOMS

THE NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL
Tunghsien, Chihli.

Address all communications to

MISS FLORA BEARD, *Principal.*

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Rev. C. H. Corbett ..... Tunghsien, Chihli.

STAFF:

Miss Flora Beard, Principal.

Miss Mary Louise Beard.

Miss Jean Marion Dudley.

Miss Emily F. Bostwick.

Miss Grace Ethel Parsons.

..... (to be appointed).

CALENDAR FOR 1918—1919.

Fall Term.

Term begins:—Wednesday, September 11.

Founders' Day Celebration:—Saturday, October 12

Thanksgiving Holiday:—Thursday, November 28

Term ends:—Thursday, December 19.

Winter Term.

Term begins:—Wednesday, January 8.

First Semester ends:—Saturday, February 1.

Second Semester begins:—Tuesday, February 4.

Washington's Birthday:—Saturday, February 22

Term ends:—Thursday, March 27.

Spring Term.

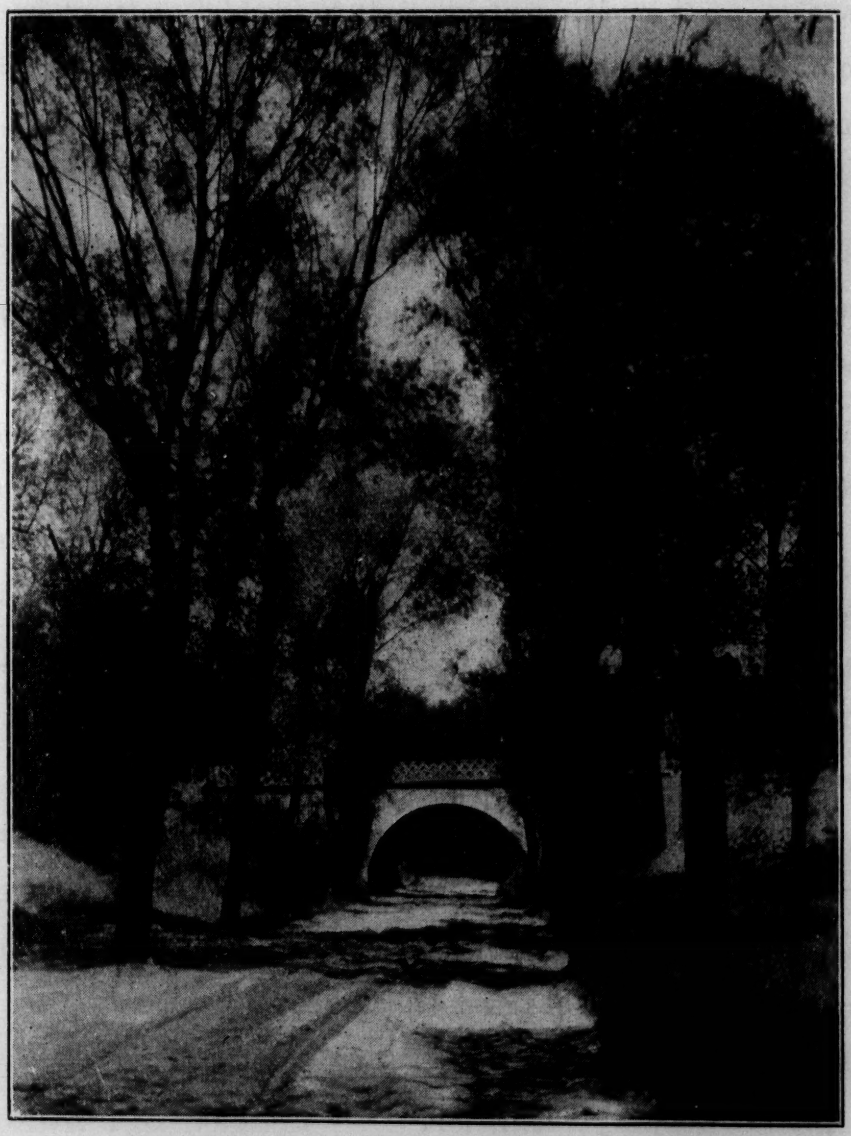
Term begins:—Wednesday, April 9.

Term ends:—Thursday, June 5.

TRAIN SCHEDULE.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Peking	6.10	11.30	4.00	Tunghsien... (South)	7.23	12.38	5.18
Tunghsien... (South)	6.52	12.12	4.42	Peking	8.05	1.20	6.09

The weekly holiday is Monday. This enables pupils from Peking to go home Saturday evening and return Monday evening thus avoiding the early train. On opening days after vacations all students are expected to arrive not later than the afternoon train, and on closing days they are not expected to leave before the afternoon train. Rebates for board can not be allowed for late arrival or early departure.



BRIDGE NEAR THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

Management

The North China American School is a union institution founded by the American Board, the Methodist Episcopal Board, and the Presbyterian Board for the children of their missionaries in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, and Shansi. It offers its facilities also to other American and European children under conditions noted on another page.

Aim

The school provides a curriculum corresponding to that of secondary schools of the United States, thus fitting pupils to enter American schools and colleges. The physical, moral, and spiritual natures of the children are developed by means of Athletics, the Household League, and Bible Study Classes.

Location

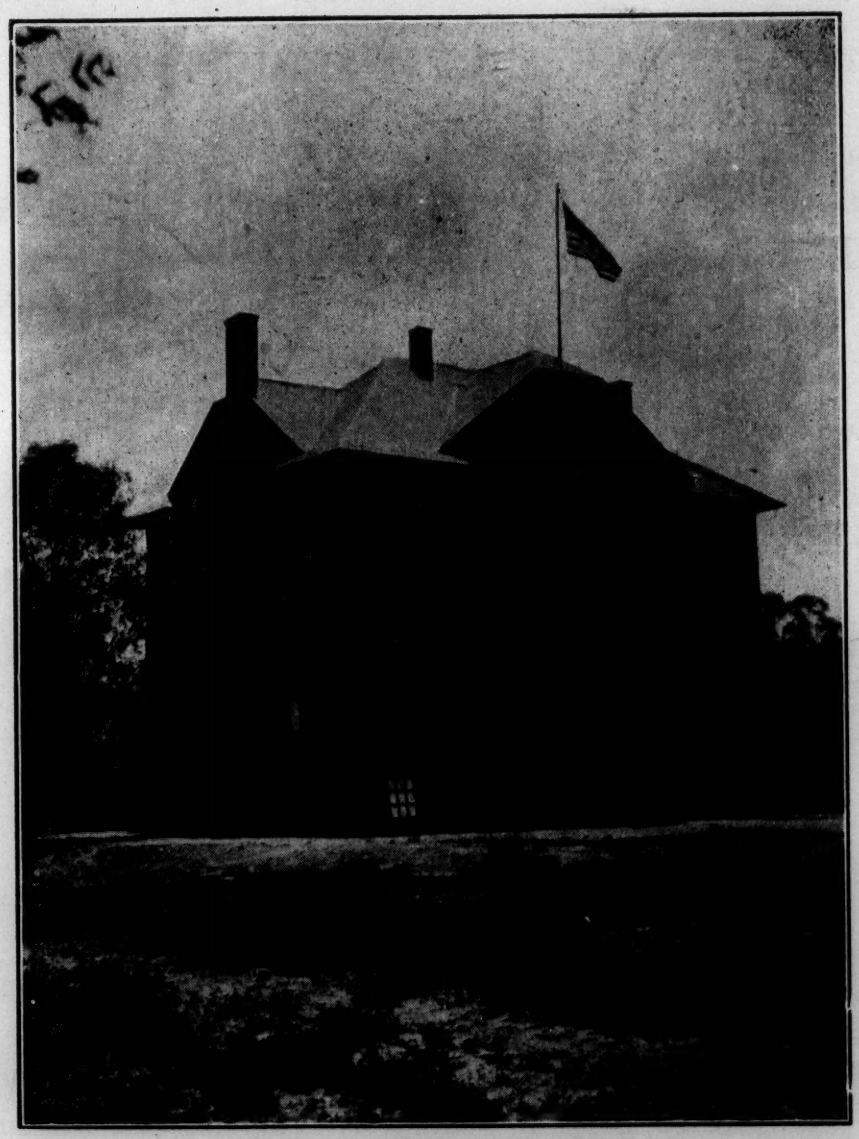
The school is located at Tunghsien, about twelve miles east of Peking, with which it is connected by three trains each way per day. Motor cars also will soon be able to make the trip as the old stone highway is being transformed into a fine macadamized road. The school is thus conveniently near the railroad center of North China, while it avoids the noise and dirt of a large city. It is situated in the compound of the American Board with its beautiful and spacious grounds seventy acres in extent. A perpetually flowing artesian well 300 feet deep provides a copious supply of pure water. A dairy conducted in the most approved style according to foreign methods supplies an excellent quality of milk. A large pond serves as a skating rink in winter and yields an abundant supply of ice. The place is therefore a veritable children's paradise.

Building and Equipment

The school building is located and constructed so that the best drainage and light are secured. A concrete stairway extending from the top to the bottom provides safety from fire. At present the classrooms not needed are used for dormitory purposes, and two of the residences in the compound provide further housing facilities. The Athletic Association provides its own apparatus for outdoor sports, such as tennis, pole-vaulting, football, basketball and volley-ball. Domestic science equipment has already been installed. Tools for manual training in carpentry have been purchased. The American Board Academy lends its laboratories for high school sciences.

Admission

Pupils are admitted to the high schools, the grammar grades and the fourth grade primary. To qualify for the lowest class a child must know all the multiplication and division tables and read well in any third grade reader. The school admits only children who are of European or American parentage and of good moral character. To make sure that these provisions are carried out, every candidate for admission is passed upon by a committee appointed by the Board of Managers. In case of inadequate accommodations preference will be given to the children of the organizations maintaining the school. It is required that each pupil bring a medical certificate signed by a physician showing that the pupil is in good health and has been vaccinated. Registration and medical blanks will be supplied on request.



THE SCHOOL BUILDING

Fees

TUITION. For children of the sustaining organizations $25 a year; for all others $125. Tuition fees are payable in two instalments, one upon arrival in September and the other in February 1.

BOARD. Board, rooms, light, heat, washing and mending are furnished at one dollar per day.

MUSIC. Piano and violin lessons: $1.00 per half hour. Rent of piano $5.00 per half year for one hour of daily practice.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE. House call $3.00; office call $1.00. Medicines extra.

The above figures are all in local silver currency

Outfit

Each child should be provided with the following articles:—

4 sheets for single bed.	6 table napkins.
3 pillow cases.	4 fruit napkins.
1 pillow.	1 napkin ring.
1 pair of blankets.	1 table knife.
2 comfortables or quilts.	1 fork.
2 counterpanes.	1 desert spoon.
1 mattress pad.	tooth brush.
6 hand towels.	nail brush.
3 bath towels.	nail file.
2 laundry bags.	shoe blacking and kit.
1 bathrobe.	1 pair of bedroom slippers.

All articles should be marked with the *Full Name* of the owner. The School will not assume responsibility for returning unmarked articles.

It is requested that children bring with them sufficient clothing so that their wardrobes will not require care other than mending during the term. Dresses and suits should be provided with pieces for patches, and sweaters with yarn of the same color for darning.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

To meet the needs of our pupils and because of the changing requirements for college entrance, the following tentative schedule has been prepared for the next two years:—

1918-1919.

Freshman.	Sophomore.	Junior.	Senior.
English	English	*Modern	*Modern
Latin I	Cæsar	Language	Language
Algebra	Geometry	English	English
Ancient History		Chemistry	
Music		Cicero	
Manual Training, or			
Domestic Science			

1919-1920.

Freshman.	Sophomore.	Junior.	Senior.
Algebra	Geometry	*Modern	*Modern
English	English	Language	Language
Latin I	Cæsar	English	English
Biology		Medieval History	
Music		Virgil	
Manual Training, or			
Domestic Science.			

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* French, German, or Mandarin.

EDITORIAL BOARD OF "THE NORTH CHINA AMERICAN"
1916-1917

HIGH SCHOOL BOOK LIST.

Composition :—Brooks.

History of English Literature.

High School Algebra :—Milne.

Plane Geometry :—Wentworth.

General Science :—Caldwell and Eikenberry.

High School Chemistry :—Brownley and Others.

Ancient World :—West.

Medieval and Modern History :—Harding.

Shorter Course in French :—Fraser and Squair.

Latin for Beginners :—D'Ooge.

Latin Composition :—Part I Caesar, Part II Cicero, D'Ooge.

Corona Song Book.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOOK LIST

Riverside Readers.

Art Literature Readers.

Supplementary Readers, including History, Science and Literature.

New World Spellers.

Progressive Composition Lessons.

Mother Tongue :—Book Two.

Arithmetic :—Stone-Millis Series.

Geography :—Tarr and McMurry Series.

Physiology :—Gulick Series.

History of the United States :—Gordy Series.

Music :—New Educational Series.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

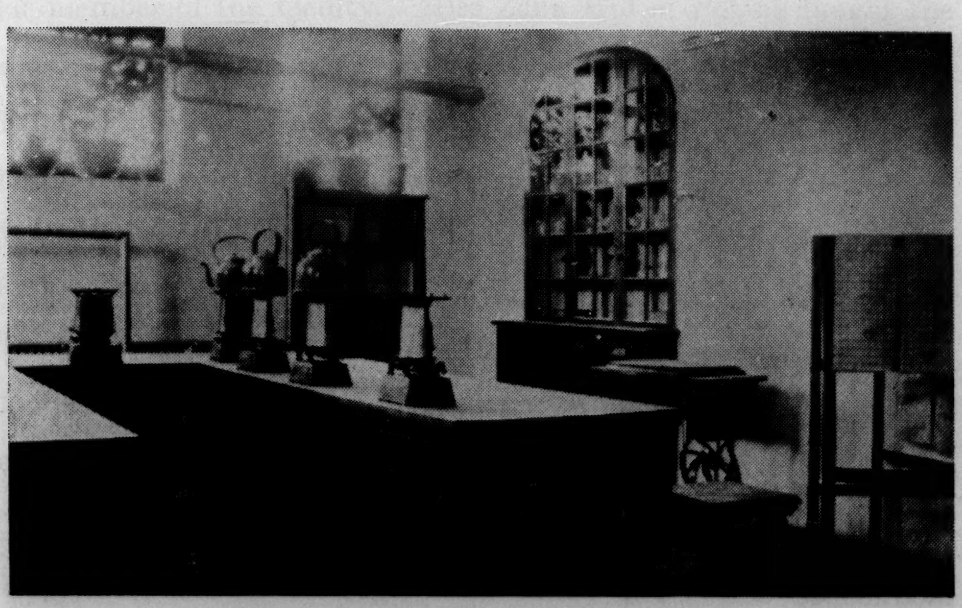
Excursions

Peking and vicinity abound in places of interest and trips to some of these famous localities are a part of each year's school life. One most interesting trip included a visit to the Bureau of Engraving where Mr. W. A. Grant explained and demonstrated the making of a postage stamp to our High School students. A basket lunch and a walk through the palace grounds around the North Lake completed the day. In October, 1917, our older children were invited to join the Peking Union Language School in a visit to President Feng. Nearly thirty children and teachers went, and not only saw the President but had the pleasure of visiting several renowned parts of his palace. During the Easter vacation 1918, two parties, one of girls headed by Miss Mary Beard, and one of boys under the leadership of Mr. Douglas Beers went to the Western Hills and spent several most delightful days roaming over the hills and visiting the temples and palaces which abound in that region. In April a visit was made to the British Legation where Mrs. W. B. Stelle lectured on the Siege of 1900 and showed the various points of interest. From there the party went to the Palace Grounds. The school is indebted to the Peking and Mukden Railway for furnishing special cars for several of these trips.

Addresses

Dr. John Wherry of Peking helped the school to keep Memorial Day 1917 in the true American way, and Miss Carl on Closing Day told some of her experiences with the late Empress Dowager while painting her portrait. On Founders' Day, October 12, 1917, Miss Mary Porter related

KNITTING FOR THE RED CROSS



THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE ROOM

some experiences of her early days in Peking. On a later date Dr. H. Foster Bain spoke of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission of which he had been a member. Rev. Lyman Cady told about the Armenian sufferings as he saw and knew them personally. Dr. O. H. Love gave an interesting talk on hygiene. Dr. Arthur H. Smith's Thursday morning chapel talks have been much appreciated as evidence of their real interest has been shown in the efforts of the children to heed his suggestions.

Teachers

The fall term of 1916 opened with a fifty per cent. increase of pupils and a corresponding decrease of teachers. The Americans at Tungchou gave generously of their time throughout the year. Mrs. Porter taught Latin; Mrs. Wicks, French; Mrs. Love, Physiology and Mrs. Galt gave half her time until Miss Dudley arrived in January to be a regular member of the faculty. Miss Zana Hill of Peking taught the music and drawing most acceptably. In the fall of 1917 Miss Emily F. Bostwick arrived just in time to take up her duties as house-mother and was gladly welcomed. During the past school year Mrs. C. H. Corbett and Mrs. O. H. Love have been taking daily classes and Mrs. J. R. Lyons of Peking has been giving Thursday afternoons in the Household Science department. Madame Teng, a Parisian, has just been engaged to spend Saturday afternoons at the school teaching conversational French.

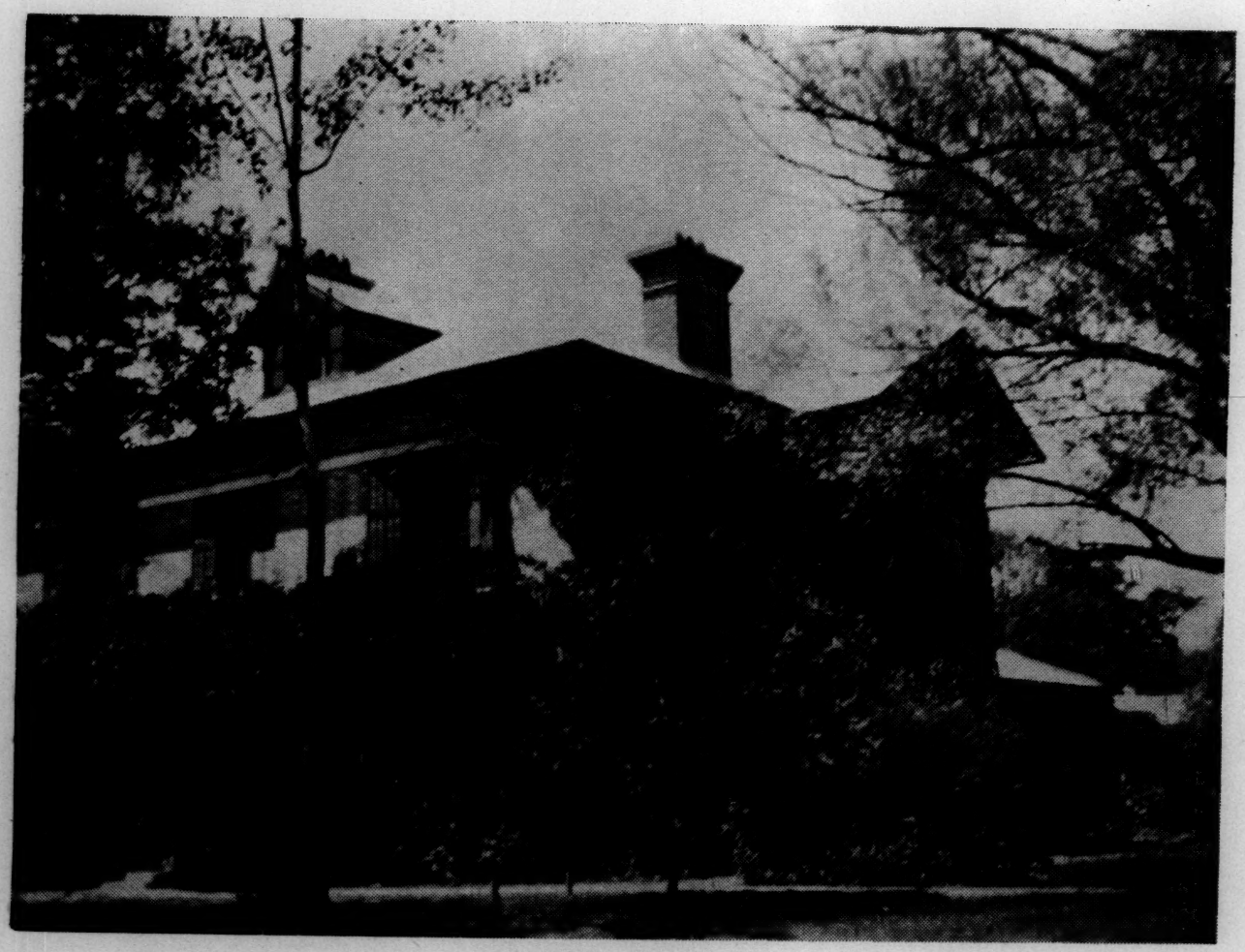
Improvements

During the summer vacation the walls of the schoolrooms were tinted and a new schoolroom was opened. In the autumn the American Board lent the school, for dormitory purposes, the central house in the

residential row and in October the dining room and kitchen were moved over there. This house has been named Wistaria Lodge and a picture of it is shown herewith. It is hoped that the school will be able to secure still another residence for the fall of 1918. The basement of the school building, being no longer needed for a dining room, has been altered for the needs of Household Science and Manual Training.

Gifts

The Household Science Equipment given by one of the parents, has been purchased and put in place. Word has been received that the tools for Manual Training have been given to the school by friends in New Britain, Conn. The table silver presented last year arrived in the fall and has been in use ever since. A supplementary gift of twenty dollars has been made towards a fund for purchasing all the flat silver needed by the school so that pupils may be relieved of the necessity of bringing silver as a part of their outfit. Further contributions to the fund will be gratefully received. In May, Mrs. C. H. Corbett wrote that she had purchased and sent to us a Mason and Hamlin piano. A part of the funds for this had been realized from the sale of curios given here and sold in America, but a friend in New York made the purchase possible, by giving the rest of the sum needed. The piano arrived late in September and has been a daily delight. Later the school purchased another piano so that the facilities for practice have been greatly improved. Dr. Charles E. Scott of Tsingtau presented a splendid portrait of Longfellow. Gifts of appropriate pictures, books and maps will be welcomed by the school.



WISTARIA LODGE

RECD JUL 12 1918

Pactingfu, Chihli, North China,
January 24, 1918.

Mr. Charles S. Bates,
Exeter, N. H., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bates:-

I am sorry to have to begin my correspondence to you with an apology, but I have been very delinquent in not acknowledging your very kind letter of November 27th, which, with the pledge for 1918, brought great rejoicing to the whole station.

The terrible floods in this district have confused all our plans in almost every department, and altho the work which Mr. Galt turned over to me could have kept busy several men like myself, still I have had to put in over half my time on flood relief. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to the China Press, which may give you some idea of the conditions in our field. Our country evangelists have, of course, been in the midst of the suffering and have had to devote a large part of their energies to helping the destitute. Mr. Sun Tzu Hsiang and Mr. Yang Ch'un Lai have been especially helpful to me in this connection. In fact, I have leaned upon these two more than upon any others of our evangelists. The suffering among the poor was so great that we felt justified in taking Sun from his work in Ting Chou for two trips of investigation through the worst affected areas. After this we were able to report the actual conditions in such a way as to get some help from government and Red Cross funds and contributions of sister churches. In December I took Mr. Yang with me to recruit 440 of the worst sufferers for road building in Peking, and he proved invaluable to me on that trip. I was much pleased with his common-sense, good-nature and efficient management. He, as well as Sun and Yeh, have now charge of remitting to the families of these laborers the monthly allowance which comes from Peking.

Recently we have obtained over $6000 with which we are making all of our chapels throughout the country side into refuges for those who have no other means of subsistence, especially for children, widows and cripples, etc. Many of these would starve or freeze to death without our help, as they are doing in many villages. We will be able to take in over $ 1200 into these chapel refuges, which will be under the control of our evangelists. The chapel at Ting Chou is taking in 60 refugees and that at Chang Teng 48, in addition to many more in nearby villages. This will mean a considerable responsibility for your men and will take most of their time, together with other relief work, for the next two or three months. It is our conviction, however, that in no way could we better preach the gospel of God's love and our friendship than in meeting the need of these people, at a time of such suffering. Our relief work has brought us in touch not only with sufferers, but also with the village head men and the district (county) officials, with whom we have been cooperating and in whose esteem I believe the church has greatly risen. I also believe that our work in the future will have many timesthe power and result because of this demonstration of practical Christianity.

As you know, I am a new man on the job and up to a few months ago was not acquainted with the country field, having been formerly engaged in student work in the city. I therefore thought it fitting that each of your men should write his own report;and this they have done, as you will see by the enclosed letters. From their statements and from other sources of information I have been able to fill out the blanks which you sent me and these I am also forwarding to you. I myself, however, have been in close touch with these men lately and I wish to jot down a few of my own impressions.

I have already mentioned the pleasure which I take in the friendship of Yang Ch'un Lai, who seems to me a most promising young man. He had intended to give his life to educational work, for which he is admirably suited and in the meantime is throwing himself, heart and soul, into the evangelistic work at Chang Feng, where he seems to have won the confidence of all classes. I suppose it must be lonesome for him at times, as he is the only college grade man in that community, but so far as I can see he has the true spirit of the missionary and the joy of the work has more than compensated for the absence of college friends, available libraries, athletics and so forth.

Mr. Sun Tzu Hsiang has been my right hand man during the past months. He is intimately acquainted with all parts of the country field and, in my ignorance, has been able to advise and suggest in plans for the country work. I regret that I had to call him so often away from Ting Chou, which should be his main work, but he has been of great service to the field as a whole. Within a few days he was asked to be the representative of our field on the travelling evangelists team for this province. In my opinion and that of many others he was our best man for this important work. However, he repeatedly declined the position and insisted that he wished to go back to Ting Chou where the opening for Christianity was so attractive. He is on excellent terms with the progressive, enterprising district (county) magistrate of Ting Chou and also with many educators and gentry of Ting Chou city. During my brief visits to the chapel at Ting Chou, we received calls from the district magistrate and others in high standing, who seemed on the friendliest terms with our workers.

Mr. Yeh is not of as high intellectual calibre as these other two, but according to his talents is faithful and trustworthy and seems to have an especial gift with boys. During my visit there every evening the rooms were crowded with boys from the Ting Chou school, whom Mr. Yeh had gathered together and for whom he has prepared activities along religious, educational, social and physical lines. He hopes soon to organize a Boys Scouts movement and is encouraged in this by the officials and educators of the city. He is withheld merely by his lack of experience in that particular movement.

Messrs. Sun, Yang and Yeh had a photograph taken of themselves which they beg me to present to you with their compliments.

I am enclosing a couple of snap-shots, which I took of the Ting Chou pagoda, one of the tallest in this part of the country. This city, I believe, was once the capital of the country and is still a center of great importance.

It is with very real sorrow that I must announce the death of Mr. Chao Ching K'ai who was at Shen Chai. On my first visit to that city I found that he had just passed away. It is hard to understand why a young man of such promise and entering into his work with such consecration should be taken away. So far as I could ascertain, he was affected with some digestive trouble. He went home for a few days' leave of absence and there consulted a native physician, who gave him some drastic medicine which evidently caused internal hemorrhage. His family are none of them Christians, but they were very deeply moved and comforted by his last words. As he was dying, he said to them, "Do not be sorry for me. I see many mansions ready for us and one of them is for me, and I see Jesus, who is beckoning me to come to him." These words and the joyous manner of his death were reported thru all that district and so his influence still goes on.

Mr. Wu Shu Feng, who, as you remember, was in Wu Chi with Mr. Wang Chih Hsin, left the work in November. Another situation offered itself and, because of the ever-increasing deficit, in your fund, I thought best to advise him to go. I am not well acquainted with ~~me~~ him personally and am sorry not to be able to give you more of a report concerning his work.

After the death of Mr. Chao, Mr. Ch'i, our other evangelist at Shen Chai, was so restricted in his work because of the lack of a helper that we temporarily engaged a promising colporteur, Mr. Wang Che Hsiang, whom Mr. Galt has mentioned in former letters to you. Mr. Ch'i is very fond of him and reports enthusiastically upon his work. We are only giving him $8 a month but he is a great help and is able to do some preaching and take charge of the chapel during Mr. Ch'i's absence to visit country chapels; he is of great service along many other lines, too.

In summarizing my impressions of the field, let me say that, as an outsider coming into this country work, I have been filled with enthusiasm at its prospects and can say in all truth that I know of no better way in which you could invest the funds entrusted to you than in this most promising field and at these strategic points which Mr. Galt has chosen for your work.

A letter has just come from Miss Phelps, telling of the big thing you are doing for the women's work. I am hoping that one of the Bible women will be able to help Mr. Yang at Chang Teng and make it easier for him to occupy that native center. For a long time we have been promising him a lower grade helper. There are several thriving villages chapels nearby and every time he goes out to visit them he is obliged to close up all work in Chang Teng. Another man on the job at about $10 a month would be of very great value. But, after considering our resources for the year, we have had to refuse him again.

On a separate page I have made a financial statement of the receipts and expenditures for last year, also the estimated budget for the work we already have in hand at the beginning of 1918. Owing to the wretched state of exchange, our estimates committee found that the salaries of Messrs. Sun, Yang and Yeh, together with the chapel expenses and travel would consume your entire gift for 1918. We have no reason to hope for an immediate improvement in the exchange and so dare not add on expenses for the workers who should be in Shen Chai and Wu Chi. We judge that you, too, dislike the thought of a deficit at the end of the year and so we plan to keep your work within the income this next year. However, one of our number has personally guaranteed the salary of Mr. Wang Che Hsiang at Shen Chai until we can hear definitely from you as to whether you would like to keep him on. Mr. Wang Chih Hsin at Wu Chi sends in almost weekly pleas for help in his work, but we have been able to promise him nothing. Fortunately our BOARD appropriations for Paotingfu were increased this year, but a falling off in "specials" caused the actual increase to be no more than sufficient to employ one much-needed worker here in the city. For the vacancy at Wu Chi we have a good man waiting now unemployed, Mr. Hsi Chung Hsien, of whom Mr. Galt has written you. His salary would be $14 a month.

I do not know just how we will feel about keeping on Mr. Wang Che Hsiang and employing Mr. Hsi to fill the places, respectively, of Mr. Chao and Mr. Wu. It seems as though these places ~~were~~ would have to be filled in some way at the earliest possible opportunity. Their salaries, with a slight allowance for travelling expenses, would mean an increase of about $300 Mexican for one year, or about $200 Gold from the 1st of March. In case you should feel able to, cable me the one word "employ". If you feel that you could take on only Mr. Wang, you might cable the single word "keep". In any case we are sure of your deepest sympathy and prayers and know that you are doing your utmost for the cause to which we have all given our lives.

I hope that during the year to come I can keep you in closer touch with the work and that you will find much joy in the results accomplished by your investment in this field.

Very sincerely yours,

H. O. Hubbard

Jan. 24, 1918.

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In the winter of 1917-18 a number of missionaries, evangelists as well as physicians, were invited to help the Chinese government, and especially the provincial government in Shansi, in combatting the pneumonic plague. Dr. Charles W. Young of the American Board, Peking, was the director of the Antiplague Bureau in Shansi. Other missionaries of our Board engaging in the campaign were Drs. F. F. Tucker and L. M. Miles of Tehchow, Shantung, Dr. O. L. Love of Tunghsien, Dr. J. H. Ingram of Peking, and in Shansi Dr. W. A. Hemingway and Rev. Paul L. Corbin of Taikuhsien, and Dr. Percy T. Watson and Rev. W. R. Leete of Fenchow. Each of these missionaries was recently pleased and encouraged to receive the following communication:

"Legation of the United States
of America
Peking,
September 25, 1918.

American Board Mission,

Sir:

The Legation take much pleasure in advising that, having reported to the United States Government the work done by you and your associates in combatting the epidemic of pneumonic plague in China in 1917-18, it has now been instructed by the Secretary of State to express to you the gratification of the Government for the heroic, efficient and unselfish manner in which you devoted yourselves to this humanitarian task, and its appreciation of your splendid work.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) J. V. A. MacMurray

Chargé d' Affaires. "

Mr. Barbour

Mch

Olyme

Enl

Mch 1/18

AMERICAN DOCTORS FIGHT PLAGUE IN CHINA

Deadly Disease Breaks Out North Of The Great Wall

Contagion Absolutely Fatal

Missionary Doctors Summoned By Government

War, famine ,flood and now pestilence are China's portion in this year of grace! Some days ago the American Board made public news of the outbreak of pneumonic plague in the northern part of the great Shansi Province in which two of its largest and most important mission stations are located. Today the Board learns that several of its doctors further south have been summoned, by Chinese authorities and by the China Medical Board, to go to Shansi and help organize quarantine stations at the passes through the Wall and to act as plague inspector on the railway from the north down to Peking.

The disease is the same which ravaged Manchuria carrying off 40,000 people, or probably more, about seven years ago. It affects the respiratory organs and is always fatal in cases of genuine contagion. There are five passes into Shansi through the Great Wall. Railway authorities promptly stopped runnung trains through to Peking; but the local government officials refused to take quarantine measures, or as Dr. Percy T. Watson, of Fenchow, the first American doctor to learn of the plague, urged them to do.

Presently the disease was reported south of the Wall near Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi. Then Dr. Watson was summoned by wire; and set out with his Chinese associate, Dr. Ma, two hospital assistants, a young man of position to act as secretary (and negotiator), and last but not least with the faithful cook who has worked for the Watsons ever since they struck Fenchow nearly ten years ago.

At first Dr. Watson was promised a military escort to enforce his directions ; that all but the pass on the Taiyuan road should be

Police and District magistrate to watch all the roads to which visit-

closed; and that that one should be guarded by a medical station -- but before this could be done suspicious cases were found in Taiyuan and panic followed. It was almost impossible to keep quarantine measures. Doctors in Paotingfu, a city on the other side of the Wall, where the Americans also have work, were mobbed in trying to carry out protective measures.

Dr. J.H. Ingram, trained at the University of Pennsylvania Medical and now on the Board's staff at Peking, has been summoned to serve as plague inspector on the Peking railways from the north.

Dr. Francis F. Tucker, whose big new hospital at Tehchow has been kept running although the floods were up to its second floors and its grounds and out-buildings were all awash, has been sent for to help Dr. Watson at Taiyuanfu and departed leaving his wife who is a doctor and Dr. Amy Metcalf, the first appointee of the China Medical Board, in charge at Tehchow.

Dr. W.A. Hemingway has left his hospital at Taikuhsien - another big city, to work nearer the critical points; Other American Board doctors are being asked by the government officials to rearrange flood relief, etc. so as to free more workers for the plague stricken districts.

Dr. Charles W. Young, of Peking, was one of the first to be summoned to join Drs. Watson and Hemingway at Taiyuan. He will be remembered as the American who received such signal honors from the Chinese government and from international medical authorities for his services in the epidemic of 1911. At that time Dr. Young and his assistants prepared in a little laboratory which they carried with them to plague stricken cities, a large amount of anti-plague vaccine. Doubtless some of this vaccine will soon again be available.

Dr. Watson, the Fenchow physician who made the first dash against the epidemic this year, left his hospital and various cares in charge of his wife who evidently rose to the occasion. She asked the Chief of Police and district magistrate to watch all the houses to which visit-

police and district magistrate to watch all the homes in the city to which visitors from the north came for the Chinese New Year holidays, and to report to her all suspicious or sudden deaths (the plague acts in two days or less) ; she had plague suits, masks and such equipment prepared; she set on foot arrangements that all travelers from the north should stop at a special inn; and she saw to it that definite instructions were given for the proper disposal of bodies should need arise.

Evidently Americans, men or women, understand "efficiency" in China.

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Evidently Americans, men or women, understand "efficiency" in China.

Worse than Bolshevism

NOV 22 1918

LAWLESSNESS AS OBSERVED IN THE TEHCHOW DISTRICT

By Dr Amy A. Metcalf, Tehchow, China.

~~AT the request of the Christian Literature, we attempt to set forth~~ the condition of outlawry that has existed in Northern Shantung for almost two years. ~~It~~ has periods of greater or less severity according to the seasons, being more violent at China New Year for the most part; though we ~~have just~~ in early autumn passed through the worst period that we have so far experienced. It is natural of course that in the hospital here we should see more of the worst aspects of the robbers depredations, since we get so many of their victims, and pitiable victims they are too. I speak feelingly this morning, having spent the greater part of the night operating one one of them in a desperate effort to save his life. During the last few weeks we have had fewer patients as the result of the robber fiendishness, but those that we have had have been much more severely wounded. During all of 1917 we had a great number of people who had been burned by robbers, having been first tied up in their bed clothes, saturated with kerosene and set on fire. But now the kind has changed and for many months the special variety has been gun-shot wounds, ~~not that~~ we do not get so many as formerly, for now their work is more deadly, also they do not allow the relatives to bring the wounded away from the spot where they are hurt. Whether this is for some reason, or only a part of the general fiendishness, I am not prepared to say. But the injury of their guns is not slight, and if this is war surgery, then I do not want to go to war!

The region to the south of us and especially around En Hsien has been so terrorized by these "t'u fei" for more than a year that our evangelistic work has been seriously interfered with, ~~as~~ the workers cannot travel from one place to another; the people are afraid to come out to meetings in their own villages; and it is impossible to get the workers to the station here for conferences. Our medical work has been interrupted somewhat less, but there have been times when it was not safe to go to the Branch Dispensaries, in spite of the fact that our cart

is recognized all over the country, and is usually safe on the road when no other vehicle dares venture out. As to renting a cart to take one to the country, that has been absolutely impossible for more than a month now. And it has been a year since we could go directly from Tehchow here, to our neighboring station of Lintsing by cart; for the most part traffic has gone a round about way, and by crossing the river here and travelling entirely west of the river, crossing back again at Lintsing it has been possible to make the journey in comparative safety, though never free from the thought that the robbers might at any minute fall upon one. ~~But~~ even that mode of travel has now become impossible, and the missionaries in returning to their work this fall, have all had to make the journey by boat.

I think that the most difficult time that we have ever known was this year just at the opening of our Girl's School. Many and various were the ways devised for getting those girls across the infested district from their homes to the school. One little girl whom I am supporting and so feel an especial interest in, had an usual experience. Just at the time when she ought to have been arriving at school, we heard that her home had been attacked by bandits and that she had been carried off. I immediately set about devising means to find out if this were really true, but it was impossible to hire either cart or animal to make the dangerous journey; at last ~~though~~ I succeeded in getting one of our faithful old coolies to try to make the journey on foot, and he was to start at daylight. I felt fairly safe about him for no one, not even a robber would ever suspect him of being worth robbing. But just as we completed these arrangements, here came my school- girl dressed in boys clothes and with her hair shaved into a queue. She had walked the whole way, 140 li in order to get to school. With her had come a neighbor, and older woman coming here to act as "Amah", and this woman was disguised as a beggar.

I might go on endlessly telling how the families of our servants have been beaten, carried off, burned etc. but I will not go into further

details. You doubtless know of the ~~recent~~ conflict between brigands and regular troops here in our region, when the Government railways were torn up and all train and mail service discontinued for four days. You would doubtless also know that the local officials make no effort to remedy matters, probably because the whole political situation is so complicated that it is difficult to know just where the dividing line is between politicians and brigands, or between troops and thieves. I am not a politician, but when I read in the morning paper that President Wilson had called on all the Allied Nations to protest against the outrages of Bolshevism, it occurred to me to wonder why nobody found it worht while to protest against the outrages that have been going on here for a much longer time than those in Russia, and what is more to the point, in a country that is supposed to have a government.

~~I don't know that I have anything more to say excepting to call your attention to the fact that it is possible to have somehting that is like unto law and order even in China. I was so struck with the decency and signs of progress that I beheld in Shansi this summer, that those of my friends who habitually live in Shansi felt that I must have come from a very uncivilized place indeed. And they say that it is all due to the earnestness and uprightness of one man. If so why not have some more of the same kind of men?~~

~~If anything that I have here set forth will in any way help others to abetter understanding of conditions as they exist here, or to any attempt at remedying them, I shall indeed be glad. If I can in the future be of any small assistance in reporting what happens in our countryside please feel at liberty to let me know.~~

~~Yours sincerely,~~

Sept. 1918

Mr. Lansing

Q. Restored

President.

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I don't know that I have anything more to say excepting to call your attention to the fact that it is possible to have something that is like unto law and order even in China. I was so struck with the decency and elan of progress that I beheld in Shanghai this summer, that those of my friends who habitually live in Shanghai felt that I must have come from a very unsanitized place indeed. And they say that it is all due to the earnestness and uprightness of one man. If so why not have some more of the same kind of men?

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Yours sincerely,

RECD JUL 12 1918

13

RECRUITS ASKED FROM THE BOARDS.

	From A.B.C.F.M.	From W. B. M.	From W.B.M.I.
CHIHLI DISTRICT			
Tientsin	1 Physician	1 Evangelistic worker 1 Nurse	
Peking	1 Evangelistic worker		2 Evangelistic workers 1 Educational worker, for Bible School
Paotingfu	1 Evangelistic worker 1 Physician		
T'unghsien		1 Nurse	
Chihli District	1 Evangelistic worker		
Union College for Women			1 Physician 1 Science Teacher 1 Normal Teacher
Bridgman Academy			2 Teachers
Lu Ho Middle School	1 Manual training Teacher 1 Science teacher 1 Normal teacher		

	From A.B.C.F.M.	From W.B.M.P.	From W.B.M.I.
SHANSI DISTRICT			
Taikuhsien	1 Physician		1 Physician
	1 Business Director for General Work		1 Evangelist
	~~1 Business-Manager for Hospital~~		1 Nurse
			1 Kindergartner
	1 Evangelist for Soldiers and Literati.		
Fenchowfu	1 Ordained Man for the Bible Training School		1 Kindergartner
			2 Nurses
	1 Business Manager for Hospital		1 Educator
	1 Business Director for General Work		1 Evangelist
SHANTUNG DISTRICT			
Tehsien	1 Ordained Man		1 Nurse
	1 Educator (short term)		
Lintsing	1 Educator	1 Physician	1 Evangelist
	1 Physician	1 Nurse	
SHANSI DISTRICT			
Fenchowfu	1 Physician		

Re: China Mission

Covenant. REC'D JAN 13 1919

You have asked to be received into the fellowship of this company of Christ's disciples, and we have voted to receive you.

By asking this you have signified your love for your Heavenly Father, your acceptance of Jesus Christ as your crucified Saviour and risen Lord, and your desire to be known as one of His disciples, in grateful remembrance of His work in revealing God's love to you, and in opening to you the way of salvation from sin.

Recognizing your own weakness and asking God to guide, strengthen, and sanctify you by His Holy Spirit, you do now covenant with us and with God that you will ever seek to glorify Him in all your conduct. You here and now consecrate yourself to His service. You accept His word as your Law and promise to do His Holy will as it may be made known to you, to the end that His Kingdom may be built up in your own heart and life and that it may be extended to the hearts and lives of your fellowmen.

Is this your purpose and intention?

(To those who never were baptized the minister will say:)

You, who trust that your hearts have been renewed by the Holy Spirit, but who have never received the outward seal of the covenant, will now, upon this profession of your faith, present yourselves for the ordinance of baptism.

(To other candidates for membership, the minister will say:)

Beloved in the Lord, we bid you welcome who come to renew the vows before made, when, elsewhere, you declared your faith in Christ. We greet you as kinsmen in him, as fellow-laborers in his service and as fellow-travellers to his promised rest.

(To all candidates together, the members of the church rising, the minister will say:)

We, then, fellow-children with you of the same Father, fellow-disciples of the same glorious hopes, do gladly welcome you to Christian fellowship.

God grant that in mutual love, we may help each other in faithful keeping of this covenant and that "loving and being loved, serving and being served, blessing and being blessed" we may be built up in the most holy faith.

"Now the God of peace, who brought again from the dead the Great Shepherd of the sheep, with the blood of the eternal convenant, even our Lord Jesus, make you perfect in every good thing to do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ: to whom be the glory for ever and ever." Amen. (Hebrews 13:20, 21.)

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COMMUNION SERVICE

at the

Chinese Christian English Night School
Sunday evening, Dec.8, 1918, at 7.3o O'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Hymn: "Blessed Assurance".

Invocation.

Scripture Reading: Acts 9: 1-25; 26.

Sermon: Obedience to the Heavenly Vision.

" Therefore, King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision; but I proceeded to preach first to the people in Damascus, and then to those in Jerusalem and in all Judaea, and to the Gentiles, that they must repent and turn to God, and live lives consistent with such repentance." Acts 26:19,2o.

Hymn:"Nearer my God to Thee", New Church Hymnal, No.1o2.

The Ordinance of Baptism.

Hymn: "Blest be the Tie,"No.122.

The Lord's Supper.

Hymn:"Abide with Me", No.16.

Benediction.

MEMBERS TO BE RECEIVED

On Confession of Faith

Mrs. Wun Hing Cheng
Mrs. Tong Lin So
Miss Cheng Puiking
Mr. Cheng Yuting
Mr. Young Ah Hung
Mr. Faon Kum Lo
Mr. Sum Wai-Man

By Letter

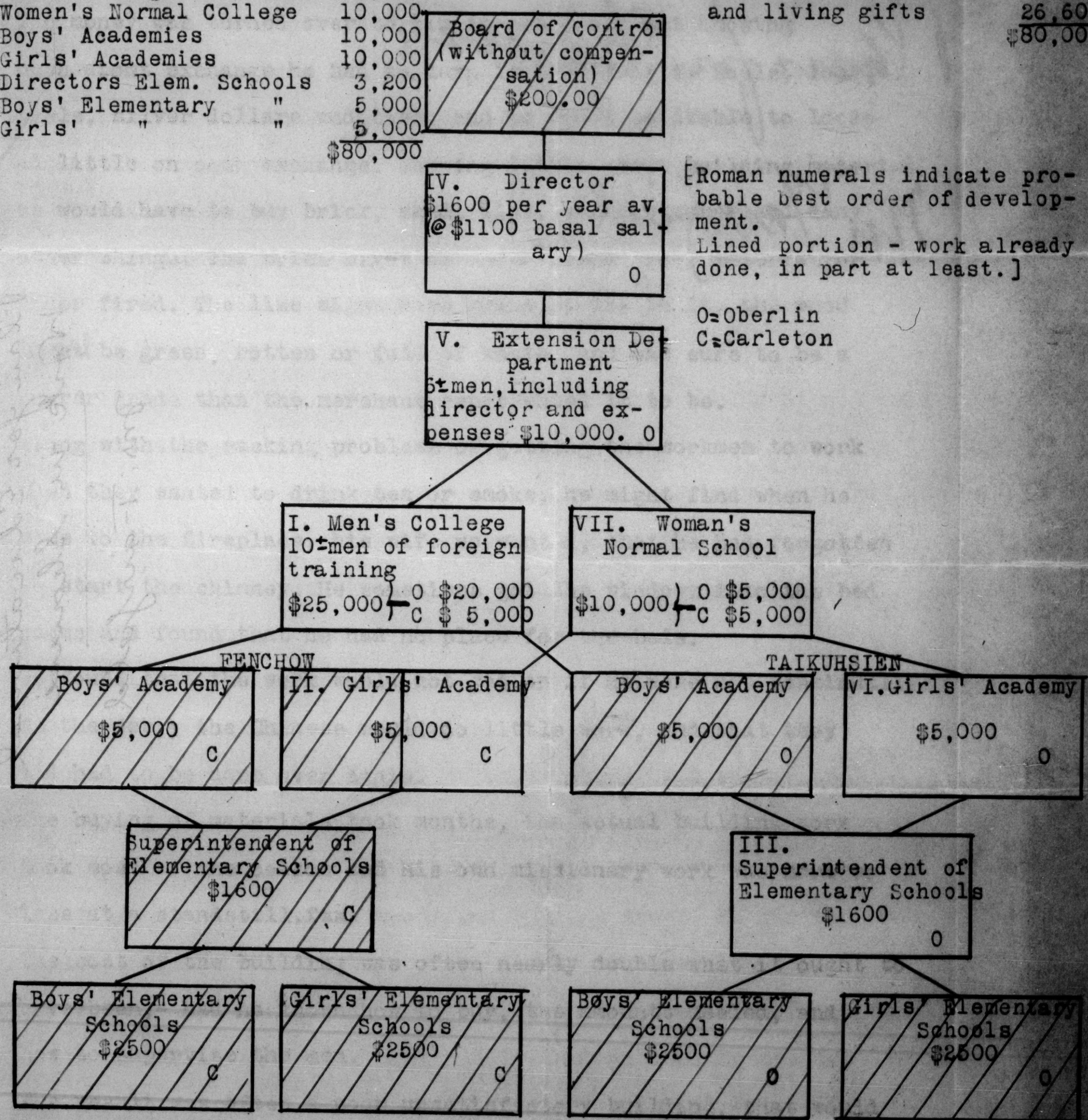
Mr. Hin Tsung Kwan, from the Chinese Episcopal Church, Yokohama.

Baptismal Service

PLAN FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK IN SHANSI

Expense per annum	
Board of Control	$ 200
Director	1,600
Extension Department	10,000
Men's College	25,000
Women's Normal College	10,000
Boys' Academies	10,000
Girls' Academies	10,000
Directors Elem. Schools	3,200
Boys' Elementary "	5,000
Girls' " "	5,000
	$80,000

Annual Income -- Ultimate	
Oberlin - from endowment and living gifts	$53,400
Carleton-from endowment and living gifts	26,600
	$80,000



[Roman numerals indicate probable best order of development.
Lined portion - work already done, in part at least.]

O=Oberlin
C=Carleton

(3)0.

Plans for Chansi

Mr Fairfield

Plan for Educational work in Shansi

Mr. Fairfield

BUILDING IN NORTH CHINA

By Jesse B. Wolfe

In former days when a missionary wanted to build a house, a church, or a school he had to build it himself, The money was turned over to him in gold, and not knowing much about exchange he had to turn it into Kung Fa taels, local taels, silver dollars and cash, and he would be liable to loose a little on each exchange. Knowing little about building material he would have to buy brick, sand, lime, stone, lumber and many other things. The brick might be under sized, poor material, or under fired. The lime might have great stones in it, the wood ~~might~~ be green, rotten or full of knots, and was sure to be a poorer grade than the merchant represented it to be.

Along with the racking problems of getting the workmen to work when they wanted to drink tea or smoke, he might find when he came to the fireplace, his wife so wanted, that he had forgotten to start the chimney. He sometimes got the windows into the bed rooms and found that he had no place for the beds.

He found that the work would not go on if he were not continually on the job,- the Chinese would do little ~~work~~ alone, and what they did had to be done over again.

The buying of materials took months, the actual building work took most of the season and his own missionary work was more or less at a standstill.

The cost of the building was often nearly double what it ought to have been,- had he known how to buy, the amounts needed, and how to supervise the men.

The result was often a poor unsatisfactory building, that would need repair before it was completed, would be forever after a large expense and give trouble without end.

One such building had the interior wall fall down while it was being plastered, and the poor missionary builder found that some of the floors sagged out of level more than four inches. It is the hardest, most nerve racking year that the missionary has ever spent. One young lady - not of our mission - who was asked to build her girls school had to be sent home before the work was done and was here in America more than two years before she was able to return to China.

The method was expensive in more ways than one, and the result was often unsatisfactory.

Dr.H.C.King President of Oberlin College, after his visit to the orient in 1910 objected to the missionary buildings as to their appearance and utility.

I should like to state briefly what we are asking of a missionary to assign him this task of building. I need not mention the difficulties he has with money - all missionaries have that, but he is spending it for materials he knows very little about, and he is dealing with a class of Chinese not related to the church or to any principles of justice and a square deal.

In buying brick he needs to know the size he wants, the differe between a poor brick and a good clay brick, and how much it needs to be burned, and whether the just price ought to be $.50 for 100 brick or $.80.

The Missionary cannot go to the mill and buy lumber.

In Shansi he has to go to the woods and buy the trees. He has to dicker when he buys them, dicker to have them cut, dicker to have them hauled, dicker to have them cut into lumber with a two man buck saw; and watch continually that good slabs are not thrown over the fence to be taken to the wood yards and sold.

At the coast we buy logs by the foot, and the lumber dealers have many ways of playing the game. One needs to know the length of the

foot rule used, or it may differ by as much as 5/8" to the foot.

In buying three car loads of lumber in Tientsin our measurements differed from those of the merchants several 1000s of feet - of course we took our measurements.

In buying lime and other materials to be weighed every merchant has his own scales, and if you do not have yours and weigh everything, they will over charge to the extent that they think you will not notice any discrepency.

To buy any material no matter what it is from a Chinese, if a missionary has not had some experience, and knows something of values he will be an expensive and unsatisfactory buyer.

The missionary needs to know something about the Chinese methods of work, as they do not like our methods and will do things their own way. They will not be driven, and they want to hold to the customs of their building guilds,

The Chinese foreman will not assume much responsibility, It means more to a Chinese to keep on good terms with the men under him than it hurts to be called down by the foreigner over him.

The workman, Chinese ~~does~~ does not have much accuracy in his make up. He wants to use his eye instead of the compas, and the difference of an inch in a foot does not matter much. It does not hurt his eye if one side of the building is higher than the other.

These are ~~just~~ a few of the difficulties that confront a missinary builder.

On the other hand the Chinese workmen can be taught to do very accurate work. By careful supervision, by strictly demanding the best, by contracting for labor and stipulating first class work, by yourself pulling down the walls until they do fill the mortor joints with lime,- by being continually on the job, one is surprised again

and again at the really first class work that these mechanics are capable of doing. This requires a knowledge of building and materials that the average missionary does not possess, and an ability in handling Chinese that comes only with experience.

The American Board has to date in the North the North China Mission some $400,000 worth of buildings. Two years ago in Techow, we erected thirteen buildings costing over $35000 gold. We have a $40000 hospital plant in Fenchow now under construction. Nearly every station needs buildings in the immediate future and the demand is for an efficient building organization.

To meet this demand the North China Mission has an architect and a mission builder who work in co-operation with a Property Committee of three members elected by the mission, and who look after the property interests of the mission on the field.

That the present method has justified itself, is apparent to all who know anything about building conditions in North China.

You would be pleased to see some of the buildings that have been erected from plans of our mission architect - the Linching hospital, the church at Techow, or the plans for the hospital in Fenchow. & others These are all gems in adapted Chinese architecture, erected for a fraction of the cost, were we to hire professional architects in China. They are substabtial buildings, using the best and latest knowledge in the building world. They are built to meet the local conditions after a careful study of the needs.

No missionary has had to give up his regular work to build these. Professional building experince has eliminated many mistakes that go into an amature building. Experience in buying materials in different parts of North China has made it possible to dictate prices in some cases where a station was being held up unjustly. In one station

local contractors who had previously built for the mission would not submit estimates for labor within 50% of the price that ought to be paid.

It was possible to import men from another province. They did a better grade of work than the station or the town had ever seen and thus set a new standard of workmanship for that part of the country. After that ~~The~~ local men ~~then~~ took the work we would give them, at our price, and the hours we stipulated. This could not have been done under the older methods.

Furthermore in the more modern buildings that the mission is erecting, and in the larger buildings demanded we are able to enstall modern equipment,- such as plumbing and heating and lighting systems. We have ordered and supervised in the erection of more than twenty steam and hot water heating systems in the past few years for our and neighboring missions.

In the cities having electric light the mission is enstalling electric light in the houses. It will not be many years when economy will demand in the inland stations that they use the Dalco, or similar small electric lighting systems.

It may be feasable in the not distant future to install central heating and lighting systems for entire stations. In Shansi the two stations are near the coal mines, and the coal is of a very gaseous quality, so that a good Gas Producer plant would reduce the cost of heat and light and power to a minimum.

The problems of drainage and sanitation that confront each station as it grows in size are problems for the trained man rather than the evangelistic missionary.

As long as there is building to be done - someone has to do it,- and in this day of specialization, the missionary rebels

against taking his time to do what he knows he is not qualified to do.
He demands a better building than he himself can erect.
The better trained native workers demand efficient buildings and find fault with defects.
The donors are more and more insistant that the buildings shall be skillfully designed and efficiently erected. and lastly
The ideals of the mission enterprise demand ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ buildings that ~~xxxxxxx~~ are not makeshifts, but are in a real sense equipment for first class missionary work.

Jesse B.Wolfe

Annual Meeting of the American Board

Dec,10 to 13 1918

These are the aims of the N.C. Mission. in co-operation w the Prudential Committee.

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Annual Meeting of the American Board

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Jesse B. Wolfe

Annual Meeting

Dec. 10-13, 1918.

Written for Hartford Ct. Annual Meeting Dec 1918

CD JUN 18 1918

TIENTSIN ASSETS

A.B.C.F.M.

In the Property Fund, at home		Gold $9,000
In the Property Fund, on books here		3,000
In the Property Fund, from Tsangmenk'ou (L.C.4000)		2,960
		Gold $14,960.
Deduct, for Treasurer's house, at most	$2,000	
for Union Mission Hospital	8,000	
for Dispensary, Hsiku or Hopei	2,000	12,000
		Gold $ 2,960

Gold $2,960 @ 1.30 = Local Currency $ 3748.00

Possible sale of Hsiku land, 80 mou, at Taels 400 = $44800.00
48548.00
Deduct for Pei Ts'ang Chapel 500.00
L.C. $48048.00

Wants

Land for Boys' School and Country Center, 15 mou (2½ acres)
Land for Girls' School and Kindergarten, 10 mou (1⅔ acres)
Land for five residences 15 mou (2½ acres)
40 mou at Taels 900 equal
Local Currency $50,400
One Boys' School 8,000
Four residences at 8,000 32,000
Total to request from American Board L.C. $90,400

W. B. M.

ASSETS

For Ladies' House	Gold $4,000
For Kindergarten	1,200
For Equipment	250
	$5,450

WANTS

The above buildings, plus one Girls' School Building, L.C. $8,000

MISSION PROPERTY SITUATION IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The Board still owns, of the old property, 3.65 mou (Chinese acres), a little over half an acre. This property is worth, I believe, about Tls.6,000 (Mex.$8,575.00) per mou. There are no buildings of value on the property.

The re-establishing of the Mission Treasury in Tientsin created the need of a residence and Office plant for the Treas. For one year a residence was rented, which also afforded limited Office accomodation, costing about $130.00 per month. This expense was heavy and did not seem possible to continue. A House for the Treasurer had been approved by the Board, the cost to be taken from the Tientsin Property Fund.

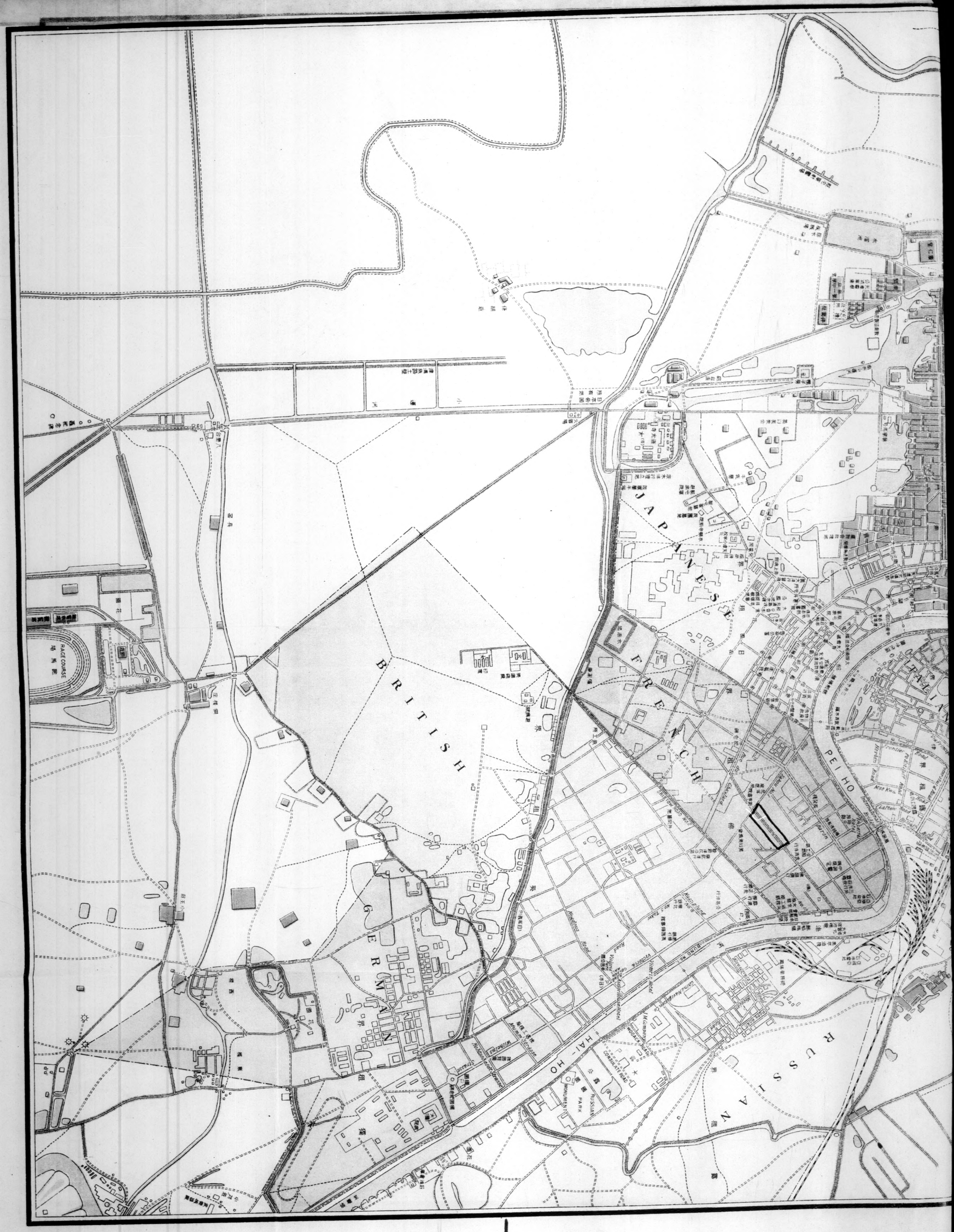
Meantime arrangments were made with the Religious Tract Society of North and Central China by which the Mission obtained use of their premises in return for acting as their agent in Tientsin. This provided Office accomodation, storage and a residence for Mr. Grimes., worth about $175.00 per month. It would have been convenient to erect a residence for the Treas. on the property that the Board still owns and which adjoins that of the Tract Society but it seemed to some of us that this was too valuable property to use for this purpose. After canvassing the situation a site was purchased in the Russian concession, a growing residential section, and arrangments made to erect a house for the Treasurer on this new site. The new lot contains 3 mou more or less and cost Tls.800 per mou($1,143). This is of comparative easy access and will be more so when the new electric line is completed.

It was the opinion of the Mission that arrangments should be made for the erection of two houses, as in case the Tract Society decided to dispose of its property here, which is not improbable, two residences would be needed for the Treas. and Business Agent. Therefore the Mission planned to erect a double house with the idea that if it would not be needed for Mr. Grimes, just at present, it could be rented for say, $110 to $120 per month. The contract price of the double house is $16,675 - not including heating plant. $1,400 is saved by erecting a double house instead of two single buildings. It was hoped to cover this by proceeds of present property, meantine the rent of the other house would go far towards paying interest on the cost of both houses. It did not seem wise to keep on paying rent when it was the intention to build ultimately.

I do not think there will be much difficulty in selling our present property, it is one of the best building sites now available. At present we have rented, for residence a small house until the new house is ready for occupancy. It costs $60.00 per mo. but it is not in a locality in which we would want to remain permanently.

James McCleave

天津略圖
MAP OF TIENTSIN
大道
中道
領事館
小道
兵營
堤防
巡警分局
鐵路
教會堂
電車路
學堂
河川
廟
湖水
墓地
鐵橋
磚窰
水橋
田畠
渡船場
樹木
租界
PEI HO
YAOWA
CHIN CHIA-YAO
HAO-CHIA-HO
CHENG-LI
old walled city
city station
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
ITALIAN
RUSSIA
Harbin Road
International Bridge
VARN 39°14'W
MAGN


JAPANESE
FRENCH
BRITISH
GERMAN
RUSSIAN
PEI HO
HAI-HO
RACE COURSE
RUSSIAN PARK

REC'D JAN 21 1920

Normal Courses offered at the Memorial Academy.
Taiku, Shansi.

Several teacher training courses are now available for students in the Academy as follows:

1. Introduction to Education. Given to third year Middle School students. The purpose of this course is to show the need and place of education in a modern democratic society. It is hoped that some of the boys may be influenced to devote themselves to educational work even though it involves considerable personal sacrifice.
2. The Mind and How to Train it. Given as a cultural course and as the foundation for future educational study. Given to fourth year Middle School Students.
3. School Management, Principles of Teaching, and General Method are three courses offered to first year College students.
4. Special Methods of Teaching, Observation and Practice Work, are offered to second year College Students.

These courses are offered in connection with the Chinese, science, history, etc. which are a part of the regular College course. Entrance to the Peking Christian University is now based upon the unit system and the Educational courses are accepted in lieu of an equivalent amount of other work. Thus missions may encourage students to fit themselves for permanent or temporary educational work without prejudicing their chances for entrance to a higher educational institution. The introduction of normal courses into the regular curriculum may be considered the first attempt to develop a type of vocational work in the school. This attempt is amply justified in that it is designed to meet a present pressing need in mission work.

In connection with the Normal work attention is being given to the development of high grade lower and higher primary schools in which observation and practice work may be done by normal students. In connection with the higher primary school a limited number of students will be received and fitted to take the entrance examinations for Ching Hua College, the school which prepares students to go America on the Boxer Indemnity fund. There are now a dozen or more students in the school who desire to try these examinations.

All of the work mentioned above was begun in the fall and has a good start. It should of course improve from year to year. One teacher besides myself is teaching educational courses. Three good teachers are devoting their whole time to the development of the lower schools. All together between twenty and thirty boys are receiving some form of educational instruction. It cannot be expected that all these boys will become teachers, or will make good ones, if they do, but if the work can be carried on for some little time, there should be good results eventually.

December 1919

Signed,

Frank B. Warner.

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~~Respectfully~~
December 1919

Signed,

Frank B. Warner.

REC'D JAN 21 1928

Personal Opinions relating to the Organization of the Schools of the American Board Mission in Shansi.

1. Public education is being pushed along all lines with great intelligence by an energetic Governor. Facts: Cultural and vocational schools are being established. Also Normal schools for both men and women teachers. Aside from these thousands are being prepared by short term courses for primary school teaching. Hundreds are being sent to professional schools outside the province and to other countries, as Japan, France, etc.. Each district is to have a Boy Scout master and organizer charge with the promotion of the Boy Scout movement thruout the district. The National Phonetic Script is being introduced by a most energatic program involving the entire population. Villages or groups of villages are required to provide schools for both boys and girls thru the grammar school age.

2. As yet the public schools have not attained any marked degree of excellence in scholastic work or character building. It is sincerely hoped that they will greatly improve in these particulars and they undoubtedly will, but there is unquestionably a need and a place for distinctively Christian schools. Public officials will quite likely regard institutions controlled by foreigners with increasing jealousy, and there may be an increasing pressure put upon such institutions to conform to certain restrictions and to yield certain privileges. As the quality of the public schools improves there will probably be an increasing tendency on the part of the people as a whole to patronize the public schools owing to the fact they are free of tuition and are supported by taxation. In order that Christian institutions may function as effective evangelistic agencies and as Christian leadership training schools, they must take the position of private institutions with certain privileges ~~not granted to public schools~~, e.g., the privilege of control over teachers and teaching, of control over the students, and the privilege of unrestricted religious services and religious teaching. Without these minimum privileges it would be wiser, in my opinion, to use the funds which support these institutions in some other more effective evangelistic effort. If these minimum privileges are granted, then mission schools, as private institutions, can be perpetuated only by the high quality of work which they are known to be doing and by the loyalty of a strong supporting constituency.

3. In consideration of policies for Mission educational institutions the following factors must be considered in addition to the above mentioned ones: the comparatively unlimited resources behind the public educational institutions; the comparatively limited resources financially available for mission institutions; the comparatively limited student constituency available for private Christian institutions. In general I feel that Mission educational work should be limited to those institutions in which a very high degree of excellence in scholastic training and evangelistic spirit can be maintained.

4. With these considerations in mind I believe that all the Christian forces of North China should give undivided support to the Yen Ching University as the higher educational institution of strictly private Christian type for North China. I do not believe that

a private Christian institution of higher rank than a junior college is justifiable in Shansi. A junior college may very properly be classed as a secondary educational institution. I believe that the American Board is justified in maintaining one, and only one, secondary institution for boys of the Academy type whose grades include the last two years of the middle school and the two years of junior college work above the middle school. A mission secondary institution must take the form of a private boarding school comparable in form and quality to Christian academies in America. This involves sufficient plant, equipment, and money for current expenses. There should be no duplication of such institutions where it can be avoided. In the development of such an institution its location is of secondary importance to its quality and spirit.

5. However, as regards location, I have up to the present favored the development of the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial School at Taikuhsien as the simplest and best solution of the question. Few schools anywhere in the world are favored with traditions more in accordance with those which a Christian school should have than those upon which this school is founded. In addition the school has ten years of honorable service with foundations well laid and an honorable name. It has more than a hundred loyal alumni. These are assets of exceeding value to the Christian forces of the province at any time, but they are especially valuable in the midst of the present conditions. In reply to those who believe that Taiyuanfu, the capital of the province, is the best place for this institution, I would say that I, personally, do not believe that Taiyuanfu is the best place to train boys of the adolescent age. When good roads are built connecting the chief centers of the plain, as there undoubtedly will be, in the coming years, there will be a serviceable motor road between Taiku and Taiyuan. The distance is thirty-five miles, or about two hours ride by auto. I would maintain that the present location of the school is near enough to profit by the advantages of proximity to the capital and far enough away to escape some of its disadvantages. The opinion that the institution must be located in the capital to secure students does not seem to me to be absolutely essential. In the case of an institution of this kind the quality and name of the school, the loyalty of students, alumni, and friends of the school, are more essential factors than its location.

6. Below this secondary school, which should have university preparatory, and some vocational courses, there may be justification for one junior middle school (including the first two years of middle school grade) in one other center. Aside from this there should be grammar schools of the boarding school type in a few well-chosen centers. Such schools could be made splendid centers of evangelism and excellent feeders for the higher schools. These schools might receive boys at the beginning of the third or fourth grade. Teachers for these schools should be trained by proper normal courses in the Secondary school mentioned above.

7. Lower primary schools including the first, second, and probably the third grades should be coeducational and taught by properly trained women teachers. Men are not suited by nature to be proper teachers for such young children.

8. There should be one excellent girls' Academy. It should have college preparatory courses, but its chief emphasis should be upon household arts and teacher training courses. Every Chinese girl will sooner or later engage in household duties, and teacher training would open a field of immediate and wide usefulness to both married and unmarried girls.

9. In one other center or two we would be justified in maintaining a first class girls' boarding school of the grammar school grade, in which courses in household arts should have a prominent place.

10. We would be justified in maintaining a considerable number of coeducational schools of lower primary grade (including grades one, two, and three) They would be splendid evangelistic agencies. The teachers for these schools and for the girls' grammar schools should be trained in the girls' academy.

Signed,

November 1919 Frank B. Warner.

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Signed,

November 1919 FRANK S. WARNER.

Organization of Girls' Schools & American Mission, Shanghai

F. S. Warner

Nov. 1919

A Paper on the Higher Educational Work for Christian Missions in Shansi Province, China.

Introduction.

This paper is a discussion of various problems connected with the higher educational work of Christian missions in this province. I do not lay any claim to expressing the opinions of anyone but myself. It is a discussion of these various problems from my own point of view at the present time. Other points of view are admitted as possible and it is hoped that they will be stated so that all sides of these important questions may be laid before all those who are interested in the work of Christian missions in this province. Those who are intimately acquainted with the present situation here know that we are standing at the dividing of the ways in regard to our higher educational work. Some new steps must be taken or we shall seriously fail to meet the pressing needs of our advancing work. What shall those steps be? That is the question we are facing. It is the duty as well as the privilege of all who have at heart the evangelizing of the province of Shansi to express opinions fully and freely in regard to these problems. I, therefore, ask the privilege of expressing opinions relating to such questions as the aims, extent, kind, and location of our educational work.

I. Aims.

A precise definition of the aim, or aims of our higher educational work is a very important step in the solution of our problems. This is true of any enterprise. The aim or purpose of the undertaking is a strong determining factor in the procedure. In order to understand the large general problem of Christian missions and Christian education in China and in the Orient, I would like to quote from an article by Bishop Bashford in the 1914 China Year Book.

Bishop Bashford Quoted

He says: "The acceptance or rejection of Christianity by the 800,000,000 people of India, China, Japan, and Malaysia will determine the triumph or long delay of Christianity upon our globe; and this problem will be settled one way or another during this present century. The crisis is so pressing and the consequences so appalling that Japan was fully justified in summoning in 1912 Christians, Buddhists, Shintoists around the council table and pledging each to do his best for the increase of the moral life of the nation. This certainty of material development and uncertainty of corresponding moral progress constitutes the crisis now confronting the whole world, but particularly confronting Asia.

"The considerations named above reveal two fundamental needs in Christian education in China: first, along with the introduction of the applied sciences of the west already assured, Christian missions ought to help millions of young Chinese to experience the life of Christ in the soul of man and to become strong in morals for the home life, the business life, and the political life of the nation. At least forty or fifty millions should be led to Christ and trained in Christian civilization as speedily as possible if the whole three or four hundred million Chinese are to become so dominated by Christian ideals that the progress and safety of the nation are assured. For missionaries alone to undertake this task in a single generation or in two or three generations, is simply hopless.

"Second: in order to supply this pressing need it is even important that missionaries imbue the thousands or tens of thousands of students coming to them so fully with the Spirit of Christ that a goodly proportion of them will abandon all worldly ambitions and like the original apostles devote their lives to the salvation of others. In a word, in our Christian education we must aim at quality even more than quantity. Our only hope is that the few thousand who complete our courses of study may themselves become the leaders and teachers of others, and that thus the Chinese may themselves save the nation. We may be sure that this is the divine plan. Were we to train 10,000 or even 50,000 young men and women during the present generation simply to lead Christian lives in their homes and in their business, what would this handful of laymen be among the countless millions of China? If, on the other hand, we can train 10,000 or even 5,000 in such a way that they will count their lives not dear unto themselves, if we can cast this plastic material into such prophetic moulds that these young people will surrender all earthly ambitions and comforts and become the preachers and teachers of China then there is boundless hope. Provision for this last need seems to us fundamental in any far-reaching program for China. In a word, while Christian statesmanship should make us broad enough to encourage some of our graduates to enter business and political life, nevertheless, does not Christian statesmanship compel us to make one chief aim of our educational work identical with Christ's aim in the training of his disciples?"

The Call for Leadership in our Work

In order to make the situation more concrete and local I will try to present the need for great emphasis on the training of consecrated Christian leaders as I see it in our field. There seem to be two or three stages thru which a mission church passes. Sometimes these stages are clearly defined and sometimes less clearly. One stage is where a man becomes an ardent Christian and desires to lead his family and neighbors to Christ. He applies for a preacher for his village, but if a good one cannot be found he undertakes to preach to his family and neighbors himself. If he can, he will enter a Bible class for two or three weeks to learn more. If he has a strong personality he may build up with his home as a center a considerable body of Christians which will feel itself strong enough to form a church. But the time soon comes when several of the church members have advanced as far as he has and will no longer accept his leadership. Then, supposing he is a thoroughly unselfish man, he with the others will apply for a new leader. This time they want the best trained and strongest man they can have. It is a straight call for a trained leader and if that church is to be saved that leader must be provided. I have seen churches which were strong and are now dead, simply because a trained leader could not be provided. This situation is not local, it is universal though, of course, the detailed circumstances may vary. The great need, however, in each case is for a trained leader. Another stage is where a man who is graduate from a short term course at a Bible school, or a man who has not the foundation of a broad, liberal, and modern education, or perchance he may be a college educated man with out a thorough theological preparation, who takes the leadership of a church. The church may grow splendidly under his guidance, but after a time the church will develop beyond his capacity to lead it and will feel the need for a more liberal foundation, or for a greater professional training in their leader. So they issue a call for a fully trained man

to be their pastor. If this call can be met then the work of that church goes on to a still greater strength and service. What is achieved in each case depends largely upon the quality of the leadership. We have churches in our field in all these various stages. Some have gone down for want of leadership, some are seeking Bible school graduates to lead them, and some are earnestly looking forward to the calling of thoroughly trained pastors to lead them. It is all a call for leadership, and the sad thing about it is we are wanting in this particular. We can not furnish it. And our steps toward furnishing it are not so serious as they should be. What is pointed out in regard to the churches is true in regard to the schools. The demand and the necessity for a high grade of Christian leadership is of the highest importance in our Christian schools, as is the demand for a good professional training for our teachers. For this trained leadership the field is open, waiting, calling. This is the work of Christian missions. This is the business we came to China to do, to furnish these trained leaders for Christian work. These leaders we must furnish. It is our responsibility No one else is going to do it. It is our first duty, though it does not preclude the more general aim of training Christian citizens. With all our energy put into the training of Christian leaders, the number who will be willing to make the necessary sacrifices to go into hard and unremunerative fields will be few as compared with the need. There will be a large fringe of our students who will seek the less difficult and more remunerative work, though I have no doubt that a large number will endeavor to the best of their ability to be upright Christian citizens. It is not a question of excluding the more general aims, it is the question of emphasis for which I am asking consideration.

The Task of producing Leaders a Serious One

The task of producing leaders is a hard and serious one. The task of producing a few scattering Christian citizens is easy compared with it. The reason is that we must take a boy from un-Christian surroundings and in the few years that we have him in school we must so influence him that he will be on fire with the gospel spirit and, giving up all else, he will seek to serve God and his fellowmen in some hard and barren place. This task is of tremendous magnitude. It is impossible except God be with us. In a word, we must build missionaries out of practically heathen material in the brief space of four or five years and make them sufficiently acquainted with the life and teachings and spirit of Christ that they can actually lead men to Christ and train them in the Christian life. It will require definite and specific aims to do this and then every method of procedure and every lesson taught should be made contributory to those aims. When we consider the greatness of the task before Christian missions in China and the inevitably limited resources of men and money under which missions must always labor, we ought, by all means, to consider the shortest, most economical, and most effective means of bringing the gospel into China. The kingdom of God comes into the world by the 'foolishness of preaching', Paul says. Interpreted broadly this phrase of St. Paul's is a recognition of the principle that the contact of a person 'on fire with the gospel' with other people is what spreads the gospel. Men inspired with the spirit of God go out and influence other men. The problem of evangelism is one of bringing men to know God and endeavoring to give them such influence and training that they will become apostles of Christ by word and example. Experience has shown that the three most effective methods of direct propagation of

the gospel in China and other non-Christian countries are preaching, teaching, and medical work. If our purpose is direct evangelism, the fitting of high minded young men and women for self-sacrificing service in these three lines of work is certainly a first call. When we are meeting this first call properly, we may very properly move forward to the consideration of some other contributory methods of work, but until we have created adequate means for meeting these needs, we are failing to meet the first call upon our limited missionary resources.

II. Extent of Work We Are Justified in Considering.

Factors to be Considered

In considering the extent of work we should contemplate, the present and probable future circumstances should have the greatest weight. We can not by any means make safe predictions as to future needs and we should not draw too definite lines about our plans for Christian education or any other part of our Christian efforts, but it also is necessary and right that we should consider carefully as many of the circumstances and probabilities as we can. We must carefully 'count costs' in missionary work as in all other enterprises. In considering whether we are justified in contemplating full university work with all that that term implies in the way of branches of learning taught, equipment needed, cost of running, etc., the consideration of a number of factors is involved. We must consider the quality of work which we wish to do, the cost of producing that quality, the Christian constituency we have from which to draw students, the non-Christian constituency, competing institutions, and the judgment of the Christian body locally and nationally.

The Cost of Higher Education

In order to set forth some of the larger and more general aspects of the problem I would like to quote again from Bishop Bashford's article, mentioned above: "We shall make a fatal blunder if we emphasize the Christian character of our schools in China to the neglect of thorough, honest work. Indeed such an attempt involves a contradiction in terms, though unfortunately we have seen the effort made in America. Our Christian colleges in China must not offer courses simply collegiate in name. In our desire to maintain separate denominational schools in Japan we founded more colleges than we were able to maintain upon a basis sufficiently high to meet the government requirements. Hence, in part possibly thru jealousy of foreign teaching, but probably more largely thru the failure of our higher institutions in scholastic thoroughness, not a single Christian college in Japan with the exception of Doshisha has secured recognition by the government; and this university was only recognized in 1912. We ought not to repeat in China the mistake we have made in some Christian schools in America and on mission fields.

"As to the cost of higher education: in the United States there are four universities, each of which is spending over two million dollars gold, four more spending $1,750,000 for their students, and eight more spending each over $1,000,000 annually. Every American university

does college work as well as university work and is open to Chinese students and welcomes them to its halls, and the state universities make a very low charge for tuition. Hence, the Chinese student by going to America can take his college course in a university whose annual budget ranges from one to two million dollars gold every year. In addition to these sixteen universities, there are six more, each of which spends over $750,000 gold annually for its students and several more over $500,000 gold each. There are forty four institutions limiting themselves to four years college instruction, one of which spends over $1,000,000 a year, four more over $750,000 a year, and ten more over $500,000 a year, while thirteen more spend over three hundred thousand a year. In all, therefore, there are one hundred nineteen institutions each of which spends over $300,000 per year for its students. In Canada there are some twenty-five colleges, most of which are doing good scholastic work and all of them are open to Chinese students. Turning to Europe there are thirty one universities and colleges in the United Kingdom outside of Oxford and Cambridge. In Cambridge there are eighteen colleges, in Oxford there are twenty two; and most, if not all, of the English colleges are noted for their thoroughness, and all of these colleges welcome Chinese students. In Belgium and Holland there are seven universities; in France there are seventeen. Even if the the Christian churches are willing to offer the Chinese a cheap quality of education, in view of the knowledge of these foreign opportunities now spreading thruout the nation, it would be impossible for them to hold the best Chinese students. Moreover, superior education is now offered even in the Far East. Manila University is in the front door yard of Asia and her annual budget reached $348,000 in 1912 and is advancing by leaps and bounds. Turning to Japan, the University of Tokyo is also in the front dooryard of Asia. Her expenses at the present time are $850,000 gold per year and her courses in the applied sciences, in engineering and other technical subjects, are unexcelled. Every one knows that China has believed in higher education many centuries longer than Japan and that she yet assigns higher education a higher relative rank as compared with war and industry than any other nation upon earth. Hence, it is certain that as soon as the Chinese nation is established upon a sound basis she will spend for the education of her young people even larger sums than Japan. It is worse than idle, therefore, for Christian missionaries to dream of setting the standard for higher education in China, of helping cast the education of this nation into Christian moulds, of contributing in any appreciable measure to the training of millions of young people for business carreers and for cultured Christian homes, and of tens of thousands of them for teachers, preachers, writers and political leaders, unless we are prepared to furnish a college education which in grade and thoroughness will compare favorably with the first four years of work offered at other universities and colleges now open to the Chinese.

"We recognise that it will not require vast expenditure upon the part of Christian colleges in China to offer two or three college courses as thorough as any offered in Europe or America. We can offer fewer courses and can find American, and European and Chinese graduates of the very finest preparation willing to work on missionary salaries rather than upon the higher salaries often paid in America. But with all these considerations in mind, is it statesmanlike for us to plan to conduct Christian colleges in China without an annual budget which during the next five years will rise to $100,000 gold a year for each college? In addition to this, in order to have Christian material for our colleges, we must certainly spend at least as much for

the great mass of students in the schools below the colleges as for the small group of students in the colleges proper. This would demand an annual budget for each Christian plant of substantially $200,000 gold a year. Moreover it is simply impossible to establish and maintain ~~in ex~~ a Christian civilization without educated Christian women in Christian homes. Inasmuch as coeducation is at present impracticable in China, the Christian church as a whole ought to provide for the education of girls in all schools below the college on substantially the same basis as for the education of the boys, and there ~~x~~ should be at least one or two Christian colleges for women in China. In addition to all this, we must offer in China first class theological and medical education and good post-graduate courses in psychology, philosophy and Chinese history and literature. Surely if there ever was a time when Christians should follow the advice of Christ and sit down and count the cost, missionary statesmen should do so today in planning the Christian work of China for the next twenty-five or fifty years.

"But if we have not the funds sufficient for the tasks which confront us, what shall we do with the limited means at our disposal Is it not simply sinful with means so inadequate to our tasks for each ~~xx~~ single Mission without serious study of its tasks, without thought of the future and without effort to double or treble its efficiency by cooperating with other missions simply to go forward launching enterprises which are doomed to failure and because they are doomed to failure will break the hopes of the Chinese who look to us for help, the spirit of the friends at home who entrust to us the expenditure of their funds, and above all the heart of Christ? Can we not in the first place limit ourselves to four or five Christian colleges or universities for China, and by properly placing these universities ~~put~~ at least one Christian university within reach of every earnest student in the land?"

The Support for a University Must be largely from Abroad

The above quotation is sufficient to place before us the general problem of higher Christian education in the country as a whole. The principles which are enunciated should be applied to each part of the country and very careful consideration given to the local circumstances. If we should contemplate a Christian university in Shansi we should certainly wish to build a very good one and that would mean a corresponding expenditure of funds. These funds must certainly come largely from the same sources that contribute to similar enterprises in other parts of China and the world. We certainly cannot make the enterprise self-supporting or nearly so, and it is very doubtful whether we ought to contemplate such a thing if we could. The government university in Taiyuan now furnishes courses in liberal arts, engineering, law, etc. Admission to the preparatory department requires a moderate expenditure on the part of the student, but in the four years of the university proper the student receives from the government his tuition and sufficient allowances to have some left over, in other words, the greater part of his expenses are borne by the government. A Christian university in the same city would have the government university to compete with in this respect even if the quality of its work were a great improvement over the government university's work. The Christian element which ought to be the main part of the student constituency of a Christian

university would undoubtedly be poor and need help. The non-Christian element that would pay a good tuition to attend would undoubtedly do so from motives of personal advantage and would create in the school an atmosphere which would defeat the very purpose of the work. Local support for a university is almost certainly out of the question. Our appeals would have to be made to English and American missionary constituencies, and in doing so we should be able to present a strong case and great justification.

Christian Student Constituency in Shansi

We should next examine the work that is done in Christian education in this province below the university grade. There are four missionary societies doing work in this province. They are the English Baptist, whose work centers in Taiyuanfu and extends north and south of that place, the Church of the Brethren Mission whose work lies largely in the eastern part of the province, the American Board Mission whose work lies on the Taiyuan plain and extends west over the mountains into Shensi, and the China Inland Mission, whose work is large and scattered over the province. What are these missions doing in the way of Christian education? I have only the figures for combined boys' and girls' work and do not know what the proportion is in the different missions, so I will give the combined figures. The English Baptist Mission has about 250 pupils in its lower primary schools and about 30 pupils in its higher primary. These are mostly girls. It has no middle school. The Church of the Brethren Mission has about 350 pupils in its lower primary schools and about 50 in its higher primary. Some of these are girls. It has no middle school. The The American Board Mission has about 1100 pupils in its lower primary schools, about 100 in higher primary schools, and about 100 in middle schools. It conducts also a middle school post-graduate course of three years which enrolls about twenty pupils, who come largely from Christian sources, have been helped largely thruout their school course, and who are considering direct Christian work of some kind upon graduation Most of these boys would probably not go on to university work, if there were one in Shansi, unless their expenses were provided in some way. The China Inland Mission has about 1500 pupils in primary schools, about 150 in higher primary, a proportion of which are girls, and about 50 boys in a middle school. This school does work which ranks with the first two years of what is usually considered middle school or high school work. The purpose of these schools of the China Inland Mission is to fit the children of Christians to become Christians and Christian workers. The lower primary schools of all the missions should not really be considered in this connection as they furnish an insignificant number of students for the higher schools. The higher primary schools are of value in this respect and may be considered fairly in the Christian educational system. The above figures include all the educational work that is done by Christian missions in Shansi, with the exception of a very good girls' normal school of 60 pupils conducted under the China Inland Mission. They are taken from statistics gathered by the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association and presented to its 1919 meeting, but with slight alterations in certain instances where I have the most recent statistics. A careful perusal of these figures would cast great doubt on the advisability of attempting a Christian University in Shansi at present, it seems to me. Meanwhile there are other Christian Universities in North China which are reasonably accessible in which we may train our boys with no greater cost than the tuition.

Competing Government Institutions

Another important consideration which ought to be briefly discussed is the question of competing government institutions. If a Christian Univeristy were developed in Taiyuanfu, it would have to be developed in direct competition with the Government University. This university was founded thru the efforts of Dr. Timothy Richard immediately following the Boxer outbreak. Its history is quite interesting. Dr. Richard tells the story in part as follows: "In 1901 I was invited by the plenipotentiaries Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung Chang to assist in the settlement of the Shansi troubles, arising out of the massacre of missionaries and hundreds of native Christians by the Boxers in 1900. The Chinese were afraid that the allies might march troops to Shansi and execute some of the officials and Boxer leaders as they had done in Paotingfu. As I had lived many years in Shansi, where I had become well known to the officials and people thru distribution of famine relief, I was chosen to confer with the plenipotentiaries. I said that the missionary societies would not sell the lives of their missionaries for money, but that, as a great crime had been committed which no government could overlook, I proposed that a fine of half a million taels should be imposed upon the province, to be paid yearly in installments of fifty thousand taels, and that the money should be devoted to the establishment in Taiyuanfu of a University on western lines, the aim being to remove the ignorance and superstition that had been the main cause of the massacre of the foreigners. This proposal commended itself to the plenipotentiaries, and they placed the appointment of the professors, the arranging of the curriculum, and the administration of the funds of the University in my hands for ten years, after which period the control would pass into the hands of the provincial government.

"During the negotiations at the founding of the University, the Governor sent a Taotai to see me with evident instructions to obtain a promise that a regulation be inserted in the Constitution that Christianity should never be taught in the University. Not for a moment could I agree to such a proposal, as my doing so would, I felt, justify the massacre of the missionaries and native Christians by admitting that what they had taught and believed in was not worthy of the University. But the Taotai was an exceedingly clever talker and he argued his point for no less than eight hours on end. Having become physically very tired and mentally rather irritable, I was afraid I might say something I would afterwards regret, so I retired into a side room, where I prayed for guidance. Within two minutes I was back again, with my course quite clear. I told the Taotai that the question of religious liberty had been agreed to by China in several treaties with foreign nations. If the Governor had now received special authority to supercede all these treaties and abrogate them, we might then discuss such a regulation forbidding Christianity. If he had not this power, there was no need to wasting further time over the suggestion, as I would never agree to it. The subject was at once dropped and never raised again. Though Christian theology was never formally taught in the University, Mr. Duncan was fully satisfied with the opportunities he had, in his lectures on civilization, of showing the beneficial results of Christianity. Every Sunday, also, the principal and Faculty held a service on the University premises, and the missionaries were at liberty to work among the students."

It will be seen from the above extract that the Government University is not a direct Christian University, but that it sprang out of the massacre of the missionaries and is in a certain

sense a memorial to them. The seeds of a memorial to the Christian faith and the Christian martyrs lie in it and the time may come when the Chinese themselves may be proud to recognize it as such and to make use of the memorial element in it. Until the present the Confucian and materialistic elements have been very dominant and the teaching of the Christian missionaries has not been enthusiastically welcomed, though the principle of religious liberty has been fairly well adhered to and tolerated. Just now there is a gradual change taking place favorable to receiving Christian teaching and influence. The governor of the province who really controls the University and many of the prominent provincial officials are staunch supporters of the Young Men's Christian Association in all its phases of work. The Association does work in the University and is welcomed at the present time. Indeed just now it is believed that the opening is unusually good. There is nothing to prevent the University from from coming into the hands of Chinese Christians sometime. To show that there is ground for this possibility it might be stated that only a few months ago one of the most prominent Christian laymen in the province was sounded by a direct agent of the governor to see whether he would be willing to consider taking the presidency of the University. This man declined because he did not wish to leave the work he was in, but it shows that the control of the University by Christian men is a possibility of the future. In case such a thing should happen the University would be as valuable for the cause of Christianity, or should we say approximately as valuable, as a Christian university filled up with non-Christian material. In the present circumstances Christian work may be done in the University just in proportion to the strength of the YMCA and the missionaries to take hold of it. This is an opportunity which should be seized vigorously. It should be added that the provincial government has determined to aid several English or American professors and that the selecting of these men has been put into the hands of the YMCA and the missionaries. It is up to them to secure some strong and able Christian men for this work, if possible. If such a body of instructors can be secured a better day for the University may be in store. Two splendid men have already been secured and are at work. It has even been rumored that possibly a foreigner may be asked to take the management of the University again, at least as a temporary measure, owing to the formation of cliques among the faculty which make it difficult to secure harmony. While this rumor sounds reasonable, it may be without foundation. The point is that while the future of the University is unsafe to predict, yet the possibility of exerting a powerful Christian influence in it is well within the bounds of reason.

Missionary Opinion in the Province

In regard to the support of the missionary bodies within the province it is important to say a few words, as that element has a very significant bearing upon the feasibility of attempting to build up a Christian University in the province. I have mentioned the four bodies which are at work in the province. Among these four bodies, the Church of the Brethren are heartily in favor of the idea, some of the American Board missionaries have been in favor of working towards such a project as soon as feasible, though some recent sentiment has been expressed in favor of a four years course above the middle school instead of six, as at first contemplated. The China Inland Mission has a fixed principle that it cannot cooperate in union educational work.

The reason is that the principle upon which the mission is conducted financially does not guarantee a steady revenue even for missionaries' salaries. Whatever is received is divided according to an equitable principle between missionaries and the work funds. Evangelistic work can be conducted upon this principle, but plans for school work depend upon a fixed budget. The English Baptist Mission at a recent meeting discussed the matter thoroughly and passed certain resolutions which were sent to the other missions in the province. I will quote them as representing their attitude in the matter.

Resolutions of the English Baptist Mission

"Before expressing our willingness, or otherwise, to cooperate in such a scheme (viz. the establishment of a Union Christian University for Shansi Province), we would like to call the attention of all missions working in the province to the following consideration:-

"The existing Shansi University has already engaged one foreign professor, who is a zealous Christian man, and is considering the appointment of at least one other in the immediate future, and recommendations for these positions are sought from the missionaries in Taiyuanfu.

"There are fine and ever-increasing opportunities for influencing students from all parts of the province, in the YMCA in Taiyuanfu.

"The question of religious liberty has been raised in several cases and the point readily granted by the present officials of the province.

"We therefore cordially invite the missions working in the province to cooperate in the YMCA work in Taiyuanfu, with a view to seizing the unique opportunities of the present amongst the student and official classes, and with the particular object of establishing a Christian hostel for students in the Government institutions, the need for which is already pressing.

"And further, assuming that the immediate need of our missionary work in Shansi is for preachers and teachers, we consider it highly desirable that we should cooperate in a central normal and theological school.

"We therefore suggest that a fresh conference be called which shall be representative of all the missions working in the province, and willing to cooperate immediately in these three branches; and that the question of establishing a Christian University be postponed until we have given at least the hostel scheme a fair trail." Jan. 1910

Missionary Opinion outside the Province

In view of the various circumstances and considerations which I have tried to make clear above, it seems to me quite clear that the situation within the province would not justify any immediate steps toward the establishment of a Christian University in the Province. In regard to the attitude of the general missionary body thruout China it is, of course, impossible to speak for any full representation, but from the general principles which were enunciated by Bishop Bashford in the above quotations it might be possible to infer what the general attitude of missionaries in China would be. The matter has been discussed informally by the Executive Committee of the Peking University Board of Managers and they have written a letter to the Board of Managers of the present Oberlin-Shansi Memorial School as follows: "I am writing to you on behalf of the Executive

Committee of the Board of Managers of Peking University, to extend to your college a most cordial invitation to unite with us in Peking University. It seems to us that from the point of view of the University the ideal arrangement would be for the Manchurian Christian College and your college each to develop a strong Yü K'e (university preparatory department, two years above the middle school). When Dr. Mott was here some years ago this whole question of the number of universities for North China was fully discussed and it was decided that there was not room for more than one. Since that time the Yü K'e has complicated the situation somewhat. We shall be grateful if you will give this subject careful consideration and we shall be happy if you can unite with us in the work of the Pen K'e (regular university work)." This letter is signed by the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the University.

This leads to a discussion of what we really ought to establish in the way of a school in order to meet the real needs of our growing Christian work.

III. The Kind of School Needed.

Liberal Education best for ~~whitiking~~ ing Christian Leaders

The kind of school we should have will be greatly determined by our aims. I have taken the position that our chief aim is the development of men who will take places of Christian leadership in any community and in any walk of life, and that as many as possible of such men may become so consecrated that they will surrender personal ambition and give themselves to preaching, teaching, and other forms of direct Christian work. If this is our aim the next question is what sort of education and what sort of school is best going to contribute toward that aim. My contention is that a broad and liberal education is the best preparation for the quality of Christian leadership which we need. Certainly Christian teachers and preachers and all other Christian leaders must be high-minded, liberal minded, and with as wide a knowledge and sympathy with life in its many phases as it is possible to obtain. I intend to use the word 'liberal' in its broadest sense. I do not mean scholasticism, or a form of training which educates out of the world, but rather a kind of training which makes a person a useful citizen in the world in the largest and best sense. Just what is meant by the term 'liberal education'? Perhaps the easiest way for me to make clear my conception of it is to set forth briefly the evidences of a liberal education as presented by President Nicholas Murray Butler.

President Butler's "Five Evidences" Applied

He says that the first evidence of a liberal education is a correct and precise use of the mother tongue. In applying this to our problem it would mean that in our school we would lay great stress upon the mastery of the Chinese language, spoken and written, by our students. We should aim to have our graduates become effective speakers and writers in their own tongue.

The second evidence, he says, is those refined

and gentle manners which are the expression of fixed habits of thought and action. Manners are more than behavior and good breeding. Real manners, the manners of a truly educated man or woman, are an outward expression of intellectual and moral conviction. Such a man is so habitually ethical in thought and action that he realizes his proper relation to his fellows and reveals his realization in his manners. This means that in our school we must have great emphasis upon religious, moral, and social training. It must be a part of the very atmosphere and life of the school, so that it is absorbed both consciously and unconsciously by the students.

The third evidence is the power and habit of reflection. The educated man has standards of truth, of human experience, and of wisdom by which new proposals are judged. These standards can be gained only by reflection. The man of undisciplined mind is a prey to every passing fancy and the victim of every plausible doctrinaire. He has no permanent forms of judgment which give him character. A body of principles is a necessary possession of the educated man. His development is always in reference to his principles and proceeds by evolution, not revolution. Philosophy is, of course, the great single study by which the power of reflection is developed until it becomes a habit, but there is a philisophic study of literature, of politics, of natural science, which makes for the same end. The question how, whose answer is science, and the question why, whose answer is philosophy, are the beginnings of reflection. A truly educated man asks both questions continually, and as a result is habituated to reflection. This means that in our school we would lay emphasis upon the training value of the sciences and philosophy and teach them in such a way as to promote habits of reflection. It means that our school program and teaching methods will be so planned as to be a continual stimulus to reflection.

The fourth evidence is the power of growth. Continuous self-education and intellectual growth is the lot of every mind whose training is really effective. Broadened views, widened sympathies, deepened insights, are the accompaniments of growth. For this growth a many sided interest is necessary, and this is why growth and intellectual narrowness are continually at war. There is much in our modern education which is uneducational because it makes growth difficult, if not impossible. Early specialization, with its attendant limited range, both of information and of interest, is an enemy of growth. The habit of cynical aloofness and indifference toward men and things is an enemy of growth. The pretense of investigation and discovery before mastering existent knowledge is an enemy of growth. 'Life', says Bishop Spaulding, 'is the unfolding of a mysterious power, which in man rises to self-consciousness, and thru self-consciousness to a knowledge of a world of truth and order and love, where action may no longer be left wholly to the sway of matter or to the impulse of instinct but may and should be controlled by reason and conscience. To further this process by deliberate and intelligent effort is to educate' ---and, adds President Butler, to educate so as to sow the seed of continuous growth, intellectual and moral. This means that in our school we should endeavor to furnish the method of and the impulse to continuous growth and self-education. We should avoid too early and too great specialization. We should endeavor to require a thoro mastery of the ground covered and the subjects taken. We should endeavor to

put into the possession of the students those tools which are most essential to continuous self-development. In this connection English might be mentioned as one of the most important tools at present for enabling a Chinese student to grow. His own literature upon modern subjects is altogether too limited to admit of unlimited growth in any chosen subject.

The fifth evidence of an education is efficiency, ot the power to do. To-day the educated man must be, in some sense, efficient. With brain, tongue, or hand he must be able to express his knowledge and so leave the world other than he found it. James says: "No reception without reaction, no impression without correlative expression--this is the great maxim which the teacher ought never to forget. An impression which simply flows into the pupils eyes or ears, and in noway modifies his active life, is an impression gone to waste. It is physiologically incomplete. It leaves no fruits behind it in the way of capacity acquired. Even as a mere impression it fails to produce its proper effect upon the memory; for, to remain fully among the acquisitions of the latter faculty, it must be wrought into the whole cycle of our operations. Its motor consequences are what clinch it." This is as true of knowledge in general as of impressions. Indefinite absorption without production is fatal both to character and to the highest intellectual power. Do something and be able to do it well; express what you know in some helpful and substantial form; produce. These are counsels which make for a real education and against that sham form of it which is easily recognised as well-informed incapacity. High efficiency is primarily an intellectual affair. It is the outgrowth of an established and habitual relationship between intellect and will, by means of which knowledge is constantly made power. Knowledge is not power unless it is made so, and it can be made so only by him who possesses the knowledge. The habit of making knowledge power is efficiency. Without it education is incomplete. This means that in our school we shall emphasize expression as well as impression. We shall emphasize handwork as an educational agency. We shall emphasize physical training for the wholesome expression of the physical nature, the building of strong bodies, the development of alert minds, the development of group play, and the development of initiative. We shall emphasize Christian and social service and furnish opportunities for expression along those lines. We shall encourage all extra-curriculum activities which permit of a wholesome expression of the indivual, and of the group.

The Kind of School Outlined

The above paragraphs are suggestive of the sort of training we should endeavor to give. We should now discuss briefly the grade of school we should have. This again will be determined by our aim and our resources. If it is our purpose to develop Christian leadership, and if the best kind of training for that leadership is a, so-called, liberal education, and if it is not feasible for us to conduct university work in Shansi, then our conclusion is that our school should give the required foundation for the completion of a liberal education in some suitable university. This involves schools leading up thru the lower primary, higher primary, middle school, and university preparatory grades. The central course of the schools should be those subjects which are necess-

ary for entrance to a qualified university. We should aim to fit boys to enter the best university in the country, whichever that is. If they can enter the best we need not fear about their being able to enter any other that they may wish to enter. This purpose in itself will have naturally a somewhat determining influence upon our courses of study and standards of work. Connection with a definite University like Peking University, while not an absolutely essential thing, would have probably more advantages than disadvantages. We would enjoy the support of the entire constituency of the University from the start. This is not an inconsiderable matter, either from the standpoint of moral or financial support. The constant support and interest which the school would receive from all the elements which are interested in the Peking University would be a great source of strength. I do not think that this connection with Peking University would in any way hinder boys from entering any other schools they might wish to. Of course, this question should receive a careful investigation and the advantages and disadvantages carefully weighed.

Having the central course one which is definitely preparatory to university work does not mean that there should be no other courses in the school---far from it. There might be many other courses dove-tailed, as it were, into this central course. There might be a medical preparatory course, a theological preparatory course, a teacher training course, a manual training course, an agricultural course, if there is a demand for it, etc., etc., all correlating their work with the central university preparatory course. Many boys could not go on to full university work and would know it early enough to steer their course so that they could prepare themselves to do something useful when they had finished their schooling. My idea of the kind of school we most need is an avowedly university preparatory school with various useful vocational courses correlated to it. I believe that one such school adequately equipped, staffed and provided for would not only amply serve the Christian forces of the province for some time to come, but would sufficiently tax the resources of the supporting constituencies, whether they be of one mission or more than one. Such a school supposes something of a school system to provide students trained in a Christian atmosphere to attend it. It presupposes a number of primary and grammar schools. Perhaps one or two places may be justified in carrying partial high schools.

IV. The Question of Location.

The question of the location of such a school as I have described is by no means an unimportant one, and deserves the most careful consideration. Two locations are suggested as possible ones. One is the present location of the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy at Taiku and the other is Taiyuan fu, the provincial capital. At present the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy, now ten years old, has grown into a school of considerable importance and worth for the Christian forces of the province. It consists mainly of a full middle school, or high school, and three years of post-graduate work which is calculated to fit boys

for further study in University, or to give them more training and maturity for Christian service in connection with our mission work. This post-graduate work is not yet quite up to a standard which makes it quite proper to call it Yü K'e, or full University preparatory, but a little better staffing and equipping would make it so. As there is not yet sufficient Christian constituency in the province to support another school of this sort, the proposal to build this sort of school in or near Taiyuanfu or at any other place in the province necessarily involves the removal of this school to it, to form one strong school. To contemplate moving the post-graduate work is hardly feasible, because except it were combined with middle school work at the new place, it would for many years be small and lacking the numbers necessary for a real school life. Besides this, to have the two or three years post-graduate work by itself would involve a needless duplication of teaching staff and equipment. It would be seen immediately that the middle school work should be annexed. If it were annexed then we return to the proposition of moving the whole school rather than needlessly try to maintain competing institutions. The proposition has been made to move the whole school beginning with the third year high school so that a school of four years including the last two years of high school and the two years of university preparatory be made, leaving the present school with those grades below the third year high school at the present site. This would hardly be practicable so far as this small school is concerned as there is not a sufficient grammar and primary school here to make the maintaining of the first two years of high school worth while. Probably such a school would never amount to more than thirty or forty pupils at best, and it would not be considered worth while to maintain it as a boarding school with the expense that would be entailed, especially if the union school in the new place had the lower classes as it would inevitably have to have to fit new students for the upper grades. It seems to me that we must inevitably face the conclusion that we must give up the present school and move it entirely away to help form a new school, or carry on the present work where it is with such additions and improvements and progress as we are able to make. If it is for the best good of the province, this school can be made into a union school. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of this so far as its present constitution is concerned. The practical suggestions as I see them, then, would be (1) to continue the present educational work where it is and under its present auspices and management, (2) to accept the present school as a basis upon which to build and then invite the missions of the province to take part in the work according to their desire and ability. This would mean that they would be extended a cordial invitation to contribute men and money to the work and that they should be equitably represented upon the Board of Managers. I think such a course would be feasible and just to all concerned and could be done without great difficulty. It would not involve a serious upsetting of the work already done and would permit the representatives of the different missions of the teaching staff to have personal supervision over the boys who come from their own mission to the school. It would also be union in the sense that it would permit a sharing in the management of the school. (3) The third suggestion is that a directly union school be formed upon an entirely new basis, each supporting mission agreeing at the start upon a certain sum and a certain number of men to be contributed and to be guaranteed from year to year. Such a school could, perhaps, be located at the site of the present school, or it could be built up as an entirely new proposition at or near the provincial

capital. Of these three propositions I personally feel that either the first or the second would be the best for the Christian work of the province. I feel very strongly that the present location is the best for such a school as we need and that a location at or very near to Taiyuanfu is not a good place for such a school. I will try to set forth the reasons for this position as clearly as possible.

Esthetic and Educative Values

The first reason is that the present grounds and situation furnish unusual esthetic and educative values. The present school is situated in an enclosed grove one mile east of the city of Taiku, Shansi. This grove was formerly a park owned by a number of wealthy people and used as a retreat. Its history is interesting and thoroughly Chinese. Many years ago some wealthy Taiku merchant who dealt in jewelry and precious stones was traveling from Formosa to the Mainland. On the voyage a terrible storm was encountered and the old junk was tossed about like a chip. No one expected to survive, but the merchant in desperation prayed to his god for safety and vowed that if he was saved he would erect a temple to show his gratitude. Soon the storm subsided and he reached land in safety. When he returned home he fulfilled his vow and built this temple and grove. Sometime later it came into the possession of several families who used it as a retreat. At the time of the Boxer troubles it was given to the mission as part payment of the Boxer indemnity, to be used as a burial ground for the missionaries and a number of the Chinese Christians who were killed in this part of Shansi. Later the grounds were selected as the most suitable place for the founding of a Christian Memorial School and this school has been one of the chief educational agencies for the Christian forces of the province from that time. The grounds now consist of an enclosure of about ten acres chiefly covered with trees and vines. It is called the "Flower Garden" because of the quantities of lilac and fruit blossoms in the spring and the great beds of bright colored flowers which grow under the care of the gardener during the summer and autumn. There are some interesting Chinese buildings with their walks and pavilions and ornate roofs. Moongates open out into outer yards and artificial hills and moats with the picturesque bridges make a setting of peculiar artistic value. They really make an atmosphere of their own. To roam about the courts and walks in the spring with the fragrance of the lilacs filling the air is both stimulating and restful. In a quiet corner of the grove among the cedars and under some great spreading elms are the graves of the martyrs, some thirty of them, both Chinese and foreign. Surrounding the enclosure is a wide expanse of fertile land. Looking off across the athletic field to the south is a range of high mountains rising quite abruptly and sharply from the plain. One of the most noticeable peaks is Feng Shan, or "Phoenix Mountain" about four miles away. Off to the east is a hill capped by a peculiar green pagoda. To the west about a mile away is the great 'White Pagoda', about which the city of Taiku was originally built. This pagoda was built by the Buddhists as early as 270 A.D. It was in the shadow of this pagoda that the Taiku missionaries lost their lives. The whole surroundings are full of historical interest and form a setting in which may be built an institution where the best of the old and the best of the new may be blended into a new beauty and new value.

A Memorial and an Atmosphere

But the present school grounds are more than a place of beauty. They are a memorial and an atmosphere. They memorialize in a peculiar and unique way all the highest ideals which the human race knows, and they create an atmosphere of impulsion toward those ideals. In order to make this statement clear, I must use a few paragraphs in presenting the historical background of the school. It involves a brief sketch of the life of John Frederic Oberlin and those ideals which his life so exemplified. It further involoves a brief sketch of Oberlin College, the ideals of her founders and of those who have carried on the work of the College all these years. It also involves a sketch of the newer history of the roots of the present school here in China and of the supreme sacrifice that was made in order that those ideals for which Oberlin, the man and the College, have stood might be infused and perpetuated in the life of the Orient.

John Frederic Oberlin

John Frederic Oberlin was an Alsatian, the son of a professor of the University of Strasburg. He was born August 31, 1740, when Alsace belonged to France. He received a thoroughly liberal education in the University and then entered the Theological school with the idea of entering the Christian ministry. He was a student of very independent mind and worked out his problems for himself and as a result he did not follow the beaten paths in planning his life work. He desired with great earnestness to know the will of God and to follow it. This lead him to seek out the hardest field of labor which he could find. While he was trying to decide what that field should be he was approached by a missionary from the Vosges mountains, who was seeking for a man of determination and courage to undertake work in the hard and discouraging service that he was doing there. In seeking for a hard place to work Oberlin had just accepted a chaplaincy in the French army and this engagement afforded a difficulty. The story of the conversation is quaint and interesting.

"Ah, Pastor Stuber," said Oberlin, "welcome, Herr Pastor; but what can have brought you here to me?"

"First of all, of course, the desire to make your acquaintance; then, becsuse I have some business with you."

"You certainly surprise me, Herr Pastor. It must be some very urgent business that has brought you up to the third story to an unknown student such as I am."

"Not so unknown as you suppose, Herr Oberlin. I have learned about you. Your name has been mentioned to me as one who does not follow the beaten paths or routine of ministerial candidates. You have studied surgery and medicine. You have a knowledge of botany and medicinal herbs. Is this not so?"

"In my leisure hours I have paid some attention to botany; Dr. Zeigenhagen has taught me bloodletting, and I have had some experience in the anatomical room."

"Will you be kind enough to explain to me what this little pan means that I see here by your lamp?"

A deep blush ran over Oberlin's face. "Pardon the cooking, Herr Pastor! I take my dinner with my parents, and I bring away some bread which my good mother gives me. At eight o'clock I put this little pan over my lamp, place my bread in it, with a little water and salt. Then I go with my studies."

"You are my man," exclaimed Stuber, rising from his chair.

"What is the matter, Herr Pastor? Do you think I am ridiculous in my habits?"

"You live on the diet of Lacedaemon. Yes, you are my man."

Oberlin was confused, not to say excited. He did not comprehend Stuber.

" I see you do not understand me, but I have got my man and I shall not let you go. I want you for the pastorship of Waldbach in the Ban-de-la-Roche."

Oberlin, overwhelmed with surprise, offered all manner of objections, but Stuber in intense earnestness continued in an excited voice: "Yes, sir, you are my man. The master you serve calls you by my voice. Listen, you must become pastor at Waldbach. In the name of our Master I tell you this. There are a hundred poor and wretched families in want of the bread of life; four or five hundred to direct and save. Yes, poor and wretched and friendless!"

"May I without offence ask why you quit the Ban-de-la-Roche if the need is so great and there is so much good to be done there?"

"My young friend, I shall not leave until my place there is filled by such a man as you. I leave because my poor wife is dying far from medical aid. She cannot live there, the air is too severe for her."

"That alters the case," said Oberlin, holding out his hand to Stuber. "Your parish must be in a very cold region."

I do not wish to exaggerate anything, my dear Oberlin. Six months of winter; at times the cold of the shores of the Baltic; a wind like ice sometimes comes down from the mountains above us; the sick and dying are to be visited in remote, wild, and solitary places among the forests. My wife often was almost dead with terror supposing me to be lost in the snowstorms. It is like the passages of the Alps. Have you ever been in Switzerland?"

"Never, but I can easily imagine it. But then I suppose your summers are fine and somewhat compensate for the rigors of the winter?"

"Four or five short months interrupted by winds and storms. Yes, the fragrant odors of some meadows perfume the summer air, and rye ripens well in good seasons."

"And your parishioners,--are they well disposed?"

"Not too much, not too much so, I must say without calumniating them! There are some some good souls there who are much attached to me, but they are all frightfully ignorant and untractable and proud of their ignorance. It is an ironheaded people, a population of Cyclops. When I went there the schoolmaster was a swineherd in the summer; in winter he taught the children in a miserable hut the little he knew. I have contended now these years with a rebelious material."

"Have you material resources to aid the poor? You say most of them are extremely poor."

"My parishioners have nothing. I myself have very little. My wife's small fortune is already exhausted in relieving a little the general misery. Four districts poorer than the mother parish are to be served; not a single road from village to village. Deep mud holes among the cabins and huts; the fruit, wild cherries, apples, and pears fit only for swine, and the inhabitants abandoned to the completest indifference have not the least concern to ameliorate their condition. I have not told you all. I will come again another time, but I fear, however, that you will answer me as two of your fellow candidates have already done: 'It is much pleasanter to live here in a good climate than up there among the rude people in that inclement air of the Vosges.'"

To this field Oberlin went and consecrated his life in the service of these mountain people. He found them truly

an ironheaded people and proud of their ignorance. He first established schools He himself had to be responsible for their support and to supervise them. He trained the hand as well as the head and heart and his educational ideals were far in advance of his time. His gospel was a same gospel of service. He included the whole man and whole community in his thinking and planning. While he was starting his school work, he advocated good roads. In this he met with fierce opposition from his parishioners and he was accused of being crazy. Were not the old paths of a thousand years good enough? If they were not, to improve them was impossible. But nevertheless he fixed a day to begin and he set out practically alone with a pick and shovel over his shoulder to make some usable roads for the people. The people used every effort to deter and hinder. 'His vocation was preaching, they said, and why should he come to them with exhortations for roads and masonry? No, they would not have it and their pastor might as well understand it now as ever' The road must be made, he said.' 'It would be useless if it was made, they replied, for we could not get across the stream when it is full any better than now.' He replied, 'We will use the rocks we blast in making the road for abutments and throw a bridge across.' Their lack of faith in roads was marvelous, but the proposition to bridge their mountain streams utterly confounded them. It confirmed them in the conclusion that their pastor was an unsafe man to follow.

But he set out bright and early one Monday morning, with a pick on his shoulder, accompanied by three or four who were loyal to him, passing thru the village to begin the road- making. Their wonder grew when they saw him at work, picking and digging away stones that he could not lift with his hands. There was manhood enough among his people to assert itself after such an appeal as this. It was an illustration of applied Christianity altogether new to them and it was followed by a revival of practical religion in the village. The next day a score were working with him, the day following fifty, until by the time they had reached the stream there were no doubters; all believed in good roads, and always had.

He took an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the people or the nation. Living in the strenuous times of the French Revolution and during the Reign of Terror, he was a broad-minded democrat and patriot. He instructed the people and the children in the duties of citizenship and constantly preached same views of government. He organized an agricultural club and presided over it. He introduced new vegetables and gave instruction as to their cultivation He investigated with the greatest care the nature of the soil and learned what it was adapted to produce. By the study of books and by correspondence he sought the most improved methods of culture and made careful inquiries as to the best productions of similar soil and climate in Europe. He procured flaxseed from Riga of the shores of the Baltic and clover seed from Holland. A new and excellent variety of potato was introduced. New grasses also were procured. Lectures were given on the value of fertilizers, drainage, irrigation and so forth. In all this work he never lacked for those who opposed him.

In all these things he was the fervent spiritual leader. All that he did and urged upon the people was included in his interpretation of the ministry of the gospel. Religious motives were underneath all his instructions and plans . An illustration of this may be seen in a circular letter to his people on planting trees: "Dear Friends,- Satan, the enemy of mankind, rejoices when we demolish

and destroy. Our Lord Jesus Christ, on the contrary, rejoices when we labor for the common good. You all desire to be saved by him and hope to be partakers of his glory. Please him them by all possible means, He is pleased when from a principle of love you plant trees for the public benefit. Now is the season. Be willing then to plant them. Plant them also in the best possible manner. Remember that you do it to please Him. Put all your roads in good condition. Ornament them. Use some of your trees for this purpose and attend to their growth."

Oberlin labored until death at a ripe age in this field. Such a Christian leader must needs accomplish great things for the welfare of his community and it is impossible to limit the influence of such a man by the boundaries of his particular community. The life of Oberlin is a shining example of what Christian leadership really means even in our modern world. It is certainly a wonderful thing to have the name of such a man connected with a Christian institution and to have his life constantly held up as an example of the meaning of Christian leadership.

Oberlin College

Let us now pass to a brief discussion of Oberlin College and those ideals for which she has steadily and consistently stood. The two originators and promoters of the idea of Oberlin College and Colony were home missionaries. John J. Shipherd and Philo P. Stewart. The original thought of the founders is best expressed in a letter by Mr. Shipherd to his father and mother at the time. He writes, "I have been deeply impressed of late with the certainty that the world should receive from the Church a better example, more gospel laborers, and more money. We do not now keep pace with the increase of population in our own country. Something must be done or a millenium will never cheer our benighted world. The Church must be restored to gospel simplicity and devotion. As a means which I hope God would bless to the accomplishment of some part of this work, I propose thru his assistance to plant a colony somewhere in this region, whose chief aim shall be to glorify God and do good to men, to the utmost extent of its ability. They are to simplify food, dress, etc., to be industrious and economical, and to give all over their current and annual expense to the spread of the gospel. They are to establish schools of the first order, from the infant up to an academic school, which shall afford a thorough education in English and the useful languages; and, if Providence favor it, at length instruction in theology-- I mean practical theology. They are to connect workshops and a farm with the institution, and so simplify diet and dress that, by four hours labor per day, young men will defray their entire expenses, and young women working at the spinning wheel and loom will defray much of their expense. And all will thus save money, and, what is more, promote muscular, mental, and moral vigor. In these schools all the children of the colony are to be well educated, whether destined to professional or manual labor; these schools will also educate school teachers for our desolate Valley, and many ministers for our dying world."

Its Naming

This was in 1832. John Frederic Oberlin had died but a few years before, and an interesting account of his labors had been published in America as a Sunday-school book. This little volume had been recently read in Mr.

Shipherd's family, and thus Oberlin was adopted as the name of the est blishment which was yet to be. Thus the name was not obtained from a founder, as in many cases, but was adopted because it embodied an ideal. An institution was to be made to represent and foster in its atmosphere and teaching those ideals for which John Frederic Oberlin worked. This is an unusual and unique heritage for an institution.

Its moral and Religious Emphasis

Oberlin College from its founding to the present has held firmly and faithfully to these ideals and this heritage. Standing upon great principles, it has adapted itself to changing conditions with remarkable ease and for this reason has never been obliged to revive or reorganize its conduct in any ~~xxx~~ revolutionary way. Its meeting of each change and each emergency has been just what was to be expected from an institution whose foundation was so broad and so permanent in principle. Oberlin has always strongly emphasized the moral and religious life. At one time some students complained that they were obliged to spend too much time at religious services and that it hindered their progress in their studies. They came to Oberlin to study and not to attend meetings---that they were in the institution on expense and it was not reasonable that they should give so much time to religious meetings. President Finney in a discourse told them that they first needed to be reconciled to God; ~~xx xxx~~ that neither study nor anything ~~xx~~ else was of any account to them until this great question ~~xxx~~ of life and duty was settled; that Oberlin was founded by the servants of God for the promotion of his cause in the world, to prepare preachers and teachers for his service; that the funds by which the college was sustained were given by Christian men for this purpose, and they had no right to avail themselves of these opportunities to prepare themselves for their own selfish and worldly schemes. He besought them to give their hearts to God, and no longer abuse His forebearance or the privileges afforded them by his people. Such restatements of the great Christian purpose of the College have been of almost daily occurrence from the time of the founding to the very present.

"Learning ~~xxx~~ and Labor"

Oberlin has always stood for the very highest scholarship. Probably no institution of its kind maintains a higher standard or a more consistent one. Revivals of learning such as have recently taken place in some of the older colleges in America have never been necessary at Oberlin because the standard set has always been uniformly and consistently high. Oberlin has always associated with herself men of the highest scholarship as well as Christian character. Oberlin has alwways been an exponent of honest toil. Manual labor was one of the provisions at the very beginning. An early statement by the College on this point is interesting: "The manual labor department is considered indispensable to a complete education. It is designed first to preserve the student's health. For th s purpose, all of both sexes, rich and poor, are required to labor four hours daily. Their being an intimate relation between soul and body, their labor promotes, as a second object, clear and strong thought, with a happy moral temperament. A third object of this system is its pecuniary advantage; for while taking that exercise necessary to health, a considerable portion of the student's expenses may be defrayed. This system, as a fourth object, aids essentially in forming habits of industry and economy, and secures, as a fifth desideratum, an acquaintance with common things. In a word, it meets the wants of man as a compound being, and prevents the common and amazing waste of money, time, health, and life." The department, as such, has long ceased to exist, but the college ~~h~~

has never ceased to emphasize the virtues of manual labor and to encourage and assist deserving students to earn their way thru College. The motto upon the seal of the College is "Learning and Labor".

An Exponent of Democracy

Oberlin has always been a most ardent exponent of the highest order of Christian democracy. Its stand upon the slave question was firm from the start and its support of abolition and aiding of escaped slaves was often a source of great inconvenience to itself. Oberlin was one of the first of American institutions to admit negroes as students upon a truly democratic basis. There has always been maintained a high-spirited patriotism, tempered by a broad and comprehensive world viewpoint and guided by the highest Christian principles.

A Missionary College

The educational and missionary enterprises in which Oberlin has played a moving part either directly or thru her sons and daughters are innumerable. "Oberlin was itself a missionary enterprise. It was the purpose to carry the gospel the regions beyond that brought Mr. and Mrs. Shipherd, under appointment of the American Home Missionary Society, to the region of Northern Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had been engaged as missionaries among the Choctaw Indians in the State of Mississippi, and while resting from those labors for the recovery of health, they pledged themselves for five years to the work of laying the foundations at Oberlin, without any compensation but food and clothing. One of the earliest associations organized at the college among the students was a Missionary Society, embracing such as contemplated a life-work in the foreign field." Students who have gone out from Oberlin to engage in direct Christian work in America and in all parts of the world number in the thousands. They have been found in ever increasing numbers in every country. The influence of Oberlin in the world thru the great host of its sons and daughters is inestimable. Together with all this there has been one peculiar and unique field of labor in which Oberlin has maintained a special interest and given a special support. That is the field in Shansi, China.

"The China Band"

The history of the work in Shansi dates from 1880 when an organization called the China Band was formed in order to work in some special place in China. One of this band reached Shansi in 1881 and he was followed by five others in 1882. They prospected the great Taiyuan plain and finally opened work in Taiku. In 1887 a second station, the Fenchow Station, was permanently opened. During the following decade there were changes in personel, but new recruits were added and the work obtained a strong foothold, so that by 1900 a number of churches were formed in the central stations and outlying villages. Small schools were started and in Fenchow the first girls' school in the province was started by Mrs. Davis. The work was growing and most hopeful when the tragedy of 1900 wiped out practically every visible sign of what had been done. All the missionaries who were on the field at the time and a large number of native Christians were killed and all property belonging to the mission or the Christians was destroyed.

The Boxer Troubles

In the storm which broke over China in 1900 the greatest loss of life and property probably occurred in the province of Shansi, at least more missionaries were killed in that province. The story has been recounted again and again in books such as "Fire and Sword in Shansi" and "Two Heroes of Cathay". It is a story of Christian martyrdom as dramatic and striking as the stories which have come down to us from the days of Rome. Of the work of the missionaries of the American Board, the Oberlin Band, nothing remained. All the missionaries on the field were massacred, most of the stronger Christians shared their fate, and there were nothing but ruins to mark the places where the missionaries had lived. In Taiku they were huddled for days in the small court of the city chapel expecting daily that it would be their last. Finally the fated day arrived. The place they were living in was set on fire and as they rushed out they were stoned from the walls above then they were beheaded and their poor bodies mutilated. There were six missionaries and eight faithful native Christians who died together. Many other native Christians in the surrounding country died also because they would not recant.

The Missionary Martyrs

In Fenchow the missionaries were confined for many days in their small compound. There were four adults and three children of the American Board Mission, (also a part of the Oberlin Band) two English missionaries, and one Swedish missionary, who had been driven in from outlying stations. They lived several weeks under the greatest suspense. Finally the day came and they were taken out in carts under an escort of soldiers with the pretense that they were being taken to a place of safety. Mr. Fay in "Two Heroes of Cathay" tells of their suspense and their faint ray of hope: " We had been imprisoned within walls for two or three months, and our hearts had all the time been burdened and anxious. As soon as we were out in the country air our spirits rose and fresh life and joy came to us.

"In the front of our cart sat Mr. Atwater with the carter and behind him were Mrs. Atwater and Mrs. Lundgren, and I sat in the back of the cart with the two little girls. On both sides, before and behind, walked the twenty soldiers, while in front of all, mounted on my white horse, rode the leader. After ten o'clock the sun's rays grew warmer, and Mrs. Lundgren handed her umbrella to a soldier, asking him to offer it to the leader to shield him from the sun.

"We talked as we rode along. Mrs. Lundgren remarked: 'What a beautiful day it is!'

"Mrs. Atwater said, 'Who would have thought that when we left Fenchow we would have such an escort?'

"See the soldiers' uniforms, gay with green trimmings,' said Mrs. Lundgren.

" So the light conversation went on. Mrs. Atwater said to me, 'I'm afraid they'll not give your horse back to you at Pingyao'.

"" 'I'm afraid not,' I replied.

Then the two ladies turned and talked in English with Mr. Atwater, and I talked and laughed with the two children close beside me. We played a finger game, and they prattled ceaselessly.

"Mr. Fay, please tell us where we are going,' they said.

"After a while little Bertha grew sleepy and nestled to rest in her mother's arms.

"When we left Fenchow we thought that we might meet Boxers or robbers by the way, but we said, 'If any danger comes, these soldiers will protect us with all their might.' Little did we think that these

very soldiers were to murder us."

But a little distance beyond this point the missionaries met their fate at the hands of the soldiers who escorted them, but as Mr. Fay was a Chinese they permitted him to escape. This Christian young man remained faithful to the last, but as he could serve the missionaries better by escaping and telling their story, he took the opportunity. It is a happy circumstance that no Chinese Christians lost their lives with the missionaries at Fenchow.

In the following year as soon as it was safe for a foreigner to go into Shansi, Dr. Atwood, a missionary who escaped because he was at home on furlough, was sent back into the province to see what could be done. To him fell the task of taking up and identifying the headless and mutilated bodies of his former comrades. He buried them with proper ceremony in the "Flower Garden" which had been acquired for that purpose. Owing to the peculiar appropriateness of this place the Academy was transferred from the South Suburb to it in 1908.

These Great Values Peculiarly Preserved Here

I have set forth these things about John Frederic Oberlin, Oberlin College, and the Martyrdom of the Missionaries and Chinese Christians in a poor and ineffective way, but I have attempted it because I wished to make clear my meaning in saying that the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy in its present site has a very unusual historical background. It is a unique memorial and a unique atmosphere. It stands for all the ideals for which John Frederic Oberlin and Oberlin College have stood. It stands for more that for ideals. It stands for the supreme sacrifice paid in order that those ideals might become a part of the life of Shansi and of China. The Boxer outbreak is one of the most significant and dramatic events in Christian history. This school is the most significant and useful monument of that event. What greater character building, evangelizing, and consecrating power can there be for training youth in China than the atmosphere of this Memorial?

This memorial atmosphere has been remarkably and peculiarly preserved in the school life and in the life of the churches in the immediate vicinity. One reason is because the school was founded as a memorial, but the chief reason is because so many of the native Christians in this vicinity lost their lives. The principal of the school and many of the leaders in the schools and churches of the field passed through those trying times and escaped providentially. Many of the boys in the school and the younger leaders in the Christian work in this vicinity lost parents and relatives at the hands of the Boxers. A memorial service means something to these men. They have shared in the suffering. They make and perpetuate the atmosphere. Every year in the Taiku church a memorial service is held on the anniversary of the death of the missionaries and native Christians. It is used to deepen the spiritual life of the church. In the Academy at least one such service is held each year by the graves of the martyrs. It is usually on the same day in the spring that the Chinese use in order to redecorate the graves of their ancestors. I have attended only one such service, but it was one of the most impressive memorial services I have ever attended.

A Typical Memorial Service

The boys gathered about the graves of the foreign and Chinese martyrs under the elms and cedars. The service was lead by the principal of the school, who feels as few do the great sacrifice that was made and its real significance in awakening a new life in China. He told the boys that every cap must be removed for the place upon which they were standing was holy ground. Then a hymn was sung and then he read from the eleventh chapter of Hebrews where the sufferings of those who have kept the faith are related: "and others had trial of mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment: they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, they were tempted, they were slain with the sword: they went about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, ill-treated (of whom the world was not worthy), wandering in deserts and mountains and caves, and the holes of the earth. And all these, having had witness born to them thru their faith, received not the promise, God having provided some better thing concerning us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect." Tears streamed down his cheeks and his voice choked as he read these words. He himself had witnessed these very things and he knew their meaning. The dear friends whose graves were there in their midst had passed thru these things for him, for the boys who were listening to these words, and for China, and China in its ignorance and superstition had rejected them and killed them. Here was t the school founded in memory of their momentous sacrifice that young men might be trained up who should step forth to take the places of those who had laid down their lives. The living and the dead were looking for the young men who were gathered there to catch a new vision of life and to go forth as apostles of the Light. Sacrifice was the great fundamental principle of the new life, the life that must come to China if she is to saved. These in substance were the words of the principal to the boys as they stood there during those solemn and impressive moments. After he had finished speaking Mr. Davis, a son of one of the martyred missionaries, standing by the side of his own father's grave, plead with the boys to accept Jesus as their leader. Jesus was his leader and he hoped the boys would accept his leadership. Those who were buried there had not died in vain. About their poor bodies had sprung a great work and the kingdom of God was coming into China as it never would have if they had not died as they did. They had consecrated the work by their deaths, we must consecrate it by our lives. After the speaking was over the boys gathered about the graves and the principal told the boys about the martyrs and the circumstances of their death. Many of the boys in the company were children of the martyrs or releted to them. They are the boys who will become the future leaders of the church in Shansi and they in turn will preserve and perpetuate the power of this memorial. At the close of the service a double line was formed and all marched slowly by the graves singing " The Son of God goes forth to war" "Who follows in their train?"

The YMCA Summer Conference

Every year for three years, that is, since its beginning, the annual conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of the province has been held here. It makes an ideal place for rest, recreation, and inspirstion. Each day of the conference a vesper service is held on the grounds, on a little artificial hill overlooking the graves. The meetings usually deal with life work ~~xxxxxxxx xx xxxxxxxxx~~ problems. They are meetings of real power, and lead to decisions of momentous significance in indivual lives and in the forwarding of the kingdom of God in China.

What an atmosphere for such meetings and such a conference! The atmosphere is more nearly like that of the "Round Top" meetings at Northfield than any other that I know.

In what I have written I have tried to show how the location and these great spiritual and educational traditions and values are associatxed together so closely and intimately that they cannot be dissociated. If we move the school to another place under a reorganization these values whll be lost never to be regained. But m these things should not stand in the way of the forward progress of the kingdom of God, if it is really true that they do. If greater things xx are to be gained by the sacrifice of these things, then we must make the sacrifice. So xxxt far what I have said is on the positive side favoring the present location because of values inherent in itself. Now I wish to speak briefly on the negative side, stating why I do not believe it necessary or wise to locate such a school in Taiyuanfu or in its immediate environs. This involves a discussion of adolescent youth, the being for which we are erecting and maintaining our school. Does he need the environment of a provincial capital to grow and develop into a consecrated Christian man and leader?

A Study of Adolescent Youth

Adolescence is the name for the period of growth of the human being extending from puberty until full growth has been obtained. In the large outlines it extends from 14 to 25 with the boy and 13 to 21 with the girl. Hence it is the adolescent youth with whom we are dealing in our school. What sort of being is he and what are his needs? These ought to be of first consideration in determining our school problems, for it is for the boy that we are building and conducting our school. In the following paragraphs I am depending upon such works as "Growth and Education", Tyler; "Adolescence", Hall; "Educational Values", Bagley. The statements refer chiefly to boys, though with some modifications they apply also to girls.

Physical Growth

Physically it is a period of growth especially during the earlier years of the period. Great strains are placed upon the vital organs to meet the demands of growth. The lungs of the boy increase very markedly at fourteen and xx sixteen. The heart xxxxxx greatly gains in capacity at this time also. Sometimes its gain amounts to as much as sixty per cent of its former capacity. In this increase much new material is added to the walls of x heart which requires considerable time to attain the strength and endurance of full maturity. The arteries expand less than the heart hence the blood pressure rises. The higher blood pressure and thx better oxidation of the blood lead to a rapid combustion in the muscles, and especially in the brain. It is highly essential that the "machine" should now be in smooth working order. The brain attains its full size and weight at this time. The later additions are mainly in the association areas, where a few grams more of substance developed just where it is most needed, may add vastly to the mental power. The sensory and motor areas are fully matured. The higher mental areas are in a stage where a goodly amount of exercise will do them no harm. The logical powers are fast increasing. They crave exercise and the boy argues quite as much from love of debate as from the desire to attain truth. It is doubtful whether memory is as quick or retentive as during earlier years.

At the very best the years of academy and the first years of college life are years of considerable sickness and disorder. The health of the pupils will always require attention. Proper care and exercise greatly mitigates this condition. Vigorous physical exercise is needed. Ordinary play is not sufficient. Gymnastics are needed for the development of the finer muscles and the higher motor centers, and for the correction of faults and defects which have outlasted or come with puberty. We must ever be watchful to strengthen the youth against diseases and depressions which cause the rise of deathrate at nineteen or later. Athletics are exceedingly useful. The boy should be allowed and encourgged to test his strength against that of his fellows. They should be arranged and controlled so as to engage these who most need them as well as the few strongest who need them least. We must remember also that the heart is weak and easily strained. Precocity of prowess in or distinction in athletics is likely to result in staleness or weakness in later life.

Mental Development

The girl and the boy feel the rising tides of strength and vigor, and imagine that they have more strength and endurance than the adult. But they are still far from from the toughness of later years, when the tissues have gradually matured and hardened. The danger from overpressure in study is probably not so great as in lower grades. The athletic brain, like the atheltic body, is best attained by frequent periods of vigorous exercise alternating with those of rest. The greatest danger is from too much and too intense social life. Excitement is always fatiguing, if not exhausting, to the young. Late hours and loss of sleep rob the body of strength faster than severe study.

The attainment of full growth and of large muscular power, the large heart and lungs, the well oxygenated blood driven at high pressure, the activity and young vitality of all the tissues and organs, give bouyancy and courage, a sense of power and a longing for entire freedom, a revolt against control. A new world has opened up before the boy as fresh and fair as the morning of creation. The joy of mere living dawns upon him. He looks upon a fair new life boundless in opportunity and endless in scope and time. He sees parents and teachers plodding in a humdrum round. He hears their criticisms and complaints. He is sure they cannot understand him and that they know very little of the glories of life and of the good world. He will gird his loins and go whither he will. He must taste of every experience for himself, and is willing to meet both joy and sorrow with 'frolic welcome'. He would eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil though it cost him paradise. He has not yet been saddened by experience or disillusioned by failure and disappointment. Nature is now loosing her leading strings. She is setting him free to complete his peculiar individual development, and to forge his own character. We can not stop him if we would, we should not if we could. It is our duty only to give him the best surroundings we can, and direct his attention as steadily as possible to the highest ideals. We watch wisely and carefully as he tries the experiment of life; makes his blunders; experiences success and failure, joy and sorrow; finds himself, his strength and weakness; and grows into a man. Authority has only a superficial hold upon him, tradition far less. Only the influences of home training, which have rooted themselves deep into his subconscious life, are still powerful. He has not yet gained self-knowledge, or self-control. Much of the child still lingers in him. Impulses well up from every

change in his physical constitution of condition; he knows not whence they come or how to meet them. He does not know his real strength, much less his weakness. He is very loyal to his associates, as is shown by his group games, his clique loyalties. He cannot stand alone. Individual judgment and conscience are developing very slowly. To understand him and his actions under certain conditions you must have studied the psychology of the mob. Instability often seems to be his most marked characteristic. He is easily led by the company he keeps and his experience is too limited to know whither he is being led. And it is impossible to make suggestions to him save in the most guarded way. You may easily forfeit his confidence. He is a mixture of contradictions, enigma to himself and to us. He might well say: "My name is legion, for we are many." In the ferment of young life, all that is trifling and worthless comes to the surface, the strong and sweet lie beneath the froth. His conceptions of the meaning and value of time are hardly clearer than those of a child. He betrays all his conceit and cannot help it; his humiliation over his blunders, failures, and sins he keeps to himself. He becomes reticent. He will not and cannot share his thoughts with us; that confidence is reserved for those of his own age. It is on the whole best that it should be so. He must fight his own battles. We must respect his reticence.

His Spiritual Nature. Let us look a little deeper. The boy is loyal to his friends, often generous to a fault. It is the epoch of the reign, not of cold judgment, but of feeling and of the heart. He has a strange and crude system of ethics, apparently a survival of some remote period of barbarous life. But he is usually true to it. Deal honestly and squarely with him, and the harder you apply the curb or spur, the better he will like you in the end. It is not a time for half measures. He is searching for a leader, and usually he will follow the strongest. But even this crude desire will in time lead him to his king. Tides of religious thought and tendency sweep thru his soul. The first may come at twelve or even earlier, and is often weak and sometimes seems to pass without permanent effect. A second frequently follows at fourteen, stronger but largely emotional. The wave at sixteen or somewhat later moves feeling, intellect, and will. Or his religious growth and development may be slow, gradual, and steady, with no marked crises. We must take advantage of the tides and be watchful after every ebb. We may probably be more grateful for the slow and steady growth. But in whatever form the growth comes It is the most important change in his life. Nothing else can so steady him thru this period of instability and cause it to result in a strong character. The only religion which will appeal to him is one of heroism, endurance, and of powerful, lofty and masterful personality. His king must be represented to his mind as stronger as well as better than he, and as altogether worthy of his unswerving loyalty, obedience and service. He will have no other. The locality and atmosphere in which he spends these important years mean everything to his spiritual life. It is the subtle atmosphere of his surroundings more often than it is direct teaching which shapes his character and destiny. It is the period of promise in the life of the boy, it is a period of seeing visions and dreaming dreams. The all-important question is, Can the promise be made good, and the visions realized, or will they fade and disappear, leaving him a philistine or something worse? The dream has now more substance and value than all the rules of prosody, propositions of mathematics, or facts of anatomy.

The mental metamorphosis at adolescence is just as profound as the physical at puberty. All things are becoming new. His thoughts and conceptions, standpoints and views, judgments and inferences, all the attainments of childhood are resolved and crystallize anew. The form that they now assume will probably be permanent. It must be a time of instability, of surprises, and of contradictions. Even if we see only the beginnings of the process, the preparation and beginning largely determine the final result. It is the business of the teacher in the midst of all this changing and developing and unfolding life to bring to birth high aims and ideals, strong purposes, a vigorous spiritual life. The boy must be sent out to meet life with a powerful impetus toward all that is grand and lofty and difficult in art, literature science, morals, and religion. We must mould the feelings and reach the will. We must arouse purpose as well as enthusiasm. Somehow we must train the unstable boy to steadfastness and perseverance, to self-control, to prolonged and effective effort. This is the essential, crucial, and often baffling problem of the teacher in the high school and during the first years of college. We work in the dark and have few or no means of judging the success or failure attending our efforts. Will training is exceedingly slow and difficult, and requires inexhaustible faith and patience, as well as sympathy, and insight, and skill. Yet somehow we must solve the problem. The power of arousing the divine life immanent in every human soul is the essential characteristic of every great teacher and moral leader. Its seat is in the depths of personality it defies alike analysis and resistance. It leaps from soul to soul as by contagion. Virtue streams out from strong characters like electricity from a dynamo. Character cannot be taught, it is exceedingly infectious; and good is more infectious than evil. In certain surroundings a teacher's power for arousing the divine life is multiplied a hundred fold, in others it is minimized to a one-hundredth part.

Where is He Best Trained?

Here is the adolescent boy, unstable, reaching out for something, he himself scarcely knows what, anxious to taste of life, easily made joyous, easily discouraged; his ideals, his habits, all in a state of flux; guided by his feelings and impulses, many of which are altogether noble and generous, easily led by his friends, yet looking for a leader worthy of his absolute loyalty. Where can he best be trained? Shall we train him in the free air of the country where the very atmosphere is filled with the beauty and heroism of life; in a unique spot where it is easy to hold before him daily the heroic life where "to live is Christ, to die is gain"; where he may have held before him as his leader, a Hero worthy of his every obedience, his every self-denial, a king worthy of supreme sacrifice, if he be called upon to make it? Or is he best trained in the midst of, or adjacent to, a large center filled with every sort of worldliness, materialistic ideals, selfishness, corruption, and immorality? I do not say that it is impossible at any place. I simply ask where it is <u>best</u> done. My contention is that it is not <u>necessary</u> to transfer a school dealing with youth of the adolescent period to a large city environment to order to produce the results which we are seeking.

Atmosphere of a Large Center

I have spoken of the great importance of atmosphere in the cultivation of a strong spiritual life. It is my feeling that the atmosphere of a large center will have a smothering influence upon the growing spiritual life in a boy. What is the atmosphere of such a center like, especially in a large non-Christian country like China?

Materialistic Atmosphere

First, the most universal and absorbing atmosphere is one of business. It is thoroughly a materialistic atmosphere. The main motive governing business transactions and business conversation is almost purely self-interest. There are large government schools of all sorts in Taiyuanfu, and the atmosphere permeating those institutions is thoroughly materialistic. A large proportion of the students would profess that they were Confucianists, or nothing, by religion. In theory Confucianism is a form of ethical culture. In practice it promotes materialism. The prevailing influence at present in the government institutions is that of the returned student from Japan. Their general influence is thoroughly materialistic, if not immoral. It is also anti-foreign and anti-Christian to a considerable extent. To illustrate the atmosphere in which they have obtained their training as well as to show something of the atmosphere of Eastern Asia today, I will quote the statistics of a religious survey made in the University of Tokyo a few years ago. Out of 4966 students, 6 enrolled themselves as Confucianists, 60 as Christians, 300 as Budhists, 1000 as atheists, and 3000 as agnostics. To be sure a Chinese university would have a much larger proportion of Confucianists, and a much smaller number of Budhists, but so far as motives and living and atmosphere are concerned, the general effect is strongly materialistic. More than having a materialistic atmosphere, the schools in Taiyuan as well as in other places have the reputation of having some gambling, opium smoking and other forms of immorality among both teachers and students.

Atmosphere of Politics

Second, another exciting element in the atmosphere of a provincial capital is that of politics. At the very best the air is filled with all sorts of scandals of corruption in official life, high and low. Later on it will probably be worse than it is now, owing to the fact that there will be a growing democracy with its attendant wire pulling, legislative scandals. The excitement of the student classes over these things will increase as they come to feel that they are going to have larger opportunities for taking places of leadership in political life. I do not say that students should not look forward to participating in political life. It is highly essential that they should. My point is that such an atmosphere is not the best for training adolescent youth and to develop in them those high ideals and that firm character which they would need in order to stand the tests of political life. It is far better that they should have their characters firmly established and then tackle political life with a firm resolve to stand unswervingly for the right, no matter what the temptation. Living and growing in an atmosphere of political gossip leads first to a dulling of one's sense of political morality, and to a feeling that what is is, and that one must become a part of the existing arrangement to do anything at all in political life. What lifts and reforms political life in any country democracy is a constant infusion of men who experience a moral shock in learning of corruption and who refuse at all costs to be partakers in it. Such men are trained best in a different environment.

Moral Atmosphere

Third, a large provincial capital is a center of flagrant immorality. I refer especially to the so-xxx called social evil. There is lacking in people of a non-Christian country that xhrixtixx strong inner impulsion toward a pure life which we find in Christian countries and especially in the Anglo-Saxon races. A non-Christian country lacks that high-minded motherhood which trains men to a repulsion for sin. Women are looked upon rather too much as the servants of men to permit them to rise to that level which is absolutely necessary for the development of a high order of pure-mindedness in the growing youth of the country. Formerly China has enjoyed a better reputation than many Oriental countries in this respect. This is because of the cast iron convention which has been cast about the Chinese owing to their Confucian teachings and regulations. Clandestine vice, however, has been and is very rampant in many parts of China. Now xxxxd to this clandestine vice is being added public vice due to the influence of western countries upon China and her desire to adopt western ways. Public houses were not known in the interior of China a few years ago, now every city of any account has at least one and a large center like Taiyuanfu has its red light district. The social evil is greatly on the increase in China and seems headed for a condition similar to Japan's in this respect. I have been told by Chinese who travel and see these things that this is one of the most alarming aspects of the new development of China. The condition in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and Siberia in this respect is very serious. A single man traveling in those countries is subject to great temptations. The temptation consists much in the fact that the atmosphere is such that surprise xxxxxx occurs when it is known that a traveler does not "do as the Romans do". It is not an uncommon practice for Chinese students in Japan to take a prostitute as a companion during their stay in the country. It is not to be expected that these students upon return to their own country are going to exert a high moral xxfx influence in the community. In Japan this evil is causing the greatest anxiety to the thinking men. Only recently, as late as January 1919, there was a discussion in the Japanese Parliament concerning the limiting of public prostitution. It was reported that there were 50,000 private xxxxxx prostitutes, that is, acting as temporary wifes, 50,000 licenced prostitutes in public houses of ill-fame, and 50,000 waitresses in hotels, all of whom belonged to this class. It was urged that a beginning should be made toward limitxing this evil. 5,250,000 Yen, or about two to three million dollars were spent yearly in the licensed immoral business in Japan. Add to this the general moral loose-ness of the people and it is not difficult to imagine the atmosphere. For many years the large port cities of China have been noted for their wickedness in this respect, but until the last few years public immorality has been confined rather more largely to the foreign elements. Recently, and especially since the beginning of the Republic, the following of all sorts of western practices has become more general with the Chinese. And there are indications that the condition will be worse before it improves. During the sessions of the Chinese Parliament, it was reported that many of the party conferences were held in certain public places in connection with some very questionable entertainments. It is not necessary to go into further detail in these matters. I have mentioned these things to give a general indication of the kind of atmosphere the adolescent boy is plunged into if his school is located in, or near, a large provincial and commercial center. If we had a school now in such a center and we were seeking to move it away to a purer atmosphere for the protection of our boys while they are growing and forming their habits and characters, it would seem to me a much more

natural and logical move for a missionary school to consider. Let alone missionary schools, I have heard a report recently that the governor of the province is so distressed over the problems of administration in this respect that he has seriously considered moving the Government University to a location fifteen miles distant from the city. This statement was made by a person who should know the truth of it. One of the reasons given for requiring every government school boy clear up thru the University to wear uniforms is that a better check can be kept on their habits. Only recently in the newspaper it was reported that the National Board of Education was seeking for a loan of $500,000, a large proportion of which was to be used for the immediate removal of Peking Government University to the Western Hills, several miles distant from the city, because it was increasingly difficult to safeguard the morals of the students.

Replies to Certain Contentions

I wish now to make a reply to three of four arguments which are put forward in favor of the provincial capital as against the present location for our most important missionary school. One is that the present location is too much out of the center of things and it is inconvenient to reach. The present location of the school is across a level plain 35 miles from Taiyuanfu. It is 25 miles from Yütse, the nearest point on the Railroad. Yütse is forty minutes from Taiyuan by train.. Speaking in terms of ordinary travel on this plain it requires a day's journey to reach the capital city. A railroad is surveyed and an embankment built all the way from Yütse to Taiku. It was started under the auspices of a Belgian syndicate before the Revolution in 1910, but was checked by the Revolution and then later effectually stopped by the War in Europe. This railroad was originally intended as the beginning of a mainline running north and south thru the province. It is now unceratin to predict just what will happen in the future, but it seems reasonable to suppose that in the coming opening up and developing of China's commerce and resources this railroad will be completed and continued. Even if it isn't, China cannot remain the same forever so far as communication is concerned and it is certainly not out of reason to think that the embankment which is complete, except for two small rivers to bridge, will be used for a foundation for a motor road, or to feel sure that other good roads will be made between all the important places on the plain. The coming of the motor vehicle will bring good roads. Good roads and motor vehicles will bring Taiku within a two or three hours ride of the capital city. This will place the school near enough to enjoy most of its advantages, but far enough away to minimize somewhat its disadvantages.

The Question of Convenience

Taiyuanfu a Strategic Center for Missionary Work

The second argument in favor of Taiyuan is that it is the gathering place of officials, students, and business men from all over the province and this fact indicates a great need, opens up a strategic opportunity, and imposes an urgent obligation upon the missionary forces of the province. It is argued that the location of a distinctly Christian school in such a center would have a great evangelizing influence upon the whole province. This is undoubtedly true. This would be a strong argument for making all sorts of sacrifices to move the school to Taiyuanfu, if the influence of the school upon the center were the only thing to be considered. But the other side of the question, the influence of the center upon the

school and the purpose for which we are maintaining it, has also a most important bearing upon the question. As I have already discussed this point I will not repeat, but I will discuss briefly a better and more effective way to meet the obligation to exert a great evangelizing influence in Taiyuan. Owing to the nature and complexity of Christian work in a large center like Taiyuanfu, the most expert workers that can be obtained should be put there. These workers should have special training for their work. We should immediately accept the invitation of the English Baptist Mission which I have mentioned above, and each mission at work in the province should place in the capital city a highly trained man to cooperate in the complex and pressing opportunities which are now open there. This is the first step. The second is to turn out from our Christian schools some exceptionally trained Christians who will have the maturity and steadiness of purpose essential to take positions of leadership in Christian work in a difficult atmosphere such as a large provincial center has. These leaders, it is my claim, can be better trained, at least during their adolescent period, in a school located not too close to the capital city. These two ways of meeting the problem are direct and effective and altogether desirable, but the placing of a Christian school there is at best indirect and its desirability is questionable.

Greater Opportunity for Social Service by Students

A third argument is that there would be an ~~increa~~ increased opportunity for the students to make a practical expression of their religious life in such a large center. From a quantitive standpoint this is probably true, but from the standpoint of the kind of opportunity it is desirable to take advantage of in order to train young boys in Christian work, I would hold that the opportunities furnished in the country are far more desirable. Deputation work in the country is a splendid way to develop Christian leadership in the boys. Most of them come from the villages, and ~~most of the~~ most of the boys who come ~~from~~ to our mission schools always will come from the villages, and they are familiar with the conditions of village life. They now go into the villages from our school every Sunday on deputation work under the direction of the Evangelistic Missionary for the Country Work, and their immature efforts at preaching are listened to with interest. They do their work with the advantage in their favor as it should be in the beginning. In a large city the situation is quite different. They are continually faced with complex problems and puzzling questions which they cannot answer. They become more easily discouraged in their attempts. They are more apt to be laughed at by their acquaintances and their youthful ardor for the expression of their religious life is more apt to receive a cold dash. In addition to this disadvantage there would also be disadvantage in getting boys ~~boys~~ to go back into humble and obscure work in country places after having several years of training in the excitements of a large city life. Most of our boys will come from the country and most of them who are willing to take up definite Christian work must go back into the country for that is where the great part of the missionary enterprise must be carried on. It is also the most rewarding and fruitful part of the work. Some of our most promising students can be sent on to a university for advanced training in a large center like Peking. They may then come back to be our more highly trained and effective leaders. They will probably not be content save in the larger centers of work, but we need them there.

Boys Want to Go to a Large Center

A fourth argument is that the great movement in modern life is toward the large centers. Boys are more willing to go the large centers for their training than they are to a small place. The name of having gotten their training in a large place sounds pleasant and gives them a sort of prestige which that from a smaller place does not give. There is danger of carrying this argument farther than is for the best good of our Christian institutions. There is danger that we may emphasize the name of something at the expense of substance. There are two classes of students that are desirable in a mission school. One is that class which comes from mission sources and has had some Christian training as a background. This class is the hope of Christian work in China. Those who go into direct Christian work after receiving their education come largely from this class. And it must be so, in the main. The other class is from non-Christian sources where parents have more confidence in a Christian school, for one reason or another, than they do in the public or government schools. While these boys come from non-Christian homes they come prejudiced in favor of Christianity, and if they are influenced to become Christians their parents usually permit them to take that step. They often, indeed, exert such an influence upon their parents that they lead them to Christianity also. Any ~~class of~~ boys who come to a Christian school purely for selfish motives and for the secular advantages offered exert a subtle and smothering influence upon the spiritual life of the school. In order to obtain the classes of boys which are desirable two elements are necessary, a pull and a push. The pull is the quality of the school and its reputation for turning out a product which succeeds in the work of the world. The push is the influence which friends of the school and of the boys exert to encourage and assist boys to go to it. If both of these elements are all that they should be, I do not think we need to be seriously concerned about getting all the desirable students that we can get regardless of location. In the case of many Christian boys, they are sent by the missions with the hope that they will consider direct Christian work. If they were not assisted to go on they would not be able to so. In the case of many of the sons of non-Christians who come to the school, they are sent by their parents partly because they are more removed from temptation here than they would be in the provincial capital. I feel that the argument favoring a large center in order to obtain desirable students is more apparent than real.

Summary

In this paper I have endeavored to show: First, that the chief aim of our Christian educational work in this province should be the development of Christian men and women so true to their convictions that they will be governed by Christian principles under all circumstances, no matter at what cost to themselves. This is another way of saying that we want to develop Christian leaders. Together with this aim and a part of it, we hope that many will be influenced to give their lives to direct Christian work in some form. To develop the highest order of Christian leadership it is essential that all the work done be of the very best quality. Second, that owing to the limitations of our resources and our Christian constituency in the province we are not justified in the establishment of a Christian University. Also a

considerable body of missionary opinion both within and without the province would not give such a project its unqualified approval. Third, since a liberal education is the best kind of education that has yet been discovered for the training of Christian leaders, our first duty is to provide a course of study preparatory to a liberal arts course in a Christian University of high standing. When this has been provided as the central core of our work, then we may proceed to meet such other needs as the exigencies of our growing work demand. This contemplates a fitting school to include the middle school grades and two years additional for preparation to full university work. To this may be added such vocational work as is thought best. Fourth, that the most desirable location for this fitting school is its present location at the "Flower Garden" at Taiku, first, because of the natural beauty of the place and its educative value, second, because it has a peculiar and unique historical setting, third, because this historical setting creates an atmosphere which constantly draws the minds of the students towards all those ideals for which we are working and towards the unselfish, heroic life. Fifth, that there are great disadvantages in locating such a school in a great center like Taiyuanfu, even though the reasons for retaining it in its present location were less urgent.

I believe that other mission bodies working in this province should be cordially invited to share in the work of higher education, if for no other reason than that they have students to be prepared for Christian work in their own fields, but let us work out a plan, thoroughly equitable, and yet without sacrificing any of the great values which have been so wonderful given to us. I believe them to be God's special gift to Shansi and to China for the development of that high type of Christian leadership which He needs for His work.

To all those who have a special concern or interest in Christian education in Shansi these considerations are respectfully submitted,

Frank B. Warner.

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China,
March 1916

Letter from Chancellor Motter Elliott
to Frank Shaner
Thursday, March 13, 1913

REC'D JUL 21 1919

Peking, June 4th.

It is estimated that twelve hundred students are behind bars in Peking to-day. The streets are alive with soldiers. After using general repressive methods against the student agitators in Peking, culminating in the wholesale arrests of the last few days, the police have this morning struck at the heart of the movement by the closing of the shops of the industrial school in Peking. By means of the goods made in these shops the students have been advertising and supporting the boycott against Japanese goods which are to be supplanted by home-made products. Within the last three weeks the student workers of Tsinghua college, the government normal school, and the Peking Union University have been organizing an industrial league in Peking in conjunction with the merchants of the city and the guildsand are just reaching the point where they can actually turn out in the shops of Peking certain metal and wooden articles to replace the Japanese made variety. The students have formed into three divisions, - one division has spent its time in the shops learning how to manufacture the articles; a second group has made a systematic canvas of the shops throughout the city to advertise the boycott and enlist the aid of Peking artisans in making goods; a third group having learned to make certain articles has gone out into the shops to teach the artisans the new trade. So far they have mainly learned to make educational supplies and office goods. Twenty shops are now making and selling native made paper-clips of a strong and serviceable variety; ten are selling mimeographs of home make.

Yesterday the first step was taken in the suppression of the home industries movement by the arrest of seven students who were selling goods in the market marked as native made products. To-day the police ordered work at the shop to cease, forbade the students to remove their materials from the shop, and stated that tomorrow the school buildings will brobably be occupied by soldiers. The students are working hard to-day at their presses and mimeographs which may tomorrow be taken away from them and expect to turn out by tonight the circulars needed in their campaign and the draft of a constitution for a League for the predumtion of native goods which will operate among commercial classes throughout China. This constitution will tomorrow be carried by delegates to the meeting of the Students Councils in Shanghai.

No excuse whatever has been offered by the police for closing the industrial shops. Apparently the only reason anyone can assign for the action is to break the boycott against Japan. Only Japan can possibly be interested, the students say, in the suppression of a caompaign for home industries.

On being sent from their shops, forty-five members of the Normal school went out on the street to enlist the sympathy of the people. They were all hustled off under arrest, and went down the street yelling "Long live the Republic" as they went. They were taken to join their fellow prisoners who are still held in the Law School Buildings of the Government University.

Yesterday there were arrested and held in these buildings about five hundred students. About six o'clock last night one of the imprisoned men was allowed to come to the gate and speak with one of the foreign teachers who had come to enquire as to their condition. He reported that they were just being fed for the first time since their arrest in the morning, and that they had no bedding, but were satisfied with their lot. At about one o'clock this morning outsider friends were finally permitted to send in bedding to the prisoners. Six or seven hundred new arrests have been made in the city to-day. The guards around the buildings have been strengthened and discipline increased. No one is allowed to speak with the prisoners. All day batches of prisoners have been brought in by tens and twenties. They come down the street, not escorted one between two soldiers in the method used yesterday, but two or three surrounded in a circle of soldiers. As they marcj toward their prison they shout and wave their hats and banners, crying "Long live the Republic". Now and then they will stop, one member will lie down as if he could walk no further, his companions gather round as if to help him, other groups behind catch up with them, and when a good crowd has gathered they all rush together, cry out their college yells and patriotic cries and address the bystanders. The police have great difficulty in keeping their prisoners quiet. There are no attempts to escape or to resist the guards.

Several merchants who joined in the cries of the students were

arrested this morning near the Eastern market and have joined their fellow agitators in the Law School prison.

Some police officials, interviewed near the University this afternoon, stated that they were actually in sympathy with the aims of the students, but that the arrests were made to prevent rioting in the streets. The police officers explained that the students were losing their heads over the matter and must be kept from going too fast in their agitation methods. Since Tuan Chi Jui proclaimed that martial law should be enforced in Peking, however, it has been only too evident that the police authorities are far from being in sympathy with the students. Individuals indeed may sympathize with the students, but the acts of the police force under the new head of the gendarmerie, General Wang, have been arbitrary and repressive in the extreme. The two mandats issued the first of the week by President Hsu, - one forbidding anti-Japanese agitation and the Boycott, the other ordering the students to return quietly to their work, - were apparently dictated by the members of the militarist party who now control the policy of the Peking government. The militarists are anxious to satisfy the demands of the Japanese who are greatly aroused over recent developments.

If the police had wanted to encourage the students to meet and plot together they could not have taken better means to do so. The prisoners within the Law department building are holding one prolonged demonstration. From across the moat that borders the university grounds, and beyond which civilians may not pass can be heard the yells of the students within, one thousand voices strong. A great enthusiams for martyrdom is being aroused. This morning two dozen Tsinghua men marched up to the University buildings, paused at the door to yell for "Tsinghua" and the "Republic", and then marched inside to be voluntarily locked up.

The actual aim of the students movement is gradually shaping itself into an attempt to form a nation wide Reform party. The chief aims of this party are to be - first, suppression of the militarist party which controls Peking, and dismissal of the military governors; second, union with the Southern Reform party to form a real Chinese democracy on the American model; lastly, for a strong China, encouragement of native industry and patriotic feeling.

The industrial league now mooted for the encouragement of native products through a central bureau in Peking, representing all trades in China, and trades committees in all cities, is expected to consolidate the labor interests, already so well locally organized in China, back of the nationalist program. Already the Peking Chamber of Commerce and three big guilds in the city have announced their endorsement of the plan. It remains to be seen whether the Chamber in Shanghai and the guilds in other cities will take up the plan.

All the prime movers and heads of the Students movement have already left for Shanghai where they will meet the other delegates to the All-China Students Conference. Their fellow-workers are left behind to stirr up public opinion in Peking. Their great aim is to break down the only force which, they believe, now stands between the militarists and the overwhelming forces of new China,- the Peking soldiery.

E. S. A.

Student Activities in Peking

June 7, 1917

Miss E. S. Allen

JUL 21 1919

COMMEMORATION WEEK IN PEKING.

May 4th,-10th, 1919.

This week has been the anniversary of the presentation by Japan of the ultimatum concerning the 21 demands. Four years ago Japan took advantage of the general world situation and forced on China a treaty that bound her economically and politically to Japan, a treaty whereby Japan practically took control of the military system of China and of a large part of her iron and coal industry. With the world occupied by the war in Europe and all the energies pos ible being put into that conflict, Japan had, for the time, a free hand in the Orient and she made the most of her opportunity. And she has been constantly attempting to improve the advantage that she secured in 1915. This has been done largely thru loans made to the Peking government and secured by the resources of the country, the Manchurian forests, mines, taxes and finally large railway concession in the provinces of Shangtung and Chihli.

Then came the reports from the Peace conference in Paris concerning the way that the interest of China were being treated. All last week the reports showed that the Japanese had been making great gains and that it looked as tho their demands were being accepted. These demands were that the German interests in Shangtung, the possesion of Tsingtao and railway and mining rights in the province, should be given to Japan, ~~and~~ she to return Tsingtao to China when she pleased and under the conditions that suited her. This claim was backed up by the service that Japan had rendered in the war, and by the fact that China had signed in 1915 the 21 demands, which agreed that China would accept any arrangement that Japan might make with Germany concerning the German rights. China's delegates pleaded the fact that China had declared war on Germany and that thereby all the German rights had revorted to China direct and not thru Japan, and that China should not be made to pay, with her territory, the demads of another of the Allies.

At least this was the case that the Chinese delegates were supposed to make unless they had allowed themselves to be muzzled by the Japanese or had sold out direct to Japan. And the more the reports came from Paris the more it looked as tho they had turned traitor to their country, and the more it looked as tho those at the head of the government in Peking had given up the fight and had made personal capital out of their countries needs. And then just when everything looked absolutely hopeless cable communication was cut with the outside world and no telegrams were received for several days.

On Sunday afternoon some 3,000 of the students of the city gathered together to make a demonstration of the sentiment of the members of the universities and colleges of the city. And Peking is a city of students with over 13,000 in the institutions of high school grade or above. The leaders of the parade secured permission

from the head of the police of the Legation Quarter to march thru that section and so show their feeling to the ministers of the allied nations, and to appeal to those ministers that their countries should g give China's case and needs a just hearing. But tho the proper permission had been issued some of the Special Police of Peking denied the students permission to enter the legation quarter and have their hoped for audience with the foreign ministers.

Balked in that direction the students turned their attention to the cabinet minister who is probably the most hated man in China. Tsao Ju Lin. He was one of those who signed the 1915 treaty, he it is who has been Minister of Finance and who has arranged many of the loans that have been made with Japan and thru those loans handed over to the Japanese so many of the resources of the country. His house is in the Eastern part of the city, on a small side street or hutung and there the students paid him a Sunday afternoon's visit.

The police who were guarding the house tried to discourage the visit but they were quickly pulled aside, one of the students wennt thru a window and opened the big gates and the crowd poured into the courtyard. Then things started to happen. With bricks and stones every window in the house was broken out, the students went into the house and broke up everything that they could lay their hands onto, furniture, bric-a-brac, they put two automobiles out of commission and finally part of the house was fired. Tsao Ju Lin heard the crowd coming and slipped out of the house the back way. But Chang Chung Hsiang, the recently returned ex-minister to Japan from China and one who has been implicated in all the dealings with that country and who is under suspicon as to whether he is working for Japan or China, was not so lucky. He was captured by the crowd, thrown to the ground and very severely kicked and beaten. A Japanese, who had been visiting with Tsao and Chang tried his best to protect Chang from the crowd, but without success. He too came in for some bad handling but suffered no serious damage as the crowd realized that he was a Japanese and that any damage that he suffered would have to be roundly paid for by the whole country.

Tsao's wives were in the house and were hustled out into the court yard, but aside from some buffetting and a bad fright were not hurt. They were later taken to a hotel in the Legation Quarter and early the next morning sent off to the foreign concession in Tientsin.

When the fire started, the fire brigade was called out, word got to police headquarters that there was trouble and the reserves were sent out. Up to that time there had apparently been no arrests made, but with the Chief of Police on the scene the officers gathered up some of the students who were a little slow in getting away and took them and a large collection of banners calling for "Death to Traitors" and "China for the Chinese" to the police station.

Then things began to hum. With 33 of their number in the hands of the police the students were ready for anything. They began to organize into companies, those who had never drilled before began military marching, those who had comulsory drill put more life and snap into it than they had ever had before and they just waited for the government to make one false move and then they were ready to turn the city upside down. Study? Not for one minute! All of the schools and colleges went on strike and refused to do any work until the arrested students were released. Classes were all discontinued and the campuses were alive with excitement and plans. And all of them were in deadly earnest. They all realized that they were unarmed and had nothing to fight with but their hands, that they would have to meet the police and soldiers armed with guns and bayonets but they were ready and willing to die if need be, for they felt that it was a real time of need for their country. They were thru with talking and were ~~re~~ ready to act.

No telegrams or telephone messages were supposed to be sent out of Peking, but it did not take long for word of what was happening to out over the country and the telegrams began to pour in to the University. If need be those outside would cut all communications with the city and isolate it, and the revolution would be on in earnest.

The Chamber of Commerce and some of the most powerful gilds of the city met and declared for the closing of the stores and the stoppage of business if the students were not released. And from long experience the Chinese know well how to establish an effective general strike. It has long been the one effective weapon in the hands of a people ruled by an autocratic emperor.

On Tuesday a Tientsin paper came out with the announcement that the Cabinet had discussed the matter and had decided that the students were to be bamboo-ed, and that the Government University was to be closed as a punishment for the part that the students of that institution had had in Sundays affair.

Then there was excitement. Then the men at the head of the different universities and colleges were ready to join their students in their demands, and deans of departments said, "Yes, just let them bamboo those students and hell will certainly be turned loose in this town."

And so Monday and Tuesday passed without any open demonstration but preparation for Wednesday. Wednesday May 7th was the anniversary of the presentation of Japan's 48 hour ultimatum four years before. And for that day a huge mass meeting of the People's Foreign Relations Society had been called and thirty to fifty thousand people were expected to attend. Then, because of the excitement and unrest in the city the police cancelled the permission for the meeting. That merely added to the tension and the leaders of the society insisted that the meeting would be held.

And then before trouble really broke out the Government gave in and released. on bail, the arrested students.

They were the heroes of their colleges. No returning victorious foot-ball team ever had a finer welcome. The presidents of the colleges went in automobiles to the police station and brought the students home. There the whole student bodies were out, making all the noise they could. And then came speech making and congratulations. In one school a servant walked up to each of the returning boys and presented him with a pair of potted plants. At last the students had stood together, had lead in a demonstration calling for patrictism and devotion to their country and had won out over a government that is under suspicion concerning its ability to put the countries interests ahead of financial pressure and gain.

With the release of the students and the coming of better news from Paris the tension has been relived but China and particularly her students have had a new experience of power over governmental officials. And that power still remains and can be used, provided the provocation is sufficient to arouse the people. But usually the case has to be very bad, wellnigh hopeless before such a power of opinion can be aroused and put into action.

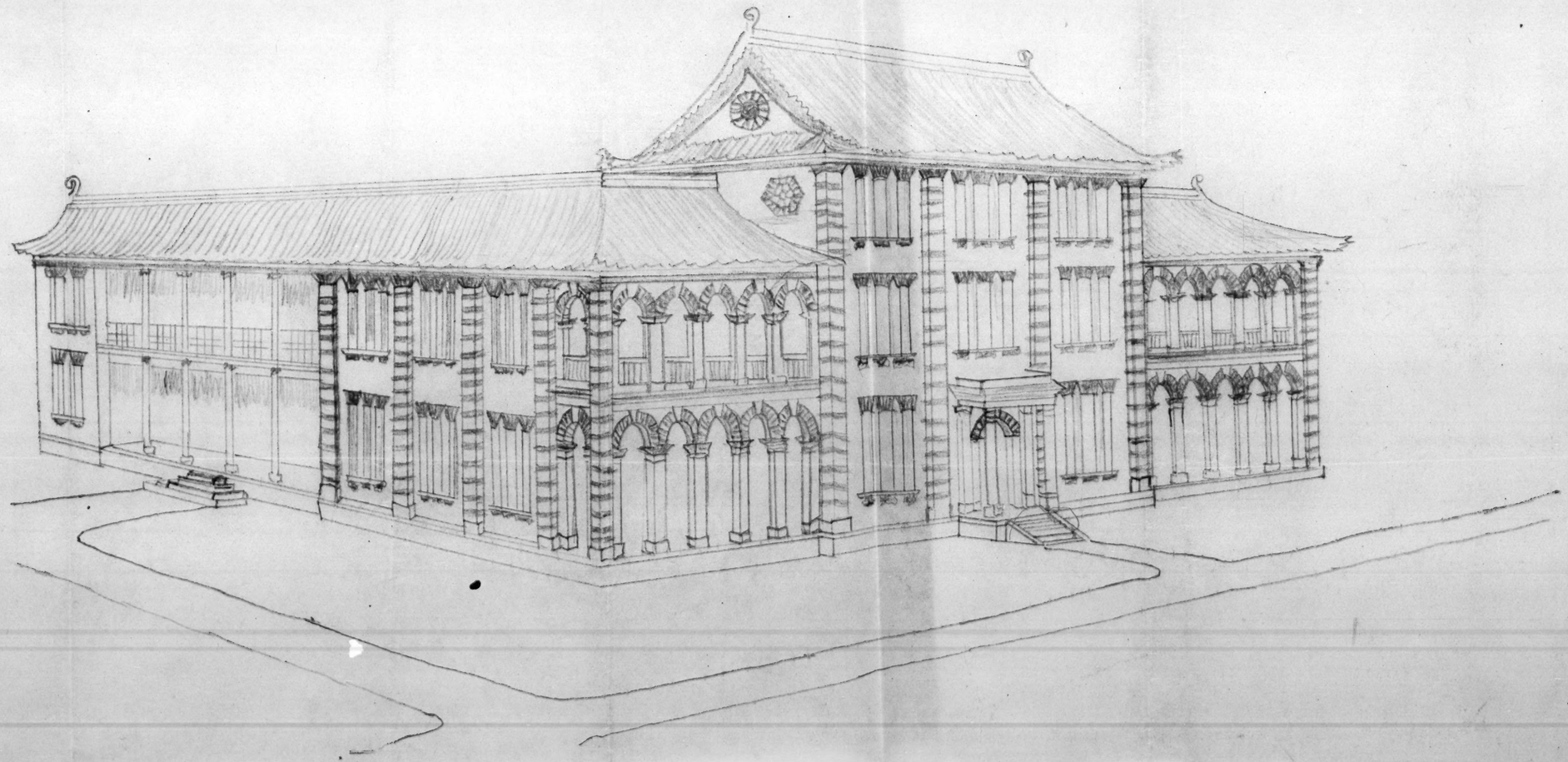
Now we can only hope that justice will be given the questions of the Far East by the Paris conference and that weak democracy will be recognized even over blustering militeristic autocracy; that war time treaties of Asia will be laid aside as well as those if Europe and that China will be kept undivided and free: that she may be given help on her long road towards education and progress and that the East may be made safe for democracy.

Sidney D. Gamble.

Conservation Week in Oshkosh
May 4 - 10, 1919

AUG 1
Rec'd NOV 23 1912

American Board Mission at Taiyuanfu - Shansi
New Hospital for Men & Women Patients
Perspective Sketch



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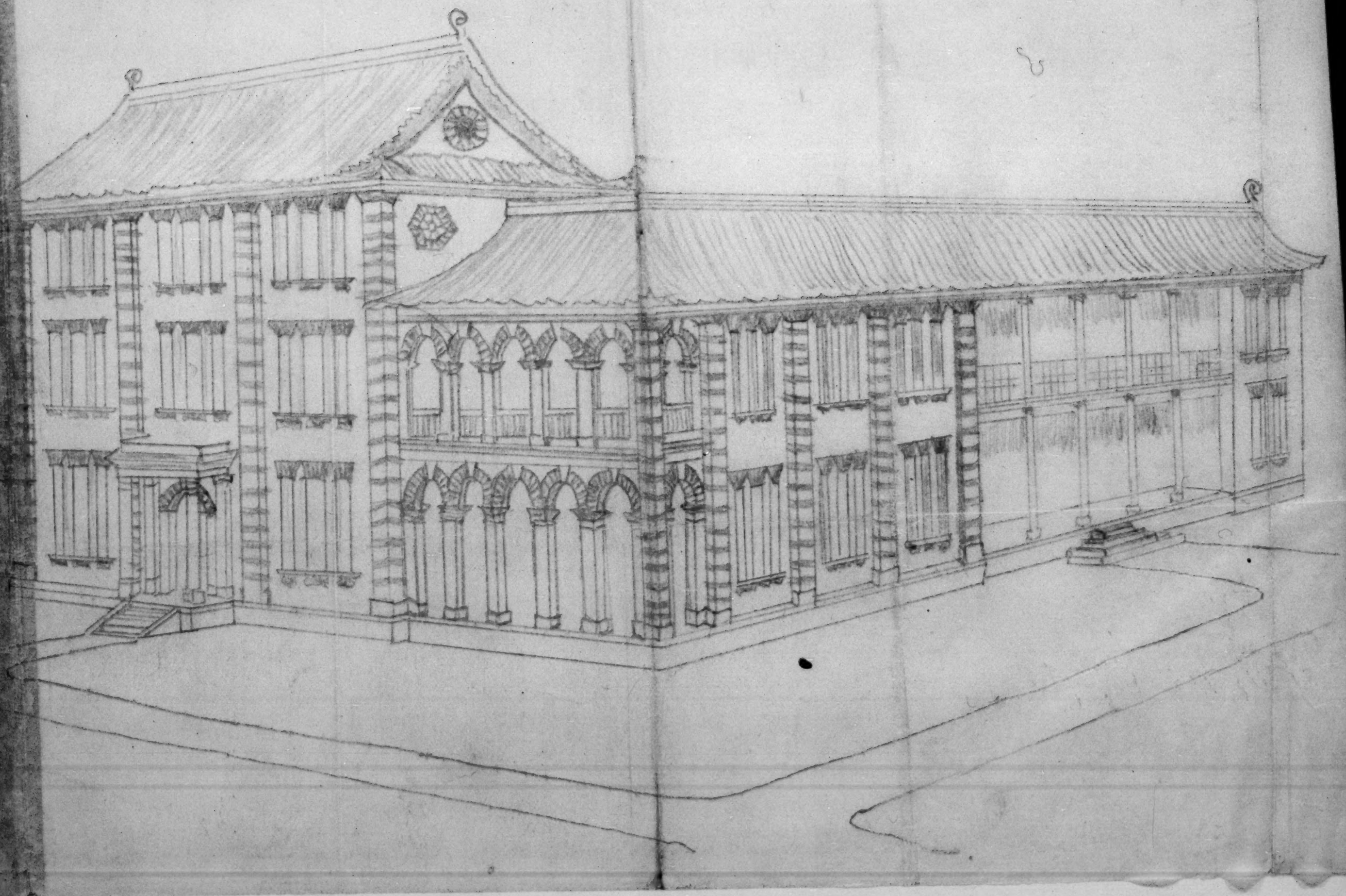
Plan - Fenchow Hospital



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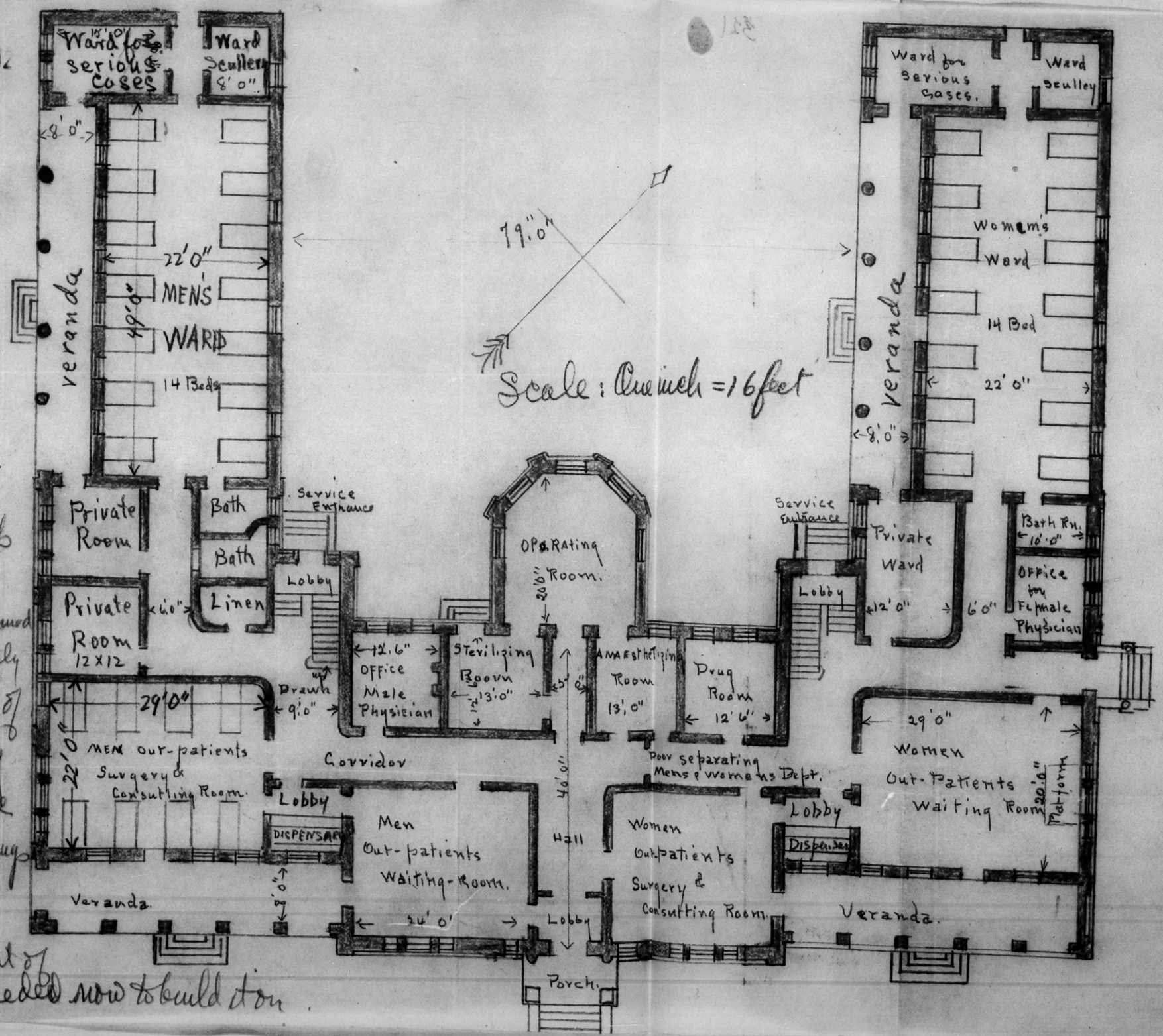

Larger map enclosing the section compound at previously located on this building for reference other buildings in regard to the amount of land needed now to build on.

AUG 19 1919

Mien Shan and Sheng Lin.

On July 8th we were off. Rain and delays in securing a suffieient number of donkeys prevented an early start, but by noon we were on our way in spite of indications of more rain. There were eleven in our party:-Mr. Hummel of Fenchow was our guide,- for he had made the trip last year. Prof. and Mrs. C.G.Dittmer of Ch'ing Hua College, and Mrs. and Mrs. A.D. Heininger of Tehsien were chaperons, (for all parties must be carefully chaperoned in accordance with Chinese etiquette); Miss Munger of Lintsing, Miss Kelley of Ch'ing Hua College, and the Misses Walton, Holmes, McClure and Dr. Nutting of Fenchow completed the party. We had nine donkeys with panniers (or large baskets) hanging at their sides, filled with cots, bedding and supplies, and one passenger perched up on top of the pannier; there were also two saddle donkeys. An impressive-looking train it was! Large crowds gathered in the cities and villages and gazed as we passed by; and many a time one could see boys or men running across the fields ahead of us as we passed thru the country so as to get near the road and see the'foreigners' as we went by.

Sure enough it rained soon after we were outside Fenchow city,- but we kept on, and the wetting failed to dampen our ardor. It was nine o'clock when we finally reached the impressive compound of the China Inland Mission (once American Board Property) at Chieh-Shu. After a good rest, the caravan was off next morning and began climbing the foothills; after twelve o'clock we reached the temple at the foot of the sacred mountain. Here we had dinner and a good rest, and left our donkeys and all except indispensable supplies. Toward evening we climbed up the mountain,-- following the well-worn, winding path up the steeps and along the precipices. Towering high above us were the peaks, for the most part covered with beautiful shrubbery and trees (in marked contrast to the barrenness of most of North China mountains) but with huge masses of rock jutting out in places. Numerous small temples and shrines are built along the way, frequented by thousands of pilgrims in the third and fourth months of each year. We climbed for three or four miles along the side of the mountain, and then followed the narrow path for three miles along the gorge which extends back into the mountain range. Below was the stream sending up its incessant roar, and above were the over-hanging cliffs and towering peaks. We spent the night in a beautiful, newly-decorated temple built just on the edge of the precipice. A beautiful, clear, moon-lit sky gave all this wonderful scenery a magic touch, as the wierd music came floating down to us from the main temple farther up the gorge.

Sand-flies had a great contest with the"sand-man" that night, and for a time the issue was in doubt; as a result, most of us only got about half as much sleep that night as we wanted. After breakfast we visited the main temple; it is built in a large cove perhaps two-thirds of the way from the bottom of the gorge to the top of the mountain. A huge ledge of rock over-hangs it. This is one of the five most prominent Buddhist temples in China; in it we found an array of idols, quite similar to those found in most Buddhist temples,but here everything was in better repair. There were also many rooms for the accommodation of the pilgrims who visit the temple. Twenty priests were there; one of them said he had been there for twenty-eight years; there were also boys of ten or twelve years, studying to be priests. Numerous tablets bearing inscriptions are placed about the temple-grounds; one dates back to 1171 A.D., and another in a cave on the mountain side

is dated as far back as 732 A.D. In the afternoon we started from our temple on the precipice and had a glorious trip along the side of the mountains enclosing the gorge; then we decended into the gorge and for four miles followed the little path down the gorge amid scenery that simply out-classes one's descriptive powers. There were abrupt turns in the gorge; great perpendicular walls of rock reaching 2000 feet upward; huge, over-hanging cliffs, and pine-covered slopes with clouds resting on the highest peaks; there were interesting rock formations, and occasional flowers. Thus ended our "pilgrimage" up Mien Shang Shan (the Long Upper Mountain).

From the mouth of this gorge a three-mile hike brot us to Sheng Lin (Holy Forest). In brief the story is this:- About 654 B.C. the king (Chung I) of the state of Chin (of which Shansi was a part) found himself in desperate straits, for one of his father's concubines sought to have Chung I killed, and he was compelled to flee for his life. On the flight the king had insufficient food, and one of his loyal supporters named Chiai Che T'ui cut off a piece of his own thigh and prepared it as food for the hungry king. Later the king regained his power, and in customary manner he issued a long list of awards to those who had been loyal to him. But inadvertently he omitted the name of Chiai Che T'ui; later he recognized the grave error and tried to make amends by heaping extra-liberal rewards on this man,-- but Chiai could not be found! He and his mother had fled to the region of Mien Shan and remained concealed in the mountains. Diligent search by the king's emissaries was unavailing; finally it was agreed that the forests on these mountains should be burned and this would surely drive the fugitive into the open. But the unexpected happened,-- rather than come out after he had "lost his face" thru the king's error, Chiai Che T'ui and his mother clasped hands around a tree and perished in the fearful forest fire. When this fact became known, the king named the mountain in honor of Chiai, and post-mortem honors were heaped upon him. Now there is a forest of perhaps 100 English acres largely of pine trees, and in the forest is a temple built in honor of Chiai Che T'ui, with a large image of his mother and one of Chiai himself. The incident is historically true, tho colored by legend. The temple is especially interesting because it is not strictly Buddhist, Taoist, nor Confucian, but is a sort of hero worship. In Chinese eyes Chiai Che T'ui did a very high and noble thing by remaining in the burning forest; the story appears in two of the Chinese Classics, and is known by all educated Chinese. Now there is a Grammar School for boys in buildings right in the temple ground. One cannot but be impressed by the force that this object-lesson which this temple must have on the boys studying there.

Such a forest as this is an extremely uncommon sight in most of North China, and it was exceedingly refreshing just to sit on the needle-covered ground and feast ones eyes on the stately, white-barked pines, and to breathe the scented air. We returned to our temple late that night, and the next day we had a long trip of thirty-seven miles back to Fenchow. It is not easy to make just comparisons, but we find it difficult to refrain from using pretty strong superlatives in telling what this four-day trip meant to this group of eleven missionaries, in refreshing, enjoyment, and inspiration from the beauties of God's great out-of-doors.

At quarter of twelve it was voted that we extend the morning session to 12.20.

A brief memorial note to Mrs. F. D. Wilder was read by Dr. Goodrich.

Miss Miner talked for a few minutes on the question "How Promote the Sense of Unity and Team Work in the Mission with the Present Organization?" Her talk was followed by a brief discussion, the thought centering largely on our attitude toward our Chinese brethren in joint meetings, and the matter of helping them to accept responsibility in Mission affairs.

At 12.15 Mr. Stelle discussed for a few minutes the subject "The Future of Relief Work as Related to the Regular Mission Work," with special reference to the present conditions in Wên An and An P'ing Hsien, and as to the advisability of having a permanent committee appointed for the administration of relief work. As an outgrowth of the discussion following, the question was raised as to whether Mr. Yarrow should help this coming year in the continuation of the relief work to be done in the Wên An district; but no action was taken.

The morning session adjourned at half past twelve. At half past two the afternoon session was opened withprayer in Which Mr. Stelle led. Mrs. Sheffield spoke on the subject "How Can the Workers Multiply Points of Contact with the Chinese, so as to increase Their Efficiency in the Work?" This was followed by a helpful and suggestive discussion of the subject which lasted for twenty minutes.

At quarter past three a few minutes were allowed for the discussion of left-overs, continuing the discussion of how to promote the sense of unity and team work. The need of publicity was emphasized, and the writing of station letters was referred to as an important means of promoting team work.

After this there was a discussion of the topic "What Has the Mission Done in Developing Schools Outside the Stations?" Mr. Warner reported for Taiku and Fenchow, Mr. Robinson for Pao Ting Fu, Mr. Porter for Tunghsien, Miss Reed and Mr. Stelle for Peking, Miss Sewall for Tientsin, Mr. McEachron for Tehchow, and Mr. Eastman for Lintsing.

It was voted that Mr. Warner should act as educational statistician for the North China Mission, so that statistics as to the various schools conducted by the Mission, - the number of them, tuition fees, etc., - may be readily available.

At four o'clock Mr. Porter spoke on the subject "The Status of the Union University."

Mr. Wickes was asked to read the report of the committee appointed to draw up resolutions regarding the Treasurer and Business Agency. The report was as follows:

"We, the conference of missionaries of the North China Mission of the American Board assembled at Pei Tai Ho August 10th, 1918, wish to express our high appreciation of the services rendered to the Mission by its Treasurer, Mr. J. H. McCann, ably assisted by Mrs. McCann, during the years of his service to it, and especially of the heavy burden he has

orne during the reconstruction period of this past year. And we also xpress our desire heartily to co-operate with him so far as we may in aking his services to the work of the Mission yet more valuable by helping o save his time from routine tasks for larger aspects of the work. To this nd we urge (1) that members of the Mission avoid asking the Treasurer to ay accounts for them; (2) that each missionary keep a bank account; (3) hat bills be paid directly, checks on Peking banks being marked "Tientsin urrency" for payment in Tientsin, or vice versa; (4) that each missionary e specially careful to use the proper blanks for requisitions at the time equests are made, and that all vouchers be returned promptly; (5) we approve f the Treasurer's suggestion that sundry gold credits be paid either by old deposit or by Mission draft.

"Further, we desire to reiterate and re-emphasize the need for a foreign bookkeeper and stenographer for the Treasurer's office, and urge the Prudential Committee to use every means possible to assist in securing some one to do this work.

"We also wish to emphasize the need for an up-to-date adding machine for the Treasurer's office, and instruct the Chairman to appoint some one to write to friends who might contribute such a machine; and we also urge the Prudential Committee to assist in finding some one who will help the work in this way."

It was voted that these resolutions be adopted.

It was voted that this body recommend that Mr. Yarrow, during his temporary stay in China, devote himself to flood relief work, in response to the application received by the North China Flood Relief Committee.

Mr. Porter introduced a discussion of the matter of Mr. White's probably stay of several months in China pending the securing of passports for India. As a result of this discussion it was voted that it is the sense of this meeting that the Secretary of the Mission should correspond with the Board, urging the needs of our Mission for just such a man as Mr. White, repeating the request that he be located in this Mission instead of in India; and requesting that in case he is to be here only for a temporary period he be recommended to work at Tehchow in the Academy there.

The reading of the minutes was called for, and they were accepted as read. The request was made that a copy of them be sent to each Station.

It was voted that the Chairman appoint a committee to draw up plans for a conference next year similar to the one just held at Pei Tai Ho.

The meeting adjourned at quarter past five, closing with the Lord's Prayer. Dr. Goodrich dismissed us with the benediction.

Respectfully submitted

Grace M. Breck

Secretary

AUG 19 1919
APR 14 1919

Letter from a Chinese Christian Girl

July Fourth in Western Shansi, 1919.

Yes, it was a great day! Quite like an old-time Fourth. At Yu-Tao-Ho near Fenchow, Shansi, there was a community of forty-eight Americans to celebrate together; as guests there were eight British friends, six Norwegians, and a number of Chinese. Here's the program of the day:

9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.
Finals of a tennis tournament,- mixed doubles.
Peanut "grab" for the children.
Potato race for the children.
Potato race for single women.
Relay race.
Volley ball.
Tug-o'-war.

4:00 P.M. Story-hour for children:
Group A. Little tots.
Group B. Older children.

5:30 P.M. Official Fourth of July Photograph.

6:00 P.M. Pinnic Supper.
With "Pink Lemonade", ice cream, etc., etc.

7:00 P.M. Program. Prof.D.K. Brace, of Ch'ing Hua College, presiding.
Song, "America The Beautiful."
Invocation, Rev. R.M. Cross .
Solo, "The Marseillaise", Miss Marriette Lum.
Flag Drill, by "Young America".
Solo, a) "Our Flag"
b) "The Americans Come!" A.D.Heininger.
Address: "The Meaning of The Fourth of July".
-- Prof. G.E.Dittmer, of Ch'ing Hua.
Song, "America".
Address: "America After 143 Years."
-- Prof. H.S. Martin, of Tungchow.
Group Singing of National Hymns:
a) "God Save The King"
b) "Norway, I Love Thee"
c) "China, Thy Land I Love"
d) "The Star-Spangled Banner".

8:15 P.M. Fireworks.

The Tennis tournament consisted of four preliminary, two semi-final, and final matches, only the final match being played on the "Fourth". The winning team was Dr. and Mrs. Percy Watson of Fenchow. The picnic supper was served in a grove in front of the Watson Mill,-- and a delicious supper it was. The "Pink Lemonade" stand was popular. The program thruout was interesting and helpful,-- and there was plenty of applause, both of the usual variety and also the firing of long strings of real Chinese firecrackers. Not a few of those present said that this was the best "Fourth" they had had in China. Not least among the significant things of the day, and adding new meaning to the whole celebration, is the fact that on this day the word first reached us of the actual signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles, ushering in the New World Order!

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1919

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Lists from a Tientsin Surgeon's Note book.

You people who have the joy of preparing meals three times a day, of washing dishes after you are tired already, of doing the family wash, tending the baby, and doing your sewing;you who must go to market or telephone to the butcher, the baker and candle-stick maker; you who must Hooverize; you who pay seven cents each for eggs; you who are fortunate indeed if you can hire a woman once a week to help you, YOU I say I envy. Listen to my tale of woe.

Our household consists of a BABY with his mother and father. We have servants as follows: one Lin Jui, a cook, who is willing to disgrace his position by doing the weekly ironing after the boy has taken two or three days to juggle the clothes through some cold water, hang them on the line in the basement - if I don't catch him and make him put them out-doors - and get them ready for the iron. Said cook purchases meat, vegetables, eggs, fruit and all other supplies which we do not ship from Tientsin or some other large market. He pays market price, and I pay a little above, I suppose, as that is the custom in China. However, my eggs still cost less than two coppers each, so I don't mind much.

The second on the list of shirkers is the aforementioned boy. His name was Kung Fa; his name is legion. His "works"were many and varied. The house must be swept, mopped, and dusted every morning, if such names can be applied to the result attained by his efforts. The water must be carried from the well and the cistern, bath and wash water must be carried away, errands must be run, and the cook must have his dishes washed. Essential number three is a coolie, for we must have fires, coal must be bargained for and weighed; and when the man of the house teaches English three hours a day, studies Chinese three hours a day, takes frequent trips into the country for several days, is busy almost all day on Sunday, and is pretty sure of callers many times a day, he has no time to tend furnace, buy coal or do the gardening. Then, since the babies must be fed, the families keep goats which this coolie cares for as carefully as many people in this land tend their babies. Indeed, and why should he not? A foreign goat costs $75, and this coolie bought a five year old boy the other day for $8.

But still the Robinson family must be served. A bright boy from the boys' school comes in to serve the table three times a day, for which most of his tuition is paid. Whenever meals are late, schoolboy has to go to school and Kung Fa must do his work. Still another menial is necessary to this household. Mother must study Chinese; she has to look after a tatting industry twice a week; and she likes to be able to get away to see her friends once in a while,-hence a Chinese woman to help with the baby. Liang Nai Nai is a jewel and a very great comfort, for she knows more about babies than Mother herself. But Liang Nai Nai is not young any more; she has trouble with her eyes and cannot do much sewing. I have found a poor girl who has had to leave her happy home because her husband took a second wife and the mother-in-law thought two twice enough of a good thing. This girl had added no sons to the family and wife number two might. As she is desperately poor and wants to learn, I am trying to teach Han Shu Hsien how to make buttonholes, run the machine,and do some plain sewing,at 25 coppers a day. She does very poor work and is very dirty, so I can't stand her every day.

This was our happy family. Now for the tale of woe. Just before the Chinese New Year the cook said that he had received a letter that his mother was very ill and that he must come home - a day's journey from here. As he did not know how long he might be gone, he offered to get a friend to take his place. I knew something of his friend's reputation and I was not very keen on the substitution, but I had invited

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He did the cleaning downstairs pretty well;and I thought my trials would be only a few. Alas for my hopes! When Liang Nai Nai was helping bathe Harold she wanted to know who called that man. I said that Mr. Robinson did, because he liked the man very much. "Then," said Liang Nai Nai,"if he stays, I won't." Of course I demanded reasons and she said at first that he was bad, and then that his wife was the same kind as Kung Fa's. Such virtue from Liang Nai Nai was rather amusing, for we had dismissed her husband in the fall for being too fond of "wine and women." We asked Miss Chapin, and she said that this woman had accused Liang Nai Nai's husband of trying to entice her to a life which ~~xx~~ no decent woman,even in China, preferred. That being the case, we thought that we could not make it hard for Liang Nai Nai by having the man here. And I did not want to lose her. It was not difficult to find some other work for him, and I am sure he has no idea of the real reason why his work was so suddenly ended here. We told Liang Nai Nai that if she went on talking about the affair,she would be called on for proofs; and she is very glad to keep still.

A man had come to Mrs. Hubbard the day before to see if I might take him on, and I sent for him to work a couple of days.(I did not want to have to find excuses for not keeping him, if he did not suit.) Ping He appeared - Oh,dear! A green country fellow with a pigtail, and scared to death for fear that he would not do things right. I was sure at once that he would not do, for I did not intend to have that pigtail flopping over my table; and I sent for old Heavenly Master's son, who,according to his father, could do washing, serve table and do cleaning well. After he had been summoned the second time he came, but he looked me over and decided against me. He would not carry water, and the wage did not appeal to him. In the meantime, Pigtail was making pathetic efforts to please.

I did not see things his way, though, and when I heard of another green country boy, the nephew of Miss Breck's teacher, I thought I would have a look at him when he did not know he was on parade. He looked intelligent,-which is more than could be said for old Pigtail,- and I sent word to his uncle that I wanted a boy. In a short time Uncle came, and we arranged to take the boy on trial. I use that word advisedly, for, although this lad has a wife to support, he is quite unconscious of his responsibility and has to be told and shown, then taken right over the same ground a little while later for another demonstration. I have a fear that he is more anxious to see how the foreigners live than to do their work well. I may even want to summon Pigtail again, for he did not try to assure me that a thing was clean when I pointed out that I considered it dirty. But he is bright, and I have hopes that in the course of three or four years he might make a good servant. I shall try for a while, anyway.

In the meantime, Lin Jui has returned, wearing white shoes, which in China is the sign of mourning; and I am glad that he could be with his mother at the last. And I appreciate more than ever his efforts to keep his kitchen half way respectable.

Han Shu Hsien has not been here for several days now, but tomorrow she is to come back, and I pay her for learning to sew on my things. She has to begin by doing over some work which I did not have time to inspect when she was here last. I was busy cooking then. We have had a dust-storm today, and I shall have to lead Kai Chi around to have him do the dusting and then stand over him while he tries to wash the clothes.

--- This is some two weeks later and I ~~shall~~ have still the last boy, but he is a sore trial to my disposition. He hasn't any memory at all, and when I scold him, he just grins at me!

Mary S. Robinson

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天津略圖
MAP OF TIENTSIN

租界
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樹木
木橋
田畠
鐵橋
磚窰
湖水
墓地
河川
廟
電車路
學堂
鐵路
教會堂
堤防
巡警分局
小道
兵營
中道
領事館
大道

HSI KU
Ballon
Chang Po Ling's
Ans Bt prop.

PEI HO
HAO-CHAN-HO
CHIN CHIA-YAO
SHIH-TZU-LIN
CHENG-LI
YAO
VICEROY'S YAMEN
RUSSIA

Chang Po Ling
M. E. Mission
Proposed Union Hospital.
McCann's house
JAPANESE
FRENCH
BRITISH
GERMAN
RUSSIAN
ITALIAN
PEI HO
HAI-HO
Victoria Hotel
Astor House Hotel
RUSSIAN PARK
MONUMENT
RACE COURSE
賽馬場

Map of Lecuta

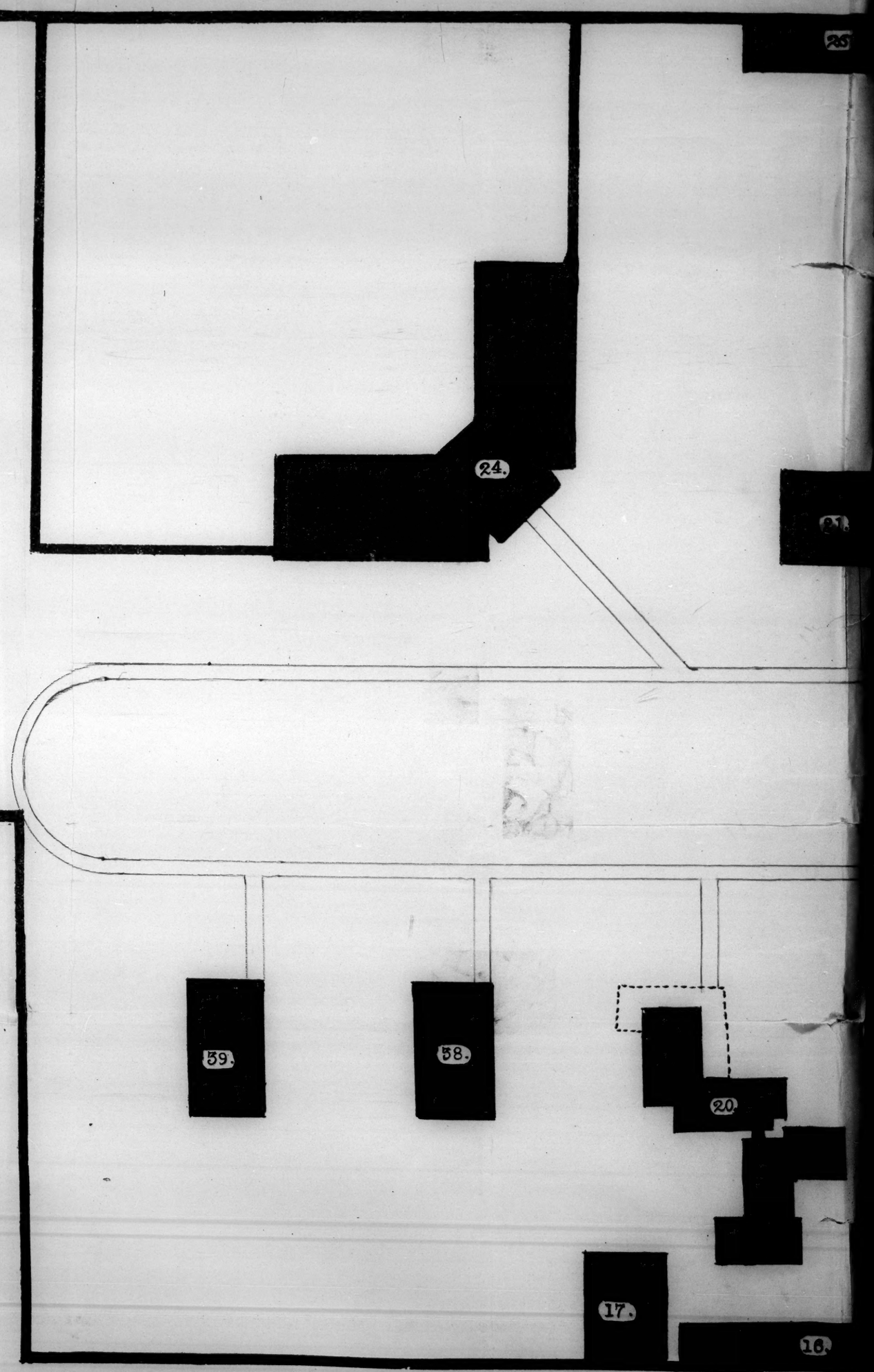
CD AUG 19 1919

Sunday Travelers on A Chinese Road As Seen from A Window.

My attention is drawn from the constant stream of travelers over the road to the city, to the individuals who make up such a crowd of people. The individual who first commands my attention is a blind man carrying in one hand a red "pao-fu",-("pao" to wrap up, and "fu" a cloth,- hence something wrapped in a cloth),- and, by the use of a cane in the other hand, picking his slow, laborious way along the side of the road. Behind him a few paces goes a heathen priest, with his long gown tucked up to better facilitate his walking, and the breeze flapping his flowing, two-yard sleeves around his body. His errand into the city perchance is to buy supplies for himself and his fellow priests who live in some temple several miles from the city. From the opposite direction comes a man on a donkey,- his animal pacing along at a peculiar, jolting dog-trot. Two or three wheel-barrow men are pushing wheel-barrows piled high with kaoliang stalks. Kaoliang resembles corn when it is growing, but it is very much like cane when it is mature. These long stalks are bound on the wheel-barrow, reaching far in from and behind the barrow. The barrow-man's head is just visible above, and his feet visible below this queer-looking, moving stack. I am not surprised that the donkey gets scared and the rider has to dismount and lead the animal past the wheel-barrows. Behind the wheel-barrows goes a "t'iao-fu" with two huge baskets resembling enormous waste-baskets, swinging at either end of a pole balanced on his shoulder. He is doubtless taking some vegetables or chickens into the city to sell. Like all "t'iao-fu's" he moves along at a queer little trot which keeps his baskets dancing in perfect rhythm. This little trot soon causes him to pass a group of three women who are tottering along on their tiny, bound feet. Evidently these women all belong to one family for they are all wearing white shoes, which is a sign of mourning for a parent or near relative. There goes a covered cart drawn by a big mule and covered with the dark blue cloth used thru all North China. Probably some well-to-do man or woman is sitting in the cart, on the way to visit a relative. Dodging among the other pedestrians goes a tinker. He carries his shop with him. This shop consists of a table upon which he works, and a box or basket of tools. He carries his equipment in the same manner in which the "t'iao-fu" carries his baskets, and there are two pieces of metal jingling together to announce his approach to possible patrons.

That little, bent-over boy with a rope over his shoulder, pulling a wheel-barrow loaded with brick, perhaps is the son of the man who is pushing the barrow. There goes one of China's self-appointed street-clearners who, with a queer-shaped basket slung over his shoulder and a small fork in his hand, goes along the road gathering the manure to be used as fertilizer for the famrs and gardens. A soldier in his gray suit,-with his gun fastened on his back by a strap around his body,-comes riding upon a white horse. Rarely does an ordinary person in China ride upon a horse; the beast of travel is the little donkey. And there goes a well-dress man who is a "Hsien-sheng". By the peculiar swaying of his body as he walks he distinguishes himself a one of the revered teacher-class. A ragged beggar-woman and a half-clothed child go along picking up what they can by the wayside. It's nearly Sunday School time, and already groups of clean, well-dressed boys from the school in our compound are going into the city to Sunday School. Quite in contrast to the ordinary travelers is the line of thirty school-girls, headed by a teacher and followed by a teacher. They too are on their way to Sunday School, and their clean, white and bright-colored clothes are pleasing contrast to the dirty, grimy blue of the average person. As many more odd characters might be seen in another hour,-- I leave you to imagine them!

1919(?)



1. Church
2. Book Room
3. Chinese preachers
4. Chinese teachers
5. Dispensary room
6. Opium refuge
7. Opium refuge
8. Gate house
9. Guest room
10. Alley to Chinese court
11. Stile to cross alley
12. Court of Atwater School
13. School dormitories
14. School dormitories
15. Recitation room
16. Recitation rooms
17. Assembly room, dining-room and kitchen
18. Home for teachers
19. Guest room or Missionary's study
20. Mr. Pye's house (Price house)
21. Ladies house (W.B.M.I.)
22. Physician's house
23. Homes of seven Chinese families
24. Davis Girl's School
25. Dormitory for Woman's Work
26. Recitation rooms for Woman's Work
27. Servant's rooms, stables and sheds
28. Garden
29. Well
30. Well
31. Well
32. Well
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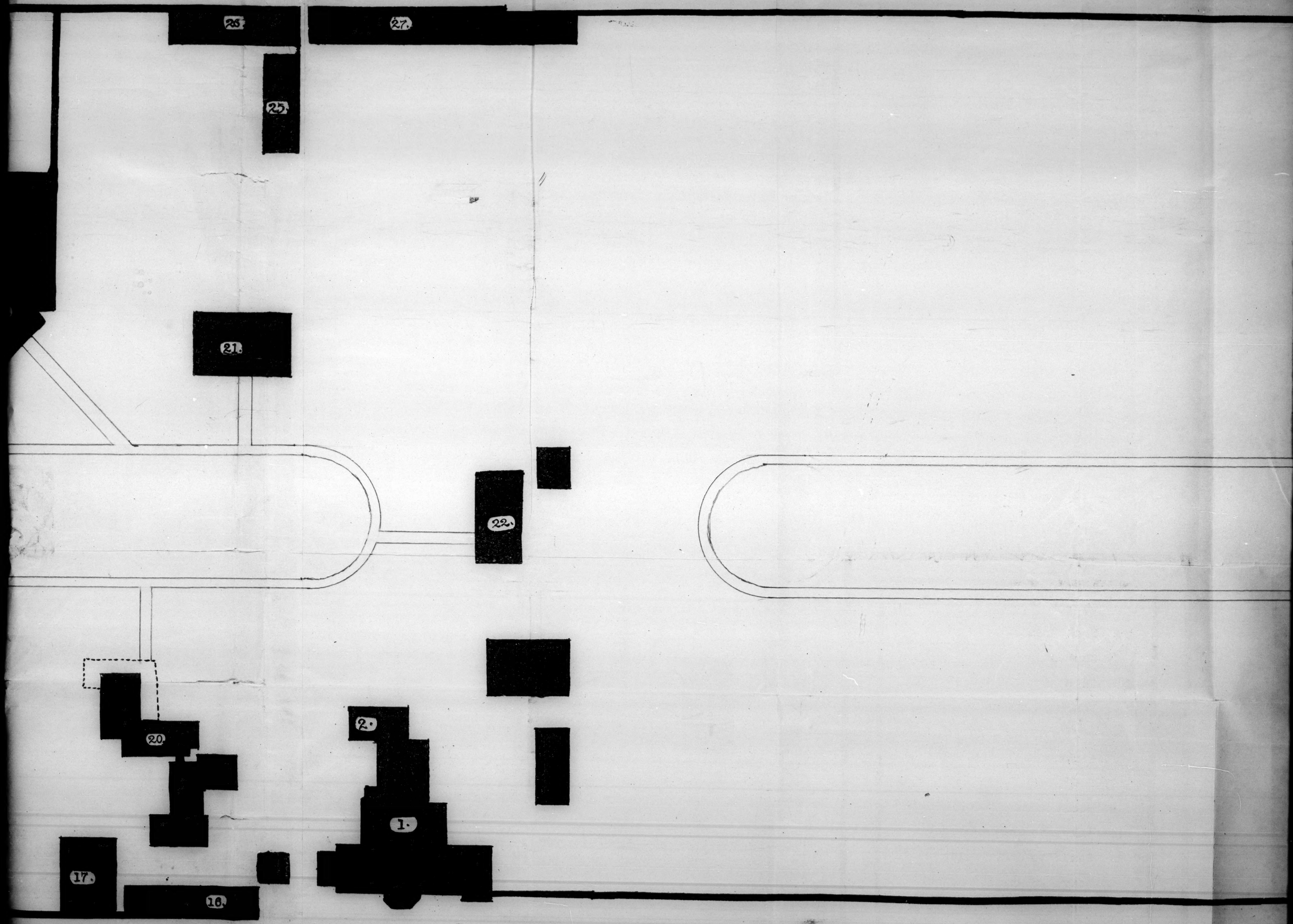
34. Tennis courts
35. Six Chinese courts of buil
36. Six Chinese courts of buil
37. Alley (Mission property)

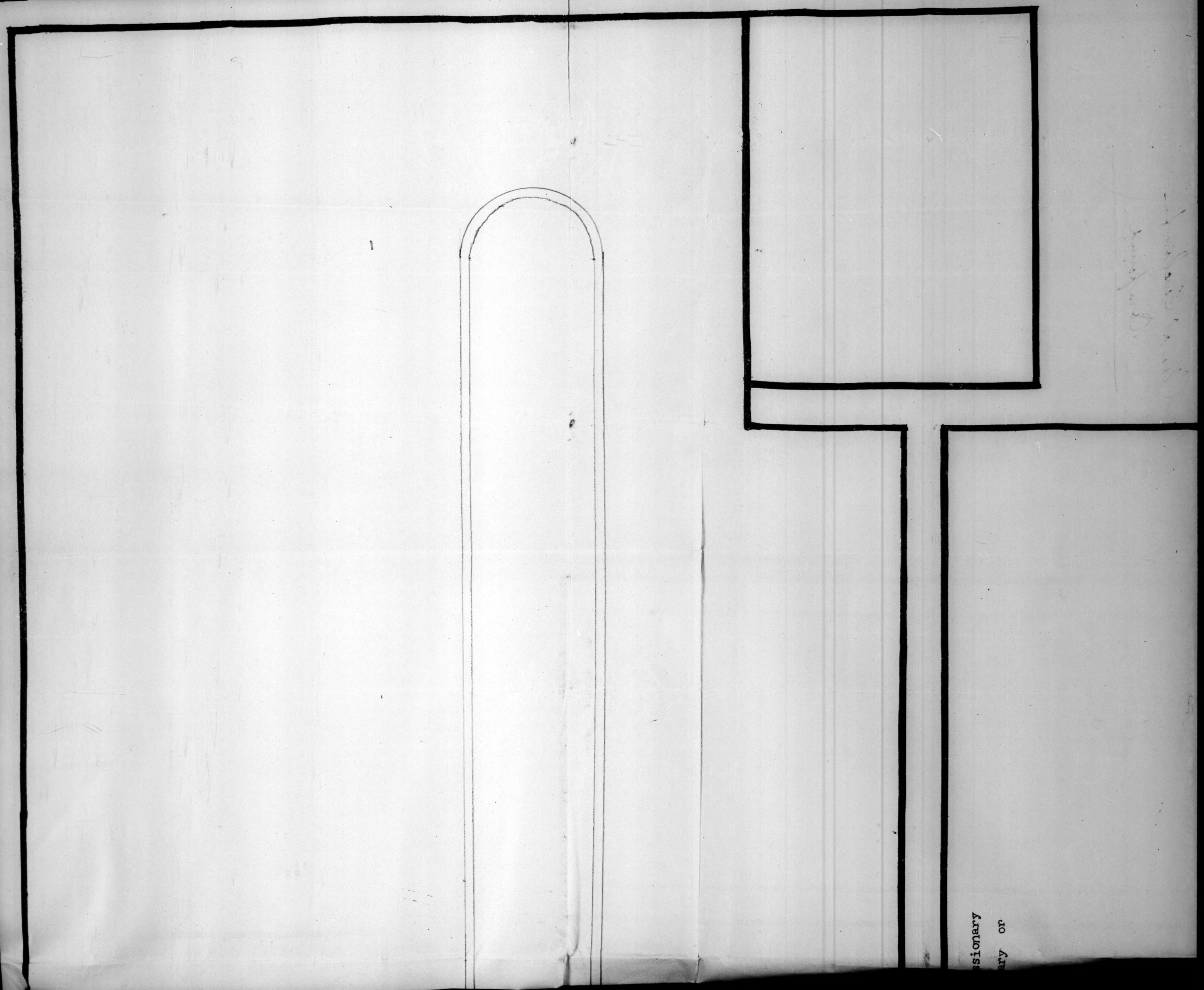
WEST CITY WALL OF FENCHOWFU, SHANSI.



30. Well
31. Well
32. Well
33. Well
34. Tennis courts
35. Six Chinese courts of buildings
36. Six Chinese courts of buildings
37. Alley (Mission property)

38. Home for Second Evangelistic Missionary
39. HOme for second Medical Missionary or for an Educational Missionary.

NORTH CITY WALL OF FENCHOWFU, SHANSI.



Plan of Tenchow fu
Compound

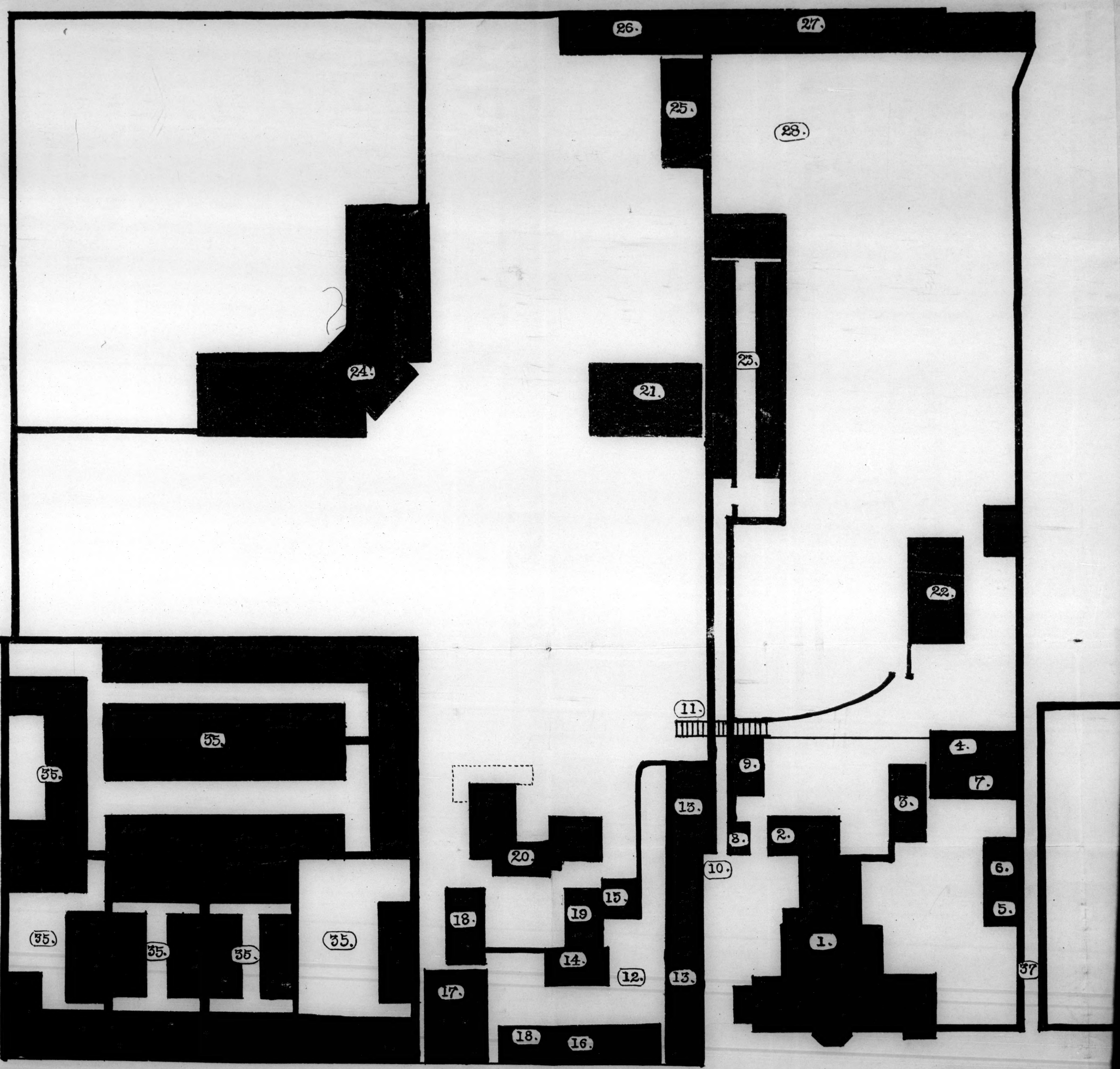
Rec'd APR 22 1912

SHANSI SCHOOL FUND

Receipts to September 25, 1914	$13,873.05
Unpaid pledges	1,075.00
	$14,948.05

Pledges
& Cash
for Yerachmiel

WEST CITY WALL OF FENCHOWFU, SHANSI.



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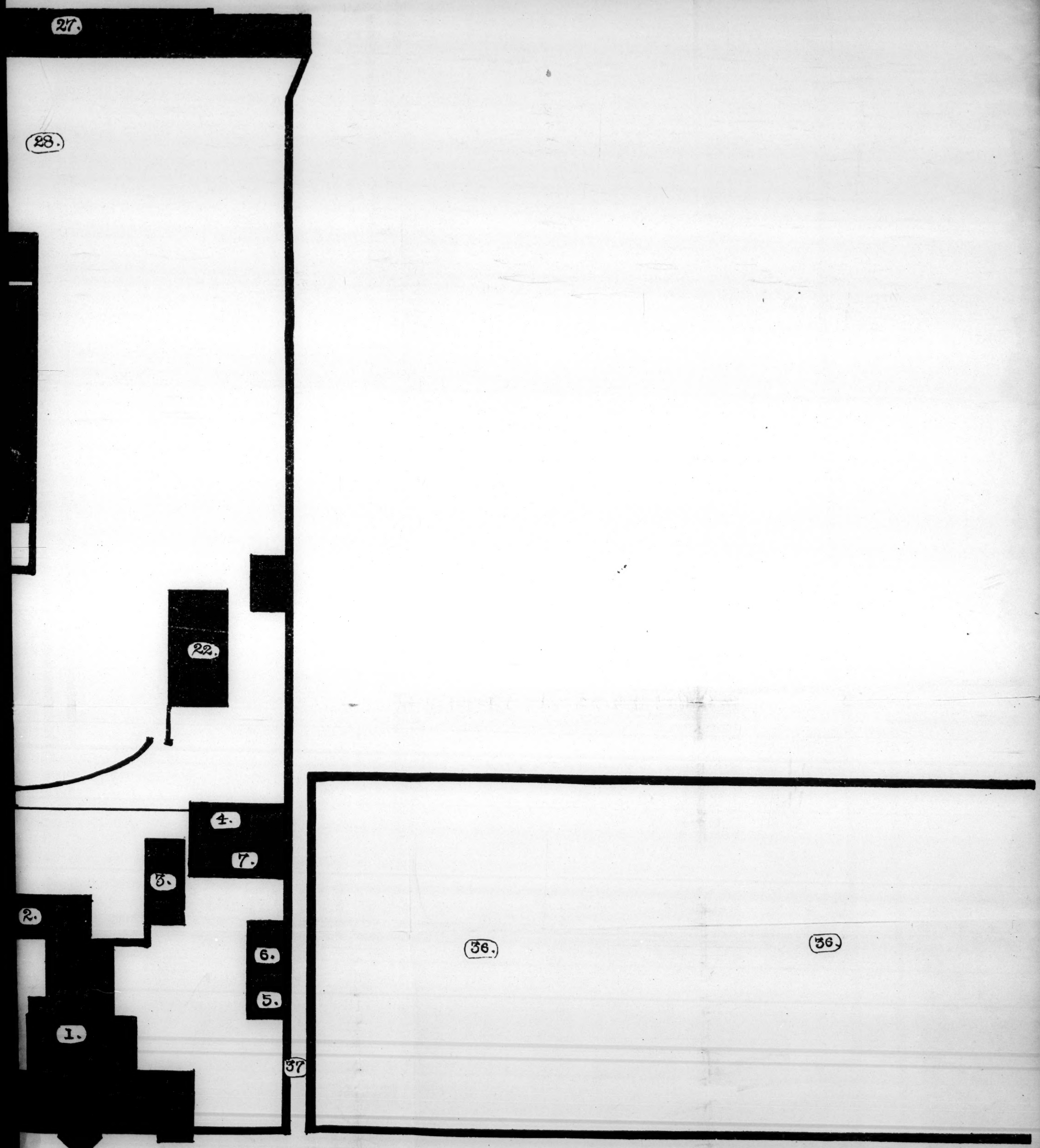
26. Recitation
27. Servant's r
28. Garden
29. Well
30. Well

SHANSI.



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Plan of Fenchorafu
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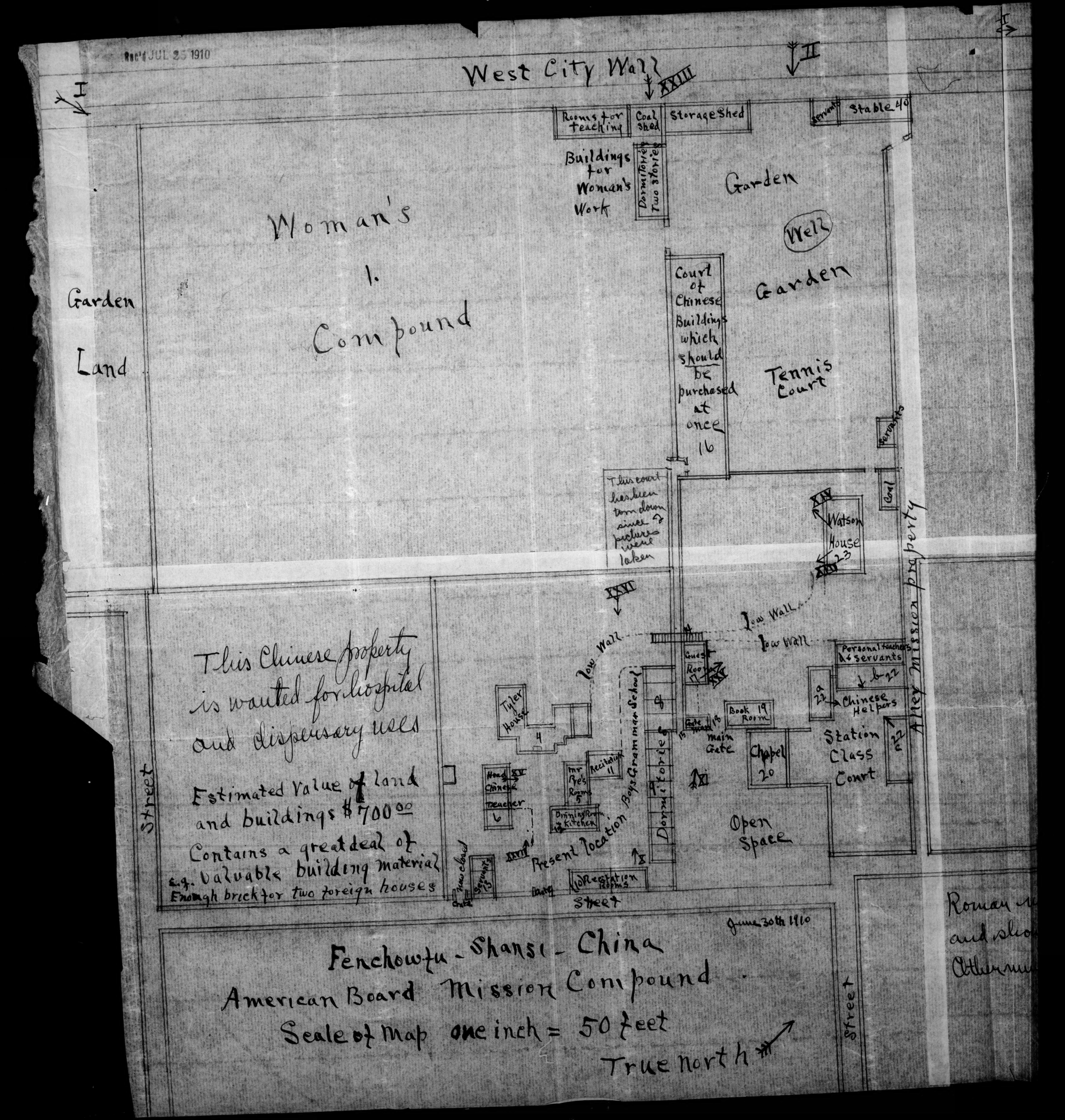
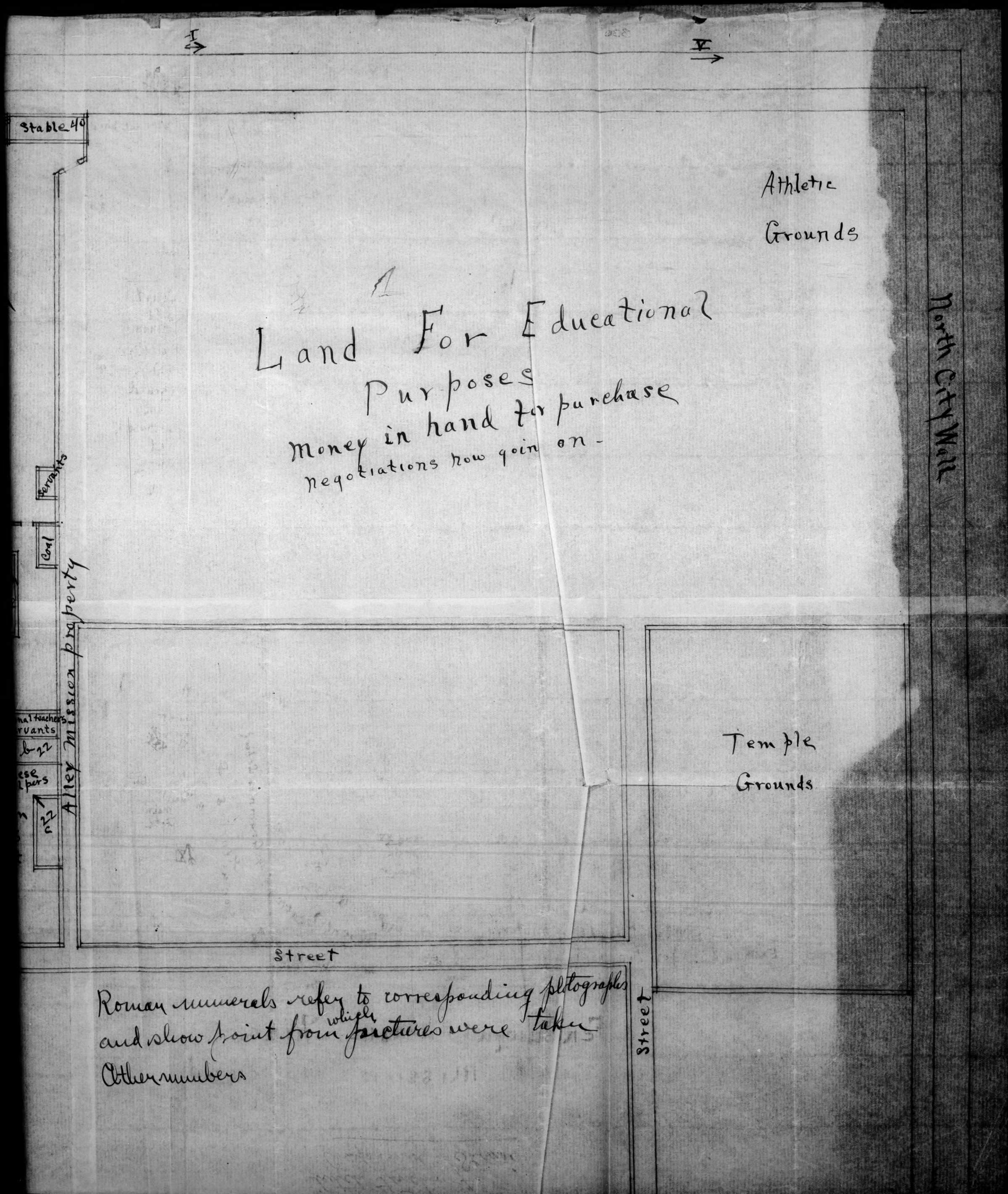
Rec'd APR 22 1912

Rec'd JUL 25 1910

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Street
Roman numerals refer to corresponding photographs
and show point from which pictures were taken
Other numbers

330

Rec'd JUL 25 1910

West C

Garden

Woman's

1.

Compound

Mundurul
China

Estimated Value of land and buildings
and furniture of Woman's Compound
Contains a dispensary, Training
e.g. Dormitory, Dining Hall, Kitchen
Enough park for two foreign houses

Estimated Value of land
and buildings of Woman's
Foreign Mission Board
Compound

331

FENCHOW

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A New Project Clara F. Watson

Notes from the Middle School
Arthur W. Hummel

Church Building Watts O. Pye

The New Hospital Building
Percy T. Watson

From Buddha to Christ Watts O. Pye

General Notes

Fenchow News Items

Issue of 300

Subscription Rates -
5 cents per Copy.

Printed on
FENCHOW STATION LITHO-PRESS

Note: This is the first issue and a failure Because we have not the necessary $80.00 to secure a capable printer for our Litho-Press. It is being reprinted at great personal cost at Tientsin.

F E N C H O W

Vol. I. Fenchow, Shansi, China - July 1919. No. 1.

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Station News Items

-oOoo-

Foreword.

One needs to make explanation if not apology for inflicting another publication upon one's friends. Our aim, however, in this little paper which has not even a set date of issue is very simple - to keep our friends in touch with Fenchow and its work, and to give something also of somewhat wider interest in China. The paper is printed on the station lithograph press which has been so useful in getting out the Gentry Monthly, and all literature used in the various departments of our work. We hope our paper will meet a real need and court criticism and suggestion which will help to more fully meet the desires of our friends.

Picture Postal Sunday School

The particular school to which this name was first applied at Fenchow has ceased to exist. It has done its work and its pupils have graduated, or rather emigrated, into a church day-school which has its higher grade Sunday School. This is as it should be, for I will tell you what the Picture-Postal Sunday School is and what it attempts to do.

In the first place it is composed of the promiscuous rabble of boys that any street in China overflows with. Among them are boys who attend day-school and those who have no aducational advantages; the boys who indulge in vice and those from homes where they are more or less protected. But to them all the Picture-Postal seems to possess wonderfully attractive powers,- so great that they are tickled to death to spend an hour in the Picture-Postal Sunday School for the sake of obtaining one of the precious foreign cards.

The Picture-Postals are not given to these boys at random, but are transformed into Sunday School cards by pasting the lesson material over the side on which the address is ordinarily written. This lesson material may be a golden text, a hymn, a passage of Scripture or an outline picture to be colored. It has been printed on the cheapest paper at our Mission Press especially for this purpose and costs practically nothing. Fur-

thermore the cards are all punched so that they may be tied together with colored string, thus making in a short time a small book,-hymn book and Bible! With what evident pride are the cards turned to the hymn that is to be sung for the day! What goes on as soon as Sunday School has let out is therefore not difficult to imagine: the rush home, the display of the cards to acquaintances on the Street, to brothers and sisters in the home, and an explanation of what has been learned from it to the parents. No wonder the attendance at the Picture-Postal Sunday School swells, and no wonder that most of the boys reached by the Picture-Postal Sunday School soon enrol in a day-sch school of ours and come into the regular Sunday School.

This Summer the Fenchow Summer School for Preachers and Teachers is to give a course in the use of the Picture-Postal so they may start similar schools in all of the out-stations. The method is so simple,-the story method,-that for the most part the older boys in our out-station schools may be made the teachers while the out-station evangelist or teacher himself tells the story first to them in a normal class, then to the whole school on Sunday, after which the school divides into classes and the student teachers explain it with appropriate memory and hand work.

To summarize, the Picture-Postal Sunday School is the first step in evangelizing the children of our field and a most efficient agency in gaining pupils for our day-schools. The coming year we will open as many Picture-Postal Sunday Schools as our supply of postals will permit. Fifty-two postals means one more pupil. Old postals are as good as new ones, I beg each of our friends and all of our friends to save every picture-postal: IT IS AN EVANGELISTIC AGENCY.

William R. Leete

A New Plant for Women's Work.

When one looks at growing trees and thinks of the process of buying them standing for a reasonable price, having them sawed by hand and then dried as well as possible before they can be used in building; when one thinks of the patience exercised in getting good bricks made and delivered; again when one thinks of the drain upon both time and disposition in building in China, even after all materials are in hand, it is then that one wishes that one might rub an Alladin's lamp with the incantation, "woman's school and Industrial school be properly housed," and see the buildings stand completed before him.

It is with much of this feeling that we look at the newly acquired property for women's work here, for the Chinese buildings which are already there are going to adapt themselves beautifully for our purposes.

According to Chinese custom the rooms are all built around a court yard. Here there are three such court yards, one of which can be used as a dormitory for the women's school, one for recitation rooms, and the third can be fitted up nicely for the Industrial School women.

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Now with compulsory unbinding
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With the Golden Jubilee fund in
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and the necessary changes made so
that by Fall we shall hope to be
established in quarters without the
inconvenience of foreign stairs,
with a place where husbands can be
seen at stated times,- something
they have never had before,- and
with room for growth.

We are not forgetful of you
whose gifts have made the buying of
this place possible, and the women
are going to rise up and call you
blessed when they find themselves
in possession next Fall.

Grace E. McConnaughey.

Anti Foot-Binding in Fenchow

Every month brings news of some new movement set on foot by our progressive governor of Shansi, Governor Yen. The past month has seen the attempt to thoroughly enforce anti foot-binding laws. Last year in Fenchow attempts were made to frighten people into unbinding feet by heavily fining all who were seen

on the street with bound feet. For a while women were afraid to leave their courtyards, but vigilance soon ceased and conditions were helped but little. This spring, working through the magistrate of the city, all women and girls of government and church schools were asked to join the anti foot-binding society and to take a part in inspecting feet of all women and girls in Fen-

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A
Bound-Footed Woman
of Shansi.

themselves

McGennaughey.

Fenchow

news of some
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chow. We have never allowed girls with bound feet to board in the school so it was an effort with which we were much in sympathy.

The magistrate divided the city into districts each to be worked by one group of inspectors. Our schools delegated for this work five teachers and eight of the older pupils, girls whose feet had never been bound, or had not been bound long enough to be changed perceptibly. These were divided into five teams. As young women do not go about alone in Fenchow, each team was properly chaperoned by a dignified old man and accompanied by a police man to lend law and order to the proceeding.

We foreigners so often take the lead in matters of reform such as this, that it was encouraging to see the businesslike method with which all details were worked out by the Chinese themselves, the foreigners not even making suggestions. Each girldwas provided with a badge stating her office and a certificate showing her right to engage in such a movement. Instructions were given as to how to proceed on entering a court, and leaflets were given to be read and explained to the women telling them how to proceed after unbinding There is no patent corn plaster warranted to remove all sources of aches or the unshapliness of a once bound feet so such instructions were of great help A liberal amount of money for cart fare was sent with the assurance that more would be sent if this proved insufficient. But no pay was offered for the service of the inspectors.

In inspecting a court the girls and chaperone entered leaving the policeman at the gate. The old man stood in the court while the girls entered each room taking the name, age and address of any woman found still binding her feet. It was not necessary to see the bare foot to know its condition. By feeling of the instep a person could detect the stiff bandaging of a bound foot. The work was carried out most systematically, the teams going out from five to seven o'clock each day until the task was done. It is interesting to know that the hardest territory was delegated to the church folk to inspect, which they regarded as a compliment to their honesty in not shirking an unpleasant task.

When all the ground was covered a complete report had to be prepared and sent to the governer. This showed 1880 homes visited by our people and about 2590 women examined. Of this number few were found with bound feet. We are wondering how long it will take for the women to bind up their feet again after the fear of inspection is safely past. But Governor Yen also has thought of this, and has set on foot a movement whereby all young men students be exhorted to declare themselves as being in favor of women having natural feet. Buttons are to be worn bearing the words, "Natural Foot Society" and "I will not marry a woman having bound feet" It was the men in China who inflicted this cruel practice and promoted it by appealing to the vanity of women. Let them use the same method to stamp it out.

Josie E. Horn.

A New Project.

Apparently the efforts expended in planting the compound with and shrubs have not been entirely wasted upon the outside public. Many visitors show more than passing interest in the gradual transformation of a landscape whose main features were piles of broken brick and old lime pits into a graded compound with sidewalks, trees and shrubs. Many of the trees planted eight years ago are large enough to cast very agreeable shadows on a Shansi summer day, calling to mind the remark of one observer, " Why do you plant these trees ? You will be dead and but have enjoyed their shade."

But this spring comment was of a different tenor. Wu T'ung, one of the leading bankers of the city a patient in the hospital when Dr. Watson first came to Fenchow, and one of the Presbyterians the hospital has, came to Dr.Watson not long since and offered to give us the land for a public park if we would manage the undertaking. The land is a valuable piece in the heart of the city and about as dirty as bad city land

Imagine if you can a Chinese city with its squares and squares of brick walls, narrow dusty streets, with here and there huge piles of ashes the accumulation of decades. In the midst of this imagine a park with trees and birds, shrubs and flowers. This would be a wonderful influence upon the city and its accomplishment would take no great amount of money or undue expenditure of time

---

Notes From The Boys' Middle School.

The boys have taken considerable interest in the Saturday afternoon cross-country walks which Mr.Hummel has taken with them. They have visited many places of interest with which the plain abounds. Shansi is the cradle of the Chinese people and ancient temples and stone tablets date back long before the discovery of America. These "hikes" have been a good means of interesting the boys in local history, and in national patriotism.

Through the untiring efforts of Dr.Watson the Middle School can now boast of one of the finest athletic fields in North China. Being the corner of the citywall there are natural bleachers on two sides where thousands of spectators may look on. The running track is edged with brick, two circuits making a Chinese mile, and six circuits an English mile. Three times a week the school has military drill but the other three days the boys engage in football, basket ball or volley ball. The latter game was newly added this spring, and the

FENCHOW.

Church Building.

Except for the churches in the central stations, which since they serve the entire field need to be larger than the local congregation would require, it is the policy of our Station that the expense of church buildings must be met by the local congregations and that Mission funds cannot be appropriated for this purpose.

Some of the churches are beginning to assume this responsibility. The church at Liu Lin Chen, which is the center for the administration of a field in which are located a dozen other churches, received a grant of five hundred dollars from Mr.Bates. They raised among themselves about two thousand dollars additional, purchased a splendid site, and last year put up a really beautiful church building together with pastor's house, church offices and guest rooms. With the help of the gift from the Holyoke church they are this year building rooms for boys' primary and grammar and girls' schools, and women's evangelistic work in connection with which they hope to have a woman's school.

The church at Heng Shan Hsien is this summer building a church and boys' school. This church is located in northwestern Shensi on the edge of the Ordos Steppes and under the shadow of the Great Wall of China. Quite a number of the members of this church live across the line in Mongolia.

The land for the church and school is a gift and came in this way. Last September a band of robbers came to the city, plundering the stores and torturing the people to force money from them. In charge of the large Buddhist temple of the city is an old priest of about seventy who has considerable wealth. The robbers caught and burned him badly with hot irons to force money from him. The next day our evangelist there, Mr.Kao, heard of his sufferings, went to see him as he did others who had been tortured, washed his wounds with lysol, and tried to comfort him. A few days later he called again with more medicine and some food. The priest was very grateful and appreciative. He asked Mr.Kao what his business was and learned he was pastor of the Jesus church. The priest wanted to know what the church was and did. Mr.Kao explained briefly the Gospel message in which the old man was greatly interested. As he was leaving, Mr.Kao chanced to remark that the church people were collecting funds for building a place of worship the next year. The priest at once wanted to know where, and when told they had no place as yet said he had lots of land in Heng Shan that as soon as he could walk they would go and look over, and if any place seemed suitable for the work he wanted to give it to the church. One place is exactly what is needed and he has given the deed of it to the people.

Two other churches are collecting funds to build next year. One is the church at Mu Tan which plans also to build a girls' school at the same time. The other is the church at Mi Chi Hsien. With a

The New Hospital Building.

Early in July, just as our paper goes to the printer, we find that the tile roof is complete over the central part of the Administration Building while the carpenters are putting down the attic flooring and getting ready the roof trusses for the men's, women's and the children's wards.

Plastering has been completed in the corridors of the Administration Building. All the reinforced concrete work in the Harwood Hospital for Men, the Kate Ford Whitman Hospital for Women, and the Scudder Children's Ward is complete.

Now that the building completion so much interest has been aroused that is it difficult to keep the sightseers from interfering with the work. Recently the Fenchow magistrate sent the hospital a gift of two hundred dollars.

Governor Yen continues to show interest. He recently asked many questions about the hospital in an interview with a Fenchow representative in the Taiyuanfu senate. He expressed his desire to make the three days' journey to Fenchow to see the hospital when it should be completed and its equipment installed.

From Buddha to Christ.

In the town of Nwan Ch'wan Chen (Warm Spring Market) in our Shansi field there lives a man named Wang Te Kang. In 1916 a severe drought spread over this part of Shansi. Crops were withering, the people growing desperate, and long processions with musical instruments and carrying branches of trees, were sent by village after village to visit the shrines of the rain god.

Mr. Wang being at that time a devout Buddhist spent three days and two nights on his knees before the shrine, without rising or taking food. He felt the god must grant his prayer. But it did not rain till long afterwards.

Later in the fall, while still pondering why such persistent earnestness should have failed to bring help from the god, he met Mr. Ho, our preacher in that town, and from him heard of the God who does care for his people and who does answer prayer. In his receptive state of mind it was not many days before he had come to see the futility of the old and the truth of the new faith. He is today as persistent and ardent a Christian as before he was a Buddhist.

Station News Items.

Miss Horn has been decorated by the Governor of Shansi for cooperation in the recent investigation of bound feet.

Mrs. Warner and her two children, Gladys Williams, Mrs. Munger and her daughter, Miss Munger, are the Taiku summer residents at the valley.

Miss McConnaughey and Miss McClure made the trip to Liu Lin Chen returning on May 22. They found the Girls School there in a flourish-

ing condition.

A five year old in a cart on her way to Fenchow, remarked as she scanned the landscape, " China is a dead country " - pause - " there are so many graves."

Mr.Locke spent the first three weeks of May in attendance at the annual meeting of the North China Mission at Paotingfu, and on business in Peking.

Some of the summer vacationists, especialay the Fenchow ladies, have found great pacsure in studying the birds which are numerous in this leafy vaxley. There are 250 known species of birds peculiar to China.

Mr.Woofe arrived in Fenchow on May 23rd. Mrs.Woofe and the children who remained over in Taiku for a visit, followed him in a few days and are in the valley for the summer.

Dr.Nutting, Miss Wei, Miss McClure, Miss Holmes and Miss Waston were the guests of Mrs.Hummel at the vaxley until the middle of June, when they, with Miss McConnaughey and Miss Horn settled in a mill by themselves.

Miss E Ling Wei of Shanghai is the guest of Dr Clara Nutting for the summer. She is looking forward to attending the Training School for Nurses at the Methodist Hospital in Peking as soon as there is a vacancy there.

Mr.Pye returned May 7 from Shanghai where he was in attendance at the meeting of the China Continuation Committee. This Committee is composed of both Chinese and foreigners, the latter being representatives of all the missions at work in China.

Last winter a series of lectures to the city police was begun by Dr Am and Dr.Watson. Various subjects relating to sanitation and the prevention of disease are discussed and the course is being continued through the summer three times each week

Mr.Pye preached the baccalaureate sermon for the graduates of our various schools on Sunday,June9 This was the first event of this nature we have ever had in Fenchow. Judging from the interest shown it will hereafter be an annual event.

The six weeks' summer school for teachers and preachers was opened June 24th with Mr.Pye in charge. Some of the courses are taught by Mr.Chen, an American college graduate, now teacher of psychology in the Yen Ching University.

Mr.Ch'ang and Mr.Wang of the hospital staff were recently presented with medals by the Governor of Shansi for plague service during the winter of 1918. They were not members of the party which ac-

ready went to the front, but were prepared to go if necessary.

Mr. Pye made a brief trip during May to Liu Lin Chen and other nearer outstations of the so-called Western field. This city is an important market place three days west of Fenchow and to be reached only on donkey back or in a mule litter.

A number of visitors from Peking and vicinity are guests in the valley this summer. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Rowland M. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin and children, Miss Greene and Miss Lum of the Woman's College, Miss Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmer of Tsing Hua, the Indemnity College, Mr. and Mrs. Heiniger and Miss Celia Munger of Shantung.

The Commencement exercises of the Middle School were held on June 11. The guests of honor, who also made short addresses were Mr. Hsu, a provincial supervisor of schools from Taiyuanfu, and Mr. Chang, supervisor of government schools in Fenchow County. These addresses were both very appreciative of the good work our church schools are doing in this district.

A decoration in the form of a scroll to be hung in the hospital and a medal, has just come to Dr. Nelson for work during the epidemic of pneumonic plague in 1918. There are two classes of decorations in China, one military, the other civil. This is the civil (Chiao Ho) and is issued in the name of the President of China. Twenty other workers in the same epidemic are similarly decorated.

The Commencement exercises of the Girls' School were held on June 13. At that time seven pupils completed the work of the grammar grades and received diplomas. Favored by perfect weather and good attendance the girls in their essays and various parts did credit to the training they had received. The whole program was a fit conclusion to one of the most successful years in the history of the school.

Buyers of shrubs in America may have noticed the advertisement of a nursery firm for a certain new variety of yellow rose, the price being one dollar and a half each. The Fenchow compound has planted along its walks and walls about one thousand of these roses - brought from the nearby mountains where they grew wild and planted at no expense except the labor. Spiraea resembling bridal wreath, white and violet lilacs have been procured in the same way. Many varieties of shrub, some peculiar to China, some, like deutzia, common to America also, can be procured from local florists, and from men travelling on foot from Honan Province.

As in every part of the country the feeling of protest among our students against the settlement of the Japanese-Shantung question, ran very high. To show their indignation they decided to strike in a body and go out and lecture to the people on the need for good government and true patriotism at this time. But before the strike policy was put into effect - much to the gratification of all concerned - the boys decided to show their loyalty to the school by first taking their final examinations and proceeding with the full program of the

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Mr. Bergamini after five years work as architect in the North China Mission left the first of June for furlough. Mr. Bergamini brought to his work the ability of an expert and has not only built buildings more artistic, more complete and durable, but has lessened the expense. It is to be keenly regretted that on his return to China he will probably join the mission of his own church. The plans of the Fenghow Hospital were completed, the Administration Building partially roofed, and the women's and the men's wards nearing the top when he left. Mr. Wolfe will give the coming year to this work.

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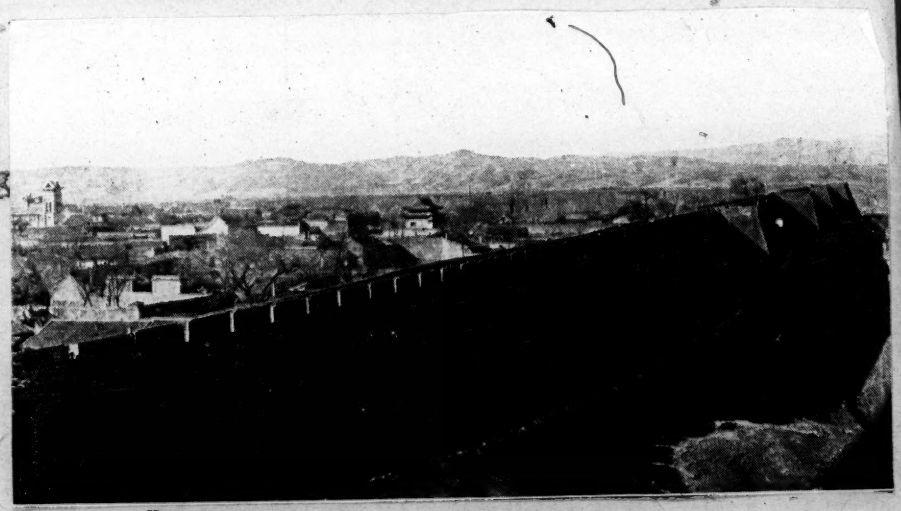
The name of the Peking University has been changed upon and on July 1st at [illegible] .M. the board bearing the name Yen Ching Ta Hsieh was hung up at the entrance. Translated the name is Yen Capital University, Yen being the name of an ancient feudal kingdom of China of which the capital was located on the site of Peking.

A Chinese member of the Teachers' Association of Soochow writes in a leading daily concerning the decision of the Peace Conference upon the Tsingtau question "The question is not so much a question of our protesting against the aggressive attitude of Japan as it is a question of equipping ourselves for emergencies----for strong nations are not bound to respect the sovereign rights of a feeble nation." His final conclusion is that "Education is the only means by which China can free herself from intellectual slavery, political bondage and external pressure."



President Leighton Stuart, the new President of the Yen Ching University, took over his duties June 7th.

Mr. Green, representative of the China Medical Board, Dr. McLean, President of the Peking Medical College and Dr. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Board arrived in Peking on July third.

Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway and Mrs. Corbin of Taiku, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow of Tunghsien, and Mr. Bergamini, all of whose bookings on the Nanking had been cancelled by the boat's being drawn into military service, sailed on July 6th from Yokohama on a U. S. transport.

The Hugh O'Neill Boys High School of the American Presbyterian Mission at Tsingtau, was closed in May by order of the Japanese Military authorities. After several weeks of continuous interference by the Japanese police, on May 28th, the entire teaching staff, foreign and Chinese, were summoned to the Court-house. Two orders were here read to them, the first demanding that because of disturbances and crimes(nature not mentioned) the school must be closed, and all teachers and pupils sent home within ten days. The second order banished the Chinese principal from China for three years His "heinous crime" was not named. A military guard now holds possession of the empty school building.

Dissatisfaction with the terms of the Peace Treaty and with the attitude of certain corrupt officials in Peking, resulted in "student strikes" beginning in the large cities and spreading rapidly to every part of the country. These thousands of students refused to attend classes and united their demands for action consistent with their nation's honor were granted. They went in bands all through the country making speeches and stirring people to action. At first they were laughed at and many arrests were made but the government has had to bow to the popular demands and the officials forced to resign The action of the Chinese delegates in not signing the Peace Treaty is doubtless due in part to their protests The student movement, however, is keeping up its work of educating the people in democracy, and as the students, including those educated abroad, are now working in unity with other classes in China there may be far-reaching developments

The China Continuation Committee is an organization composed of sixty-four members, - Foreign and Chinese- which heads up the Christian forces working in China and acts as a clearing house in regard to what the Christians of China are thinking, and also for gathering up and disseminating information which is essential to an understanding of the present status and future nurture of the Christian movement in China, as well as gathering and making available for all, those methods which make for highest efficiency in work

All of us in whatever department feel the help and suggestiveness of the work done by the Committee, which now in its seventh year has just released its annual meeting. We can all echo the words of Bishop Roots: "The work entrusted to me by my board cannot be done without the work of

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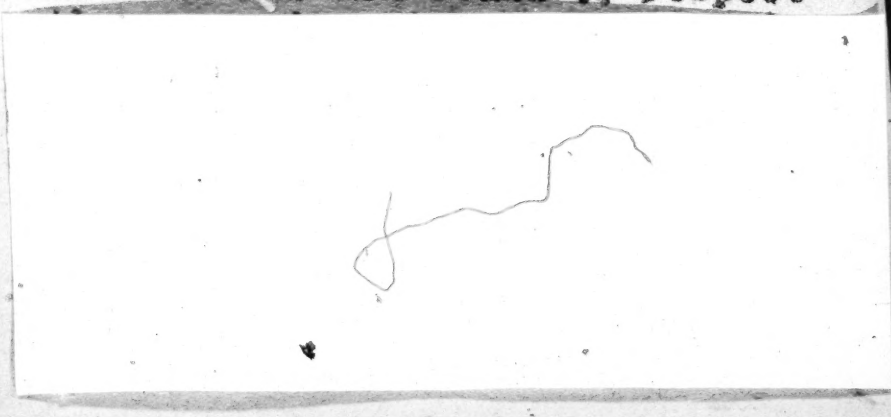

North City Wall.
Church tower showing at left.

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"Fenchow"

the China Continuation Committee.

The significance of the Committee and its work goes far beyond the time, place or nation in which its meetings are held or the members are working. The members represent all parts of China, all kinds of work, and many denominations. They embody a growing purpose, are aiming at a new vision, and are making plans for work on a wider scale than ever before. But beyond and above their specific task in China is the fact that they are a contingent of a world army, a world-movement that has always aimed at a world task but that is only just coming to realize the real size of that task.

Dr. W. W. Peter, formerly of Nanking writes from Lille, France: "The Chinese are seeing a sad side of our western civilization. I sometimes wonder what outstanding impressions they will carry back with them to China. Coolies they are, it is true, but theirs is a simple philosophy of life interspersed with an abundance of common sense. When they get back to China, what tales will they tell in their homes and to their friends gathered in the tea-houses? Coolies though they be, not one but will have a larger hearing than many foreigners have ever secured. France is now a great school for Chinese. The greatest hospital for Chinese in the world numbers 1,500 patients. The greatest school for Chinese in the world is also here in France. There are 140,000 pupils."